"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature; winds westerly.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet, M. Poincaré having been forced to decline by the attitude of the Radicals. The newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent at Madrid yesterday. There were no speeches, Mr. Storer not being an Ambassador, but a few cordial phrases were exchanged. Mr. Storer's reception had been unannounced publicly, in order to prevent disagreeable incidents. The Drafting Committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme of the Peace Conference, which was to meet yesterday, adjourned its sitting until Monday. It is rumored that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective Governments to make further progress. The difficulty consists chiefly in harmonizing the views of Germany with those of the other powers. Fresh instructions from Berlin to Count Munster arrived yesterday. At a dinner given to Mark Twain by the Whitefriars Club of London, at the Hotel Cecil, last evening, the speakers nearly all alluded to the present friendly feeling between England and the United States. Senator-elect Depew said Capt. Coghlan's speech in New York made certain, what Americans already knew in their hearts, that only Britain's attitude prevented interference by the other powers in the late war with Spain. Serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kien-Ning-Fu, Province of Nganhivel, China. Two native missionaries are reported killed. The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at Stockholm yesterday. The King showed them the torn dispatch from Andrée found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen said, after examining it, that there was good reason to assume that the aeronaut and his companions would be found in Greenland. In an address to the Eighty Club of London, Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, said that serious contemplation in that colony of annexation to the United States was absolutely a thing of the past. He added that he expected a speedy settlement of the Alaska boundary question. Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Rioting in connection with the street railroad strike at Cleveland was continued.

At their session yesterday the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association expressed itself as favorable to trusts.

Julia Lichtner's parents are dead, and she has no home. The immigration officials are puzzled over the problem of caring for her.

An ink trust has been formed, to be known as the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company, with a capital of $18,500,000. The new trust embraces all the largest ink-manufacturing firms in America.

It is reported from Chicago that Senator W. A. Clark, C. E. Miller, and J. E. Shawhan had a conference yesterday looking to the formation of a combination to fight the tin plate trust. C. P. Huntington and Edwin Gould are said to be back of the plan, and will oppose several of the large trusts.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York proprietors, has filed at Trenton a certificate that its capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000. In Wall Street this was thought to indicate that all Standard Oil interests would be merged by the New Jersey Company.

Page 2.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, who sails for Europe to-day, expressed himself yesterday as in favor of the nomination of Arthur P. Gorman for the Presidency.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin County, Penn., has returned indictments against Senator Coyle, Robert Evans, Thomas M. Moyles, and John B. Byrne, charging them with bribery and corrupt solicitation.

Before the Industrial Commission at Washington P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, testified that many traveling salesmen had been thrown out of work by the formation of trusts.

Underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is promised within the next two years by the Long Island and New York Terminal Railroad Company, which will be incorporated at Albany at once.

Page 3.

The final struggle for the chief trophy in the Oakland Golf Club tournament at Bayside, L. I., will take place to-day.

At a sale of yearlings yesterday at the American Horse Exchange paddocks, William C. Whitney paid the highest price, $9,700.

The New York baseball team forfeited a game to the Brooklyns yesterday at the Polo Grounds. They had objected to Umpire Burns's decisions, and he had ordered several of them off the field.

Page 4.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

Orders were issued yesterday for the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Nearly 200 men of the Forty-seventh Regiment qualified as marksmen yesterday at the Creedmoor ranges.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, will announce his resignation to-morrow from the pulpit.

Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson has repeated his denial of the reported colloquy with Rear Admiral Schley on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago.

A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade between this country and the Barbados was signed at the Department of State yesterday.

A general order dealing with the overcrowding of passenger steamers, and issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington, was received by Collector Bidwell yesterday.

Page 6.

Eleven men were killed by two explosions early yesterday morning at the Caledonia Mine, Glace Bay, Cape Breton. Thomas Johnson, underground manager of the works, is among the dead.

Page 7.

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, began the march to the State camp at Peekskill yesterday.

The President issued an order permitting Cuban vessels to fly the American flag under special regulations.

Five thousand Filipinos attacked Gen. MacArthur's lines at San Fernando, and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners, and many wounded. The American losses were slight.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, said yesterday that he was extremely pleased at the reports of good business conditions which he received on every side and their lasting quality.

Page 12.

James J. Dunphy has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Henry Siefke as Alderman from the Ninth District.

The new building of the Seaside Hospital, erected at New Dorp, Staten Island, by St. John's Guild, was dedicated yesterday.

The German Housewives' Society suggests in a petition that the Municipal Assembly investigate the general problem of servants.

The second sale of the Hudson River Tunnel took place yesterday. The property was again bid in by the American bondholders.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The company proposes to build two tunnels.

Obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly yesterday again defeated action on bond issues, and Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn made a sharp attack on Controller Coler.

The ordinance proposed by Councilman Herman Sulzer fixing $500 license for every branch of a department store was discussed yesterday at a public hearing at the City Hall.

At a hearing of the Molineux case before Justice Fursman yesterday, Mr. Weeks accused Mr. Osborne of having declared the members of the May Grand Jury violated their oaths of office.

An important transaction is reported in Southern coal and iron properties by which the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will acquire from the Sheffield Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands.

George Beauregard Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, was yesterday convicted, sentenced to fourteen years and ten months' imprisonment, and taken to Sing Sing. Bella Anderson escaped with a sentence of four years.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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THE PRESIDENT GOING EAST.

Leaves Washington Bound for Holyoke, Mass., Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a Party.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President McKinley and party left here on a special train at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Holyoke, Northampton, and other points in Massachusetts. The party comprised President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, relatives of the President; Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, acting secretary to the President; Messrs. George Barnes, and Rudolph Forster of the White House executive staff. Dr. P. M. Rixey, United States Navy, the President's physician; Mrs. Ida Barber of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Sarah Duncan, also of Ohio, who have been the guests of Mrs. McKinley here.

A party of officials, including Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, were at the Pennsylvania Station to see the President off, and a fair-sized crowd of spectators gathered behind the gates. The train, which will carry the party on its trip of about ten days, is made up of four Pullman coaches, comprising the private car Cleopatra, the dining car Lafayette, and the compartment cars Patagonia and Atlantic. The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy the Cleopatra, the rear coach. The train will go over the Albany route and is scheduled to reach Holyoke at 10:30 to-morrow morning, and will leave Adams, Mass., the last point in the itinerary, by the 21st inst., returning direct to Washington.

The special train with President McKinley and his party reached the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 11:35 o'clock last night. Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and two reporters were waiting for the train. As soon as it pulled into the station it was attached to a fresh locomotive, and after a delay of ten minutes pulled out for Weehawken.

Secretary Cortelyou, who appeared on the station platform, said that, according to the programme arranged, the President will drive through Holyoke to-day and review a parade. On Monday he will attend the Ivy Day exercises at Smith College, Northampton, and on Tuesday the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, where his niece, Miss Grace McKinley, will be graduated.

PINGREE USES VETO POWER.

Kills Beet Sugar Bounty and Buffalo Exposition Bills—Says Soldiers' Pay Should Be Raised.

LANSING, Mich., June 16.—Gov. Pingree marked the closing day of the Legislature by sending in veto messages which were incidentally made a medium for criticising the Legislature for alleged failure to carry out the people's wishes. The Governor vetoed the amended Beet Sugar Bounty bill, and also a bill appropriating $40,000 for a State building and exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo.

The Beet Sugar bill, as originally passed, had been recalled from the Governor's office, the Governor having recommended that the amount paid any sugar factory be limited to $25,000 annually. No limit was inserted, however, in the amended bill, which reduced the manufacturers' bounty from one cent to half a cent per pound.

The veto message said: "This Legislature has passed no laws to equalize the burden of taxation, and make corporate and other property pay its share of taxes. It was elected with the purpose of passing laws to equalize assessments and taxes, and to make railroads and other corporations pay as much taxes in proportion as the farmer and other small property owners. It has failed utterly to carry out the wishes of the people in this respect. The tax-dodger has either controlled or obstructed legislation. His interests have been carefully protected. The effort seems to have been made to appropriate as much money as possible, out of all proportion to the present income of the State, and to stifle all measures framed to make the taxdodger bear his and its share of the increased expense."

Gov. Pingree strongly attacked the Senate in particular, because bills for taxing railroads and other corporations in a like manner with other property still repose in Senate committees. He added: "The Republican Party in convention, by its platform, unanimously pledged, and the people indorsed, reforms in taxation, not one of which has been fulfilled. Such violations of faith are sometimes as dangerous to parties as to individuals."

As to the Buffalo appropriation, the Governor said: "If this Republican Legislature cannot afford to make the pay of Michigan's volunteers in the Spanish-American war at least $1 per day, it certainly should not tax the soldiers' modest homes for the purpose of raising a fund to enable taxdodgers to exhibit their wares in a neighboring State."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN ARKANSAS.

Masked Robbers Go Through an Express Car and Then Get Away.

MENA, Arkansas, June 16.—The southbound passenger train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road was held up by three masked men near Shady, Indian Territory, to-day.

The engineer was signaled to stop, and on his bringing the train to a standstill, guns were leveled at him, and the fireman was commanded to go back and cut off the express car. Then the robber entered the cab of the engine and ran the cars down the track a couple of miles, where they went through the express and mail cars, securing considerable booty. The exact amount is not known, as the express company will not give any information. The robbers did not go through the passenger coaches.

The United States Marshal's office at Fort Smith was notified, and a posse started at once to the scene to endeavor to locate the robbers.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Officials of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad admit the reported mail car robbery, but say the robbers got only $5 and a registered letter.

NEW POST FOR SAMPSON?

Report that He Is to be Assigned to the Newport Naval Station.

BOSTON, June 16.—A Newport special to The Journal says it is reported that Rear Admiral Sampson is to be detached from the North Atlantic fleet and assigned to the Naval Station at Newport, the scope of which is to be greatly broadened.

Lucky Miners from the Klondike.

TACOMA, Washington, June 16.—The steamer City of Tacoma passed Port Townsend to-day, bound for Tacoma with 200 Klondikers, who bring out $500,000 in gold dust and $500,000 in drafts as the first installment of the Spring clean-up.

NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Assumes the Task Refused by M. Poincare.

M. DELCASSE ALSO DECLINED

Radicals Prevented M. Poincare from Constructing a Cabinet and Compelled Him to Retire.

PARIS, June 16.—Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the responsibility of constructing a Ministry, M. Poincaré having found the task impossible for him to perform.

M. Poincaré visited the Elysée Palace today for the purpose of informing President Loubet that he declined to form a Cabinet. The reason for his declination, it is understood, was the objection of the Radicals to the presence of MM. Ribot and Barthou in the Cabinet, while M. Poincaré wished them to join him in the Ministry. M. Poincaré's decision was reached after a long conference with MM. Brisson, Sarrien, and Mougeout, Radicals, who finally refused to agree to the conditions on which M. Poincaré offered them representation in the Cabinet.

After the declination of M. Poincaré it was thought that M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs under M. Dupuy, would be the next Premier; but he also declined the task of constructing a Cabinet.

It is believed that strong pressure was brought to bear upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who arrived to-day from Toulon, but as the Socialists and Radicals virtually dominate the situation, no combination is likely to be long lived. M. Poincaré complains bitterly that he offered every possible concession to the Radicals, but they wanted, he says, to have everything in their own hands. He declares that he has had enough of Cabinet making, and will not be in a hurry to return to the task.

Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau was one of those first mentioned as being likely to be called upon to form a new Cabinet. He is one of the most brilliant members of the Paris bar, and since he was first elected to Parliament as Deputy for one of the districts of Rennes, in 1879, he has twice held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior—in the Gambetta Cabinet in 1881, and in the Jules Ferry Cabinet, two years later. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was born at Rennes in 1846. His father was a well-known lawyer and politician, and the son elected to follow his profession and began the practice of law in his native town.

During his first term in the Chamber of Deputies he became prominent by bringing in a bill to reform the magistracy. He was re-elected at the general elections in August, 1881, and when he became Minister of the Interior in December of the same year he distinguished himself by a conscientious attempt to exclude politics from the business of his department. He addressed to the Prefects throughout the country a circular warning them that recommendations from members of Parliament must be disregarded. His efforts at reform were especially resented by the office-holding class, who object to any departure from the old routine and red-tape methods for which the French Governmental departments are proverbial, but the new Minister persevered, and for the three months the Cabinet was in office he shook things up generally.

After his second term as Minister, when he resumed the portfolio of the Interior and retained it for two years, he was re-elected to the Chamber in 1885. At the elections in 1889 he did not present himself, but later entered the Parliamentary lists again and became Senator. He had himself inscribed as a member of the Paris bar in 1886, and has pleaded in some of the most notable cases in the Paris courts since that time. He is a Dreyfus revisionist, and may be depended upon to govern with a firm hand if he succeeds in securing a Ministry to his liking.

Auteuil Rioters Sentenced.

PARIS, June 16.—The Correctional Police Court to-day sentenced Comte de Dion, Comte d'Aubigny, and Comte d'Assy to a fortnight in prison and to pay 100f. fine for participation in the disturbances at Auteuil June 4. Others were sentenced to imprisonment for from one month to three months on the same charge.

Dreyfus Duels Fought at Brest.

BREST, France, June 16.—As the outcome of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair, two duels were fought here to-day between two officers, naval and artillery, and two professors at the public school. One of each profession was wounded.

STANFORD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Prof. Wheeler of Cornell Chosen by the Regents—Salary $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Board of Regents of the University of California today selected Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell as the President of the university, to succeed Martin Kellogg, resigned. The salary of the President was fixed at $10,000.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the son of a Baptist clergyman, was born in Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854. He was graduated with honors from Brown University in 1875, and, after teaching four years in the Providence High School, went abroad to study in the Universities of Leipsic, Heidelberg, Jena, and Berlin. His degree of Ph. D. was received at Heidelberg. In 1885, on his return, he became an instructor in Harvard College, but the following year he was appointed Professor of Comparative Philology at Cornell. He is now the head of the Department of Greek in that university.

MRS. STANFORD'S LATEST GIFT.

Gives Valuable Grazing Lands to Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Before leaving for Europe, Mrs. Jane Stanford prepared two deeds, which were yesterday placed on record, conveying valuable real estate to Stanford University. The property consists of 1,700 acres in Lassen County and 160 acres in Tehama County. All of this land was purchased recently by Mrs. Stanford to secure valuable water rights and grazing land for big flocks of sheep owned by her, and which are to be transferred to the Vina Ranch, now owned by the university. All this is in addition to her recent endowment of over $11,000,000.

By this latest gift Mrs. Stanford has transferred all her realty to the university save a house and lot in Sacramento, the residence of the Senator and his family in early days. She will eventually give that property also. While away, it is said, she contemplates investing $1,000,000 in rare bric-a-brac for the university museum.

A CHILD WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Julia Lichtner's Parents Are Dead and Officials Are Puzzled.

One of the most interesting and pathetic figures that ever arrived at the immigrant station at the Barge Office is a pretty twelve-year-old girl. She reached America yesterday on a White Star steamship from Liverpool. She is without parents or friends, and is sadly perplexed to know if she has a country. The girl is Julia Lichtner, daughter of Herman Lichtner, a Hungarian tailor, who drowned himself from the White Star Liner Cymric, which was taking him and his child back to his native land.

Lichtner came to this country fifteen years ago. He was young then and brought a bride with him, and together they started out to make a home and fortune in the new land. They settled on Avenue C, near Eighth Street. Here Julia was born, and some years after a son was born. The tailor prospered for a time, but things went against him at last, and a year ago his wife died. Completely discouraged he resolved to go back to his native land. He left on the Cymric on May 24, taking his little girl with him. The boy he left to the care of friends. On the way across the ocean the tailor became despondent, and on May 28 he jumped overboard. The orphan was taken in charge by the Captain of the vessel, and the passengers, when they heard of the case, collected $250 for her. At Liverpool the officials of the line took care of her until the Germanic sailed for New York. The child never knew anything of her parents' relatives in Hungary, and knows of no relatives in this country, except her little brother, who is a newsboy and too young to take care of her.

The immigration officials were puzzled to know what to do with the lonely little wanderer. She is a pretty child, with dark eyes and hair, and is intelligent. She was well dressed in a brown cloth frock, with a yoke of lace, and wore a jaunty little Scotch cap.

It was suggested that she go to an orphan asylum, but she refused. The United Hebrew Charities notified Commissioner Fitchie to spare no expense in caring for the child pending the decision of the board of inquiry which is trying to find out if during his stay in this country the father took out citizen's papers. It is probable that the girl will be placed in a home where she can be taken care of with the money given by the Cymric's passengers.

MORE RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

Sympathizers of Street Railroad Strikers Attack the Cars—New Men to be Protected.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—After a quiet morning, rioting on the part of sympathizers of the street railroad strikers broke out about noon to-day in various sections of the city. The first outbreak occurred at the corner of Clark Avenue and Pearl Street, when the street railway company sent a car from Lake View filled with non-union employes and guarded by a force of policemen, to attempt to operate the Holmden Avenue line. The south siders did not take kindly to the imported motormen and conductors, and bricks, stones, and eggs were hurled at the car. The windows were smashed and the non-union men rushed out and joined the strikers. One of them, who was struck in the face with a brick, fainted. Two arrests were made by the police.

Shortly after noon girls employed in factories in the wholesale mercantile district held up a Euclid Avenue car at the corner of Superior and Bank Streets. After making it unpleasant for the motorman and conductor the girls drew back and men and boys hurled missiles at the car. Several arrests were made. An outbreak also occurred at Perkins Avenue and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway crossing, where cars were obstructed.

A little after 2 o'clock a Wilson Avenue crosstown car struck and exploded a torpedo which had been laid on the rail near the corner of Wilson and Sixth Avenues. The car was nearly blown from the track, so great was the force of the explosion. Flames burst through the floor of the car immediately after, but were soon extinguished. There were no passengers on board. On the track the police found the remains of the torpedo, consisting of two pieces of tin, with a wad of paper wedged between them.

President Henry A. Everett of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company this afternoon authorized the statement that the company has made a contract with each man employed in place of a striker, guaranteeing him his position as long as he proves competent. Under no condition, says Mr. Everett, will this contract be violated. The company will re-employ as many of the old men as it can if they apply for work, but they must take their places on the waiting list. President Everett declared that strikers returning to work must come back on precisely the same terms as the men who have been engaged to fill their places.

MAY SETTLE COLORADO STRIKE.

If Smelters Modify Demands Matters Will Be Adjusted.

DENVER, June 16.—The outlook is favorable to-night for an early resumption of work at all the trust smelters, which have been shut down since Wednesday, bringing enforced idleness to thousands of miners and railroad employes and threatening great injury to all the industries of the State.

Steps have been taken which will probably lead to a conference between James B. Grant, Chairman of the Operating Committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and a committee of the Smelter Men's Union. The employes, it is believed, will insist only that eight-hour shifts shall be granted. Mr. Grant has said that he will agree to this. He has also expressed willingness to pay the wages that are being paid at the Argo Smelter. To adjust rates according to the varying conditions at the different trust smelters would require considerable study, but if the men recede from the demand for ten and twelve hours' pay for eight hours' work there will be nothing in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

THE KANSAS MINERS' STRIKE.

Sweeping Injunctions to be Served by Marshals on Union Men.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 16.—Deputy United States Marshals Mooney of this city and Trigg of Wichita, with a number of assistants, left here yesterday on a special train for Yale and Fleming, Kan., to serve sweeping injunctions on the union miners at those towns. The injunctions were issued from the Federal court here upon orders from Judge Hook, who heard the application in Chambers, at Leavenworth.

It is evident that the company expects to operate its plant, in spite of union miners, by importing negro miners from the South.

The injunctions are likely to arouse the miners. They place the Deputy Marshals in almost complete control of the union men, their authority being extended beyond the limits of the company's grounds. After specifically naming forty-five of the leading men of the different miners' organizations, the orders are addressed to "all members of the United Mine Workers' lodges, or unions, in Crawford and Cherokee Counties, in the State of Kansas, and all members of District No. 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, and all other persons co-operating with them, and being citizens of Kansas."

The injunction is absolute pending a hearing here on June 21.

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY.

The Mother, a Widow, Driven Insane by Grief — The Motorman Overcome.

Arthur Christiansen, three years old, the only child of Mrs. Bertha Christiansen, a widow, of 1,111 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Trolley Car 205 of the Putnam Avenue line yesterday in front of 1,060 Halsey Street. The mother, who acts as housekeeper for a sea Captain, was driven insane by her grief.

The car, which was going in the direction of Ridgewood, was in charge of Motorman William Kopf and Conductor Samuel Bergman. Mrs. Christiansen had rarely let the child out of her sight, but the little one slipped out of the house shortly before noon yesterday unobserved. On reaching the sidewalk the child joined others and sat down near a bonfire. The boy left his playmates to cross the car tracks just as Kopf's car came rapidly along. The fender struck the boy and scooped him into the basket. The boy bounced out, and before the car could be brought to a stop one wheel passed over his abdomen and the other rested on his mangled body. A crowd gathered, and a boy carried the news of the child's death to his mother. Mrs. Christiansen fainted.

Policeman Lowe of the Ralph Avenue Station, one of the first on the scene, found the motorman wild with grief. The remains of the child were taken to an undertaker's at 710 Evergreen Avenue. A doctor had advised this, saying that the sight of the body might kill the mother. Kopf wept bitterly at the station house, and said that if the child had been his own his grief could not have been greater. He was held on the charge of homicide.

The New "Saratoga Limited" of the New York Central—the most luxurious and elegant Summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip June 24th.—Adv.

OIL TRUST FORCED TO ACT

Standard Interests to be Merged in New Jersey.

HOSTILE LITIGATION A CAUSE

The Capital of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Increased to $110,000,000.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, incorporated in 1892—"Standard Oil Company of New York proprietors," according to the last Copartnership and Corporation Directory—appears destined to become the parent organization. This view of the Oil Trust situation prevailed in the Wall Street district yesterday when it was announced by a bulletin that the New Jersey corporation had filed at Trenton a certificate signed by Henry M. Flagler, President, and Louis D. Clarke, Secretary, that its capital had been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000, and that there was to be an issue of $10,000,000 preferred stock paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

No confirmation of this view was had at the Standard Oil Building. Instead of the clear and explicit statement promised by the General Solicitor, Samuel C. T. Dodd, M. F. Elliott, attorney of the Standard Oil Company, made the bare announcement that on Wednesday, at a meeting at Bayonne, N. J., the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey decided to increase its capital by $100,000,000. Mr. Elliott added that he was not at liberty to discuss the subject, while in due time the underlying plan would be developed and a statement in regard to it would be issued.

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," Mr. Elliott went on to say, "couldn't take in the trust, because we say there isn't any trust. No new stock is to be issued, and there will be no change in the Standard Oil Company of New York. I do not feel at liberty to say any more."

No officer or Director of the Standard Oil Companies or interests having offices at 26 Broadway would consent to talk of the action of the stockholders of the New Jersey concern, or of its bearing on the proprietary company's interests and future. All said that any statement on the subject must come from the office of the solicitor, while in several instances it was intimated that the information would be limited to a bare statement of the action taken at Bayonne.

At the office of the Secretary of the Standard Oil Company the Secretary, Louis D. Clarke, was reported out of town, and the statement was made that in his absence no one but Solicitor Dodd was authorized to speak of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It was, however, learned that its general offices are at the refining works at Bayonne, and that while Henry M. Flagler is President of the company, the head of it is Bayonne is J. H. Alexander, the Superintendent. The New Jersey Company is in the same category with the Standard's companies in Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana, and was in the same position in its relation to the Standard Oil Trust as the Standard Oil Company of Illinois Company, which has been liquidated.

Roughly estimated, the various elements which constitute the Oil Trust had last year assets of $117,000,000 and a capitalization of $97,250,000. Its local interests include the New Jersey company, the Bergenport Chemical Works, the Eagle Works, the Owego Works, the Pratt Works, and the Stone & Fleming Works. The capitalization, in view of the recent development of the trust idea to vast and apparently extravagant capitalization, is regarded as small when the immense dividends paid are considered. The estimate of one of the foremost promoters of new trusts is that the Oil Trust, as trusts go nowadays, would not be considered ahead of the times with a capital of $400,000,000.

Speculation as to the import of the increase of the capital of the New Jersey company by $100,000,000 centred on information derived from sources having the best opportunities for first-hand knowledge of the probabilities of the situation. It was conceded that the affairs of the old trust are about liquidated, and that action had to be taken, in view of the litigation against the Standard Oil Company in Ohio. It was assumed that as soon as the divergent interests can be reconciled and legal questions settled the New Jersey Company will merge all Standard Oil interests by an exchange of stock on the basis of share for share; so that in time it will be, by this process of absorption, the dominant corporation. The existing constituent companies are, however, likely to run their present forms because of diversity of interest and the terms of their charters, while economies in direction are probable. No plan of dividend payments has passed the stage of speculation. After the announcement of the plan of expansion of the New Jersey Company, Standard Oil certificates were firm on the outside market, the closing quotation being 455 to 457.

BIG INK TRUST FORMED.

Will Control 95 Per Cent. of the Business Here and Will Extend Trade in Europe.

Representatives of the leading ink-manufacturing concerns of the country yesterday completed the organization of an ink trust, with a capital of $18,500,000. The meetings of the men engaged in the formation of the combination have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria for the last three days. The conference adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The new organization is to be known as the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company. Of the capital of $18,500,000, $3,500,000 will be in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 in common stock. Five hundred thousand dollars of the preferred stock and $1,000,000 of the common stock will be held in the company's treasury. The deal was promoted by Binney & Smith and C. W. Mackay of this city. The trust holds options on the following companies, all of which will be members of the trust:

Binney & Smith, the Fred H. Levey Company, Ault & Wiborg, the Sigmund Ulman Company, W. H. H. Carter, the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, St. Clair & Valentine, James Lyons, Philip Ruxton, the Wallace Walker Company, of New York; George H. Morrill & Co., New York and Boston; J. Harper Bonnell, New York and Chicago; Jaenecke Printing Ink Company, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Johnson, F. E. Okie & Co., John Woodruff's Sons, and the L. Martin Company, of Philadelphia; Eclipse Printing Ink Company of Franklin, Penn.; F. H. Barnard & Son and G. B. Kane & Co. of Chicago; the Standard Printing Ink Company, the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, New York, and Middletown, Conn.; the Thalmann Company of St. Louis, the California Ink Company of San Francisco, the Buffalo Printing Ink Works of Buffalo, the Carbon Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Kane, Penn.; the American Carbon Black Company of Warren, Penn.; the Castle Brook Carbon Black Company of Sargent, Penn.; the West Carbon Black Company of Kane, Penn.; the Penn Carbon Company of Erie, Penn.; G. W. Beacon of Mount Jewett, Penn.; the Columbia Carbon Company of Williamsport, Penn.; the Southern Carbon Company of Naugatuck, West Va.; the Raven Gas Black Company of Eaton, Ind.; Wood & Co. of Dunkirk, Ind., and the Akron Chemical Company of Akron, Ohio.

The officers of the trust are L. A. Ault of the Ault-Wiborg Company, President; Frederick H. Levey of the F. H. Levey Company, First Vice President; W. E. Webber of the Charles E. Johnson Company, Philadelphia, Second Vice President; Edmund J. Shattuck of George H. Morrill & Co., Boston, Treasurer, and E. H. Murdock, President of the Ebony Lampblack Company, Cincinnati, Secretary.

The trust will control about 95 per cent. of the ink trade. The bulk of the stock will be taken by the manufacturers, and very little, probably none at all, will be left for the public.

Several of the promoters of the trust said yesterday that its chief object was not to advance prices, but to effect a system of economics, and also to develop trade in the foreign markets.

"The increase of American inks in foreign markets has been very marked during the last few years," said one of the promoters yesterday afternoon, "but as yet no single company feels able to establish an agency abroad. The increase of foreign trade warrants a foreign agency, and the Federal Printing Ink Company will establish a foreign house in one of the large European centres, and will be able to cope with the whole world in the supply of ink.

"None of the factories belonging to the Federal Company will shut down. The report that 250 salesmen would be discharged as soon as the trust was formed is absolutely untrue. In fact, we will have to increase our list of salesmen in order to open our business in Europe. We will send 150 men to Europe to attend to the business of the company there."

CINCINNATI, June 16.—L. A. Ault, senior member of the Ault & Wiborg Ink Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, confirms the reports from New York of the organization of the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company. The headquarters of the concern will be in New York, and it will take in all the leading ink houses.

TO FIGHT THE TIN TRUST?

Report that a Combination, Headed by C. P. Huntington and Edwin Gould, Will Also Oppose Other Trusts.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, Charles Edwin Miller of New York, and J. E. Shawhan of San Francisco had a consultation at the Auditorium Annex to-day looking to the formation of a combination to fight the tin plate trust. It is proposed to establish a plant at Joliet, Ill., with a capital of $1,000,000.

"This capital, however, does not represent the full strength of the proposed anti-trust. Mr. Miller is a son of Charles Wooster Miller of New York, and represents not only his father, but Collis P. Huntington and Edwin Gould in the present transaction. Mr. Shawhan was formerly one of the active financial powers of the Pacific Slope, and is reported of the most powerful San Francisco financial institutions in this deal. There will be a further consultation of the persons interested to-morrow.

"Men who are close to Mr. Miller say that the tinplate project is merely an item in a recently concocted plan to fight the trusts in several of the more important industries. Edwin Gould and C. P. Huntington are credited with projecting the scheme. C. E. Miller was formerly the junior partner in the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. of San Francisco."

ST. LOUIS TRUST CONVENTION.

Governor of Alabama to be President—Letter from North Dakota.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Joseph T. Johnson of Alabama, stating that he would attend the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis on Sept. 20. He also received a letter from Gov. Frederick B. Fancher of North Dakota, who writes:

"It is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that whatever action may be taken shall be of a uniform character and adopted by as many States as possible. There is absolutely no sentiment whatever in this section in favor of trusts. We have very good laws in North Dakota in regard to trusts and combinations, but I feel confident that the people of this State will be glad to co-operate with those of the other States and Territories in a general movement that has for an object the protection of the interests of the people against the encroachments of combines of all kinds and character."

GOV. VOORHEES ON TRUSTS.

Will Not Attend the Convention of Governors in St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—Gov. Voorhees has not yet answered the invitation of Gov. Sayres of Texas to attend a convention of Governors in St. Louis to discuss the trust question.

Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he would send an answer next week. He added that he would not attend the convention, and that he did not believe any good could come from it. He believed that the question of trusts could be more satisfactorily investigated by the present Congressional Commission. The trust question, he said, was one that deserved a great deal of consideration, but he did not believe that the plan of Gov. Sayres was the best one to adopt.

NEW JERSEY CHARTERS IN OHIO.

Attorney General Monnett Brings a Suit to Test Their Validity.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—Attorney General Monnett has brought suit to test the right of corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey, where but a single stock liability exists, to do business in this State, with its double stock qualification. He asserts that all such corporations are violating the laws of Ohio and will seek to revoke their charters. Should he be successful in his contention it would drive several hundred New Jersey concerns now doing business here from the State or compel them to reorganize under Ohio laws.

The Attorney General to-day commenced proceedings in court against the Continental Tobacco Company of Newark, N. J., a corporation with a capital stock of $75,000,000, of which $8,792,283 is invested in this State, its principal Ohio offices being at Middletown and Cincinnati. He asks that the company's charter be revoked on two grounds—first, that it is in violation of the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law, prohibiting combinations of capital, and, secondly, that, being a New Jersey corporation, it cannot do business in Ohio, because Ohio requires a double stock liability in all corporations.

HARDWARE MEN FAVOR TRUSTS.

Southern Jobbers Think Combinations Add to Prosperity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—One of the interesting papers read to-day at the joint meeting of the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association and the representatives of the manufacturers was: "Are the trusts necessary under existing circumstances, and are they detrimental to the jobbers' interests?" The discussion following the paper evoked that the feeling of the association was in favor of trusts, where the prices of materials are so fixed that both the jobber and manufacturer can make a small margin of profit.

An address on "The General Prosperity of the South," prepared by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, who could not be present, was read. Mr. Edmonds recited the remarkable industrial progress made by the South, showing that where, in 1880, the South had $257,000,000 invested in manufacturing, with a total production of $659,000,000, it now has $1,000,000,000 capital invested and an annual output of about $1,500,000,000.

"The South, and the South alone," said Mr. Edmonds, "combines in itself all the natural advantages for the development of diversified manufactures, the creation of wealth, and the support of a dense population."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—James J. Mandlebaum of Little Rock, Ark.; First Vice President—O. B. Barker of L

WORKINGS OF THE TRUSTS

Testimony Before the Industrial Commission at Washington.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS HURT

President of the National League Says Many Are Out of Work—Sugar Trust Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard a statement from P. E. Dowe of New York, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League. Dr. Dowe said the opinion of the commercial men at large was that trusts were a menace to the community. He estimated the number of traveling salesmen in the United States at 350,000, saying that the census figures of 60,000 were grossly incorrect. The formation of trusts and combinations, he said, was throwing a large number of these men out of employment. In giving specific instances he said:

"The National Enameling and Stamping Company, which depends for its raw material upon the American Tin Plate Company, has thrown a great many out of employment, and those retained have had their salaries reduced. The great tobacco combines threw out about 8,000 salesmen. The Continental Tobacco Company telegraphed the discharge of 850 in one day. The Baking Powder Trust has dispensed with all excepting half a dozen men. I know of two salesmen discharged by the trust who were formerly in the employ of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, one receiving a salary of $5,000 a year, the other $4,500. Their routes with those of other discharged salesmen are covered by one agent at $18 a week. The Bicycle Trust will throw out 600 salesmen gradually, and will cut down agencies in every city. The Chair Trust will affect immediately more than 500 salesmen by cutting them out of the line.

"One man writes me the Union Bag and Paper Company has thrown out of employment hundreds of salesmen. The number of salesmen out of work because of the United States Rubber Company is 300, and the salesmen retained have been reduced to a salary averaging, so I am informed, $1,300 a year. The American Tin Plate Company cut off about 90 out of every 100 salesmen. The American Steel and Rod Company, I have been told, discharged 300 commercial travelers in one day. In giving these estimates I am not considering the office force thrown out through trusts. The sugar and coffee monopolies have thrown out 1,000 salesmen, and made an average reduction in salary of those retained of $1,000 a year. The Standard Oil Company employs fewer salesmen than any other concern in the mercantile world of one-half its capital."

Mr. Dowe said that the trusts had raised the prices of the commodities they controlled from 5 to 100 per cent. in almost every instance, except coffee and sugar. In these they were still fighting for control of the field. He said his figures in this line were absolutely correct, being from reliable commercial acquaintances. Among the examples he gave were:

Iron pipe, over 100 per cent.; tinware and enameled ware, about 33 per cent.; brass goods, 60 per cent.; rubber overshoes, United States Rubber Company advanced prices 14 per cent. on May 1; American Tin Plate Company advanced prices something like 30 per cent.; news paper, ½ to ⅓ cent a pound, and a further advance in prospect; book papers, 5 and 10 per cent.; common soap, 25 to 50 cents a box; flint glass bottles will be advanced 10 per cent. or more; jobbers and manufacturers of clocks have advanced the wholesale prices 60 per cent. on account of the advance in metals; brass pins, 25 per cent.; combs, 7½ per cent.; ribbons, 10 per cent.

"The Umbrella Trust failed four years ago," said Mr. Dowe, "but it advanced prices while in existence, and after its break-up the return to legitimate and healthy prices caused a loss to the retailer through the stock on hand."

The witness concluded by saying that before leaving New York he had been warned by a lawyer indirectly connected with some of the trusts, that he was doing a dangerous thing in speaking before the commission, as he was liable to be "crushed like a caterpillar."

The only other important witness to-day was James H. Post of Brooklyn, a representative of the Mollenhauer Sugar Company and the National Sugar Company of New York. Mr. Post, referring to a list of sugar prices covering the past nine years, showed that the margin between raw and refined sugar had fluctuated with the revision of the tariff and the entrance of competing companies into the field. The standard price of refined sugar, he said, was fixed daily by the American Sugar Refining Company, and, as a rule, these prices were followed by the independent refineries.

Mr. Post said that as a general proposition he thought the American Sugar Refining Company had influenced conditions for the good of the country.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Ratchford, "that it would be a good thing for the American Company to be in entire control of the field?"

"No," said Mr. Post. "I think the entire control of an article of universal consumption in the hands of any one set of men would be a very dangerous power."

"That is what the trust aims at," said Mr. Ratchford, "according to Mr. Havemeyer's own statement."

"The business might get into the hands of men not so broad-minded as Mr. Havemeyer," replied the witness.

Mr. Post denied that either the National or the Mollenhauer Company was in any way connected with the American Refining Company. He said that in past years his refineries have used Cuban cane sugar, but that since the great reduction in the Cuban output they had been forced to rely largely on European beet sugar, principally German and Austrian. The European refined sugar was cheaper to produce than the American, but not of so good a quality. Of imported raw sugar, the American refiners had received large quantities from the Philippines.

Regarding the effect of the Sugar Trust on the price of raw sugar, witness said he thought the presence of one great buyer in the field had tended to keep down the price, but he did not think the trust could keep down the price more than one-sixteenth of a cent a pound, and even that for only a portion of each season. Free sugar from Cuba, witness said, would wipe out American raw sugar, both beet and cane, in the next five years.

TAX ON BUCKET-SHOP DEALS.

Revenue Commissioner Holds that Memoranda Must Bear Stamps.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has rendered a decision which has been pending for a long time regarding the liability of bucket-shop transactions to the stamp tax. The decision says:

By a bucket shop is meant a place other than a Board of Trade or Exchange where the parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not ordinarily contemplate the receiving or delivering of any certificates therefor by the buyer or seller, either at the time or in the future. Such transactions in stocks are taxable.

In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there are both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place agrees to sell stock to the customer.

Where an agreement of sale has been made and no delivery of stock takes place, and the party holding the agreement of sale wishes to close the transaction by disposing of his interest in said agreement and settles with the holder of the contract by paying the difference between the agreed price and the market price, in contemplation of law there is an agreement to resell the shares to the original seller. All these transactions must be evidenced by a written memorandum. It makes no difference whether these agreements to sell stocks made at bucket shops are called selling privileges or purchase privileges, or whether they are called by any other name, such contracts are taxable the same as stock transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Regarding the sales of grain and other products of merchandise in bucket shops, the Commissioner, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in regard to the sales of merchandise at a Board of Trade, exchange, or any similar place, revokes the previous decision that a bucket shop as ordinarily conducted is a similar place to a Board of Trade or exchange.

It is understood that in the case of a bucket shop there is commonly only one manager or firm who controls all the sales and purchases made at that particular place, and where this is the case no tax accrues on the sale of grain or other merchandise made thereat, except where a broker's contract or memorandum of sales is issued it must be stamped with a ten-cent stamp.

Boston Fruit Co.'s President Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Minor C. Keith of Boston, President of the Boston Fruit Company, and head of the banana combine, is dangerously ill at Puerto Cortez. It is reported that Mr. Keith accidentally broke his right leg above the knee, and sustained other severe injuries.

"You May Bend the Sapling But Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself. In long-seated, tenacious cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is also wonderfully successful.

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Never Disappoints

MR. BELMONT IS FOR GORMAN.

Declares He Is the Man to Win Democratic Victory—Imperialism and Democracy.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, President of the Democratic Club, who sails for Europe to-day on the Campania, expressed himself yesterday as heartily in favor of the nomination of Arthur P. Gorman for the Presidency. It is known that there have been conferences in this city of National Democratic leaders in Mr. Gorman's interests recently. In conversation with political friends Mr. Belmont said, on "imperialism" as a probable issue in the next campaign:

"If such a severe test should be made as a choice between the Constitution or the Philippines, Democrats would in my opinion let the Philippines go. But no such test is likely or necessary. If Congress is not to assemble before the usual time, there will not be National politics during the next six months for those outside the Administration circle. The management of our new islands, including taxation and expenditure, is now treated at Washington as purely an Executive affair. The President should satisfactorily punish Aguinaldo and his followers for their assault early last February on our army at Manila. When that has been accomplished, and Congress has assembled, there will be real problems growing out of expansion that will press for solution. Then may come a crisis created, not only by territorial enlargement in the tropics, and the sudden accession of millions of Asiatics, but by proposed plans for their future government which will ignore our fundamental law.

"Republican lawyers have been busy driving ingenious tunnels underneath the Constitution in order to open a feasible government route between Washington and Manila. Republican opinion seems to be drifting to the conclusion that Cuba cannot be pacified, order established in Puerto Rico, the natives in the Philippines civilized, if the Constitution, its guarantee and limitations, are to have sway over the new islands as they now have over our home territories. The Republican Party must, therefore, take its stand on the demand that the President hold, exercise, and represent in those islands the whole power of 'sovereignty,' which is the power to govern unrestrained. He is now exercising such power without much question or regret from any source, and yet no one has explained the source of that power.

"The Republican leaders seem daily more and more confident that neither the voters nor the Supreme Court will impede a Government in the Philippines, on the English plan as applied in India, Africa, and in Crown colonies. Republican contention now is that the treaty of cession has not conferred any political or civil rights on the natives of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines unless Congress shall grant them. If the Republican Party shall take that position, and if Congress shall refuse to take the new islands out of the hands of the War Department, there will be interesting politics next year over the relative authority of Congress and the Executive.

"The Republicans maintain that our title to the Philippines has not been so completed as to put them under the Constitution; that even if Congress shall legislate over them, the President can still exercise, as now, the rule of a military conqueror, and that when Congress does legislate, it will not follow that that legislation carries the privileges and protection of the Constitution. Hitherto Congress has felt bound to collect the same taxes in the territories as in the States, and to make uniformity the rule. When the party in power at Washington shall have plainly declared its purpose to tax the territories and rule therein without any regard for the Constitution, Democratic voices and votes will be audible in denunciation."

On the question of trusts as an issue Mr. Belmont made this statement:

"It is incredible that Democrats will demand that the Federal power shall control State industries and State corporations that are absolutely local. I think the Republican Party will evade this issue. As to a reaffirmance by the next Democratic National Convention of the supreme predominance of the 16 to 1 fad as a winning issue in 1900 I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The parity of all our dollars will not be threatened or impaired by Democrats who solicit and expect for their ticket the votes of salary earners and wage earners.

"The man to carry the Democratic banner to victory is Gorman. If the Democracy shall come together under him as their candidate, with patriotic fervor, as they united in 1876 after the Greeley fiasco of 1872, these threatened evasions of the Constitution can be prevented. In the Democratic revivals of 1876 and 1884, when the voters elected Democratic Presidents, it was Tilden, Manning, and Gorman who were 'stars in the East,' guiding the reunited Democratic hosts."

Ohio's Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—The Ohio Democratic Central Committee to-day decided to hold the Democratic State Convention on Aug. 1 and 2 at Zanesville.

Government Bidders Complain.

It was learned yesterday that some of the unsuccessful bidders for the Government contract for repairs to the army transport Sedgwick, which was secured by the Erie Basin Dry Docking Company for a bid of $120,000, were complaining that the contract did not go to the lowest bidder. The Ross Iron Works bid $110,000, and McCaldin Brothers, who control the works, charged that there was a combination and that the contract was awarded through favoritism at Washington. Col. Jones, Superintendent of the United States Army Transport Service, said yesterday at the Army Building that he had not heard of any complaint in connection with the contract.

Fielding Must Stand Trial.

Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court yesterday denied the application of Robert W. Fielding for the dismissal of the four indictments found against him by the May Grand Jury. Fielding, who was Deputy Commissioner of City Works under Theodore B. Willis, was convicted on one indictment, but the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment. Instead of re-trying Fielding, District Attorney Steele procured new indictments against him on the ground of grand larceny. These were the indictments which Judge Aspinall sustained.

Western Coal Dealers Here.

About 250 members of the Illinois and Wisconsin Coal Dealers' Association who have been attending the fourth annual convention of the association in Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday. The Retail Coal Exchange of this city has arranged to entertain the visitors. The steamboat Laura M. Starin has been chartered, and on Monday the visitors will be taken to the points of interest about the harbor and along the rivers. They will return to Chicago Tuesday or Wednesday.

George W. Appo Set Free.

George W. Appo, who on Wednesday last was released from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, was taken before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and discharged. Appo stabbed a man in Mott Street July 10, 1896. On Dec. 23, 1896, he was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who advised his discharge, said that the complaining witness could not be found.

Gypsum King's Trial Trip To-day.

The steel tug Gypsum King, the largest tugboat in America, and which was built on Staten Island, will make an official trial trip to-day from Port Richmond to Hart Island Roads. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and 100 prominent Staten Islanders will be the guests of the builders on the trip.

EAST RIVER RAPID TRANSIT

Underground Communication with Brooklyn Within Two Years.

PRELIMINARY PLANS READY

By Tunnel and Subway Fast Electric Trains Will Run to the Furthermost Brooklyn Limits.

Underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is promised within the next two years. The beginning of work on this important project without further delay is promised by a company composed of eminent financiers, railroad men, and public-spirited citizens. The matter is to be carried through according to the plans discussed and approved by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission in Brooklyn. Fast electric trains are to be run between down-town underground stations in this borough and the furthermost limits of Brooklyn.

A company entitled "The New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company" applied for articles of incorporation in Albany a few days ago. The Secretary of State objected to the name of the corporation on the ground that it bore too close a resemblance to companies previously incorporated. The persons interested in the company were perfectly willing to change the name, but in order to do that it was necessary to obtain the consents of all the persons named as incorporators in the original application. These consents were obtained yesterday and the name of the company was changed to "The Long Island and New York Terminal Railroad Company." It is expected that the certificate of incorporation will be issued to-day. The capital stock of this company is $7,500,000, and the purpose of the men behind the enterprise is to begin the work of construction at once. A great deal of preparatory work has already been done.

The Directors of the company represent a diversity of important financial interests, including the Long Island Railroad Company. Following are the names of the Directors: August Belmont, Charles M. Pratt, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Richard H. McCurdy, George W. Young, Walter Phelps Bowman, Levi P. Morton, John E. Waterbury, Dumont Clark, Eugene G. Blackford, Charles D. Dickey, L. C. Ledyard, George D. Pratt, F. G. Bourne, L. L. Palmer, F. L. Babbott, R. Somers Hayes, James Timpson, C. Ledyard Blair, and Henry P. Booth.

Eugene G. Blackford, who, as the President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, has been a persistent advocate of this tunnel, said last evening: "In my opinion there is no longer any doubt of the speedy accomplishment of this great project. The company is strong enough to carry it through, and the present conditions are favorable for the beginning of the work."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, also expressed confidence in the success of the enterprise. He said that the plans were all ready, and that the preliminary work for the financing of the scheme had been completed. "Persons interested in this project," said Mr. Baldwin, "have been making more than a year making test borings under the bed of the East River and under the street. They are now perfectly familiar with the route to be followed, the different materials to be encountered, and the nature of the work to be done."

The first step to be taken by the new company will be to obtain from the Municipal Assembly a franchise to build, maintain, and operate a tunnel, or tunnels, under the streets of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and under the East River. There will be tunnels or parallel tubes placed at a depth of from 80 to 132 feet. The lowest point below the surface will be reached at the Brooklyn City Hall. Underground stations in Manhattan Borough will be located at Cortlandt and Church Streets, Fulton Lane and Pearl Street, and large passenger elevators will connect with the elevated railroad stations at those points. It is intended that the tunnels shall be lighted by electricity, and the cars will be run by electricity. The running time of trains between the stations at Cortlandt and Church Streets and the City Hall in Brooklyn, it is calculated, will be three minutes, and passengers will be carried from Cortlandt Street to Jamaica in less than twenty-five minutes.

The general scheme on which it is intended to construct this underground system of rapid transit has been under discussion for several years. The building of the tunnel is to be carried along in connection with the Atlantic Avenue improvement in the Borough of Brooklyn, by which the surface steam railroad will be removed from that avenue. A direct connection between the tunnel and the Atlantic Avenue subway will be made, and at Flatbush Avenue there will be a connection with the Long Island Railroad system. The cost of the tunnel, it is estimated, will be about $7,500,000, and about $2,500,000 additional will be required to complete the Atlantic Avenue improvement. The entire work, it is expected, will consume about two years' time. The length of the tunnel and the Atlantic Avenue subway combined will be eight miles. Beyond Nostrand Avenue, in Brooklyn, the tunnel cars will run on a viaduct, passing over the streets as far as Manhattan Beach Crossing, in East New York. The running time between Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, to Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, will be about eight minutes.

Contracts for the construction work will be let as soon as the details can be arranged. It is expected that before Winter several thousand men will be at work on this project.

To Enlarge Convicts' Paper.

SING SING, N. Y., June 16.—The Star of Hope, the new eight-page paper printed and written by the convicts in Sing Sing Prison, has proved so popular and is in so great demand that it has been decided by Superintendent of Prison Collins to enlarge the sheet, and also to extend its circulation. Sing Sing Prison will prepare and print the eight pages it has been doing since the start, two months ago. Auburn Prison will furnish four pages, and Clinton Prison four pages also, making a bi-monthly sixteen-page periodical. About 4,000 copies will be printed for distribution among the inmates of all the penal institutions in the State.

Solid Steel Casting Company.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 16.—The Solid Steel Casting Company has filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County Clerk's office. The objects of the corporation are to carry on the business of iron, steel, and other metal foundries. The capital stock is $500,000, and the amount paid in is $1,000. The incorporators are John J. Burleigh, John M. Kelly, and James R. Clark.

New Jersey and the Oyster Industry.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 16.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed Edward Riley of Newport, Edward Stiles of Port Norris, and Jeremiah Ogden of Bridgeton State Oyster Commissioners for Delaware Bay and Maurice Cove. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Austin of this city was also appointed Superintendent, and the State control of the oyster industry took effect to-day.

Young Negro Hanged in Maryland.

MARLBOROUGH, Md., June 16.—John Berry, colored, was hanged here this morning. Berry, who was but little more than seventeen years of age, brutally murdered Miss Amanda Clark and attempted to murder her sister Annie by beating them with a heavy club at Bowie, Md., on March 16 of this year.

New Major for the 13th Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment held an election for Major last night at the armory, on Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The candidates were Capts. Charles O. Davis of Company A, and John B. Jennings of Company B. Capt. Davis was elected by a vote of 12 to 9.

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INDICTED IN BRIBERY CASES.

Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Penn., Returns True Bills Against Senator Coyle and Robert Evans.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 16.—The Grand Jury of Dauphin County to-day ignored the bill of indictment against ex-Senator John J. Coyle and Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia, charging them with corruptly soliciting Representative John Engler of Lycoming County to vote to reconsider the McCarrell Jury bill in the House of Representatives last February. The jury yesterday returned a true bill in the case, in which Mr. Coyle is charged with having offered Mr. Engler a bribe to vote for this bill, and ignored the other counts in the indictment charging him with corruptly soliciting Representatives Criste of Northumberland and John Miller of Northampton.

The jury returned a "no bill" in the case against Frank S. Jones of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered Representative Palmer Laubach of Philadelphia a five years' position in the Philadelphia Mint or Custom House to vote for ex-Senator Quay.

The jury also ignored the bills of indictment against Representative Charles B. Spatz of Berks County and ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp of Northumberland County, charged with corrupt solicitation, and found a true bill in the case of Robert Evans of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered $1,000 to Representative William C. Norton of Wayne County to vote to reconsider the McCarrell bill. Mr. Spatz was charged with having offered a consideration to Representatives Johnson and Hell of Northampton County to sign a paper pledging their support to George A. Jenks as long as he was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator. Mr. Kulp was charged with having offered $200, and later $300, to Representative Brown of Union, a Democrat, to remain away from the joint convention at the time of the first ballot for United States Senator.

True bills were found in the cases against ex-Representative Thomas M. Moyles of Wilkesbarre and ex-Representative John B. Byrne of Fayette, charged with corrupt solicitation. The indictment against Parker B. Titus of Bangor, charged with having offered a bribe to Representative Hell of Northampton to vote for ex-Senator Quay, will be submitted to the Grand Jury at the September term. The cases in which true bills have been found will be tried in September.

TRUST COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The International Banking Institution Elects Stewart Browne President.

The International Banking and Trust Company, which was recently incorporated under a special New York charter with a capital stock of $1,500,000, has been organized by the election of a Board of Directors. Stewart Browne of the New York Life Insurance Company and Vice President of the National Surety Company has been elected President. Joseph T. Low and William H. Chesebrough have been chosen Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries are John D. Duer and T. H. Froelich. M. F. Walsh was elected Assistant Secretary.

The Board of Directors, which is so far composed of forty-one members, includes Frank Rockefeller, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company; George Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway; Robert T. Lincoln, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; H. B. Holland, Edward E. McCall, A. S. Heidelbach, Joseph T. Law, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John T. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Frederic R. Coudert, Ernst Thalmann, and Leonard Lewisohn.

The charter of the company confers upon the new corporation the powers of a State bank and those of a trust company, and permits the establishment of branch offices in the several States of the Union and in Europe.

President Browne said last evening that negotiations are now in progress for the opening of a branch office in Paris. He also said that the company contemplates, as a minor part of its business, making collections and taking charge of the investment of funds for life insurance companies. In regard to the capital stock, he said that the $1,500,000 had been oversubscribed three times.

Electricity for Chicago Car Lines.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Electricity probably will supersede the cable as the motive power on both the North and West Chicago street railroads. The syndicate which has purchased the stock of Charles T. Yerkes and formed the Chicago Union Traction Company to operate the lines under lease, will ask the municipal authorities for permission to use the underground trolley for the lines in the down-town districts, including the cable loops of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies, and substitute the overhead trolley for the cable on the lines north and west of the river.

New Jersey Lawyers Combining.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—A preliminary meeting of the New Jersey lawyers, whose object is the formation of a State Bar Association, held this evening, resulted in the formation of a temporary organization. Attorney General Gray was elected Chairman and George Bourgeois Secretary. Two committees were appointed, one to frame articles of incorporation and the other to report on constitution, organization, and by-laws. They will report to-morrow. Sixty-five members of the bar were present. Nearly every county in the State was represented.

Fatally Hurt in Runaway Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Gustave Ross of 175 First Street and his wife were fatally injured this evening in a runaway accident. They were out driving on Clinton Avenue, when their horse took fright and became unmanageable. At Clinton and Chadwick Avenues their rig was in collision with a wagon driven by Charles Coleman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross were thrown out. Mr. Ross received a compound fracture of the skull and was otherwise hurt. Mrs. Ross had her right arm broken, her scalp torn, and was injured internally.

Safe Robbers Caught.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16.—The robbers who broke into John Newsted's saloon on Delaware Street, this city, May 28, and stole the safe containing $1,100 in cash, have been captured. Newsted has had detectives on the case, and yesterday they traced Peter Yocus and Stanifan Rosaxski to a saloon in Avenue B and Eleventh Street, New York City, where they were arrested. Newsted identified some papers which the prisoners had in their possession as having been stolen from his safe.

South Carolina Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16.—Gov. McSweeney to-day removed nearly half of the liquor constables from office. The Governor says he does not think the men were making the dispensary law more effective, and that their salaries, totaling more than $20,000 annually, will run forty public schools five months in the year.

Tug Argus May Be a Total Loss.

MONTAUK, L. I., June 16.—The tug Argus, which went ashore on the rocks near the lighthouse yesterday, is in a bad way and may prove a total loss. She is beginning to break up. The coal barge Coastwain, which the Argus had in tow and which also went on the rocks, is filled with water and is badly strained.

Fort Wayne Club Ruined by Debts.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 16.—On petition of the creditors, the Wayne Club, the most fashionable society organization in the city, went into the hands of Hugh Keegan as receiver to-day. The clubhouse will be closed.

Newport Yacht Club Offers a Prize.

NEWPORT, June 16.—To increase the rivalry between the Columbia and the Defender, in the trial races off here, the Newport Yacht Club has offered a prize worth $500. The offer has been accepted.

BANK DIRECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

Its Effect on the Franklin Savings Institution's Architecture and the Pocket of the Director.

Bernard Karsch, a jeweler at 641 Eighth Avenue, builded less wisely than he knew when he complained to the Building Department that the new building of the Franklin Savings Bank, in which he is a Director, projected too far over the sidewalk, to the detriment of his own property, which adjoins the bank's structure on the south. This complaint, which was noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES when it was made, some three weeks ago, has had many effects, not the least of which has been the loss to Mr. Karsch of an opportunity of selling his property to the bank at an advance of $11,000 over the price he paid for it. Another effect is that the handsome portico, in which the architect of the structure took great pride, and which was the original cause of complaint, must be sacrificed.

When the plans for the new building were drawn Mr. Karsch, as one of the Directors of the bank, voted for their approval. They showed a spacious archway and portico reaching to the cornice, giving the semblance of a one-story building to the new home of the institution. This portico extended nearly five feet beyond the building line. In due course the plans were submitted to the Building Department, where they were also approved, despite the fact that the portico encroached on the sidewalk. Following the approval of the plans came the stone masons, and the building began to rise, until it was well above the surface, when Mr. Karsch discovered that as Director in the bank he had approved plans which would seriously impair the value of his own building. Then Mr. Karsch sought indemnification from the bank, and, as matters did not seem to make rapid progress, later he appealed to the Department of Buildings. There Mr. Karsch was directed to the Department of Highways, whose Bureau of Incumbrances has supervision over encroachments on sidewalks and other thoroughfares.

Highways Commissioner Keating caused an investigation to be made, and as a result work on the building was ordered stopped. If the Directors of the bank had thought that their fellow-Director's complaint was made in a light spirit they were undeceived by the summary order of Commissioner Keating, and they at once began negotiations with him with a view to his withdrawing his complaint. As a last resort they offered to buy Mr. Karsch's four-story building at a large advance, said to have been $11,000, over its original cost, in return for which he was to do his utmost to counteract the effects of his objection.

When Mr. Karsch confronted the Department of Highways in his effort to carry out his part of the agreement, he was informed that the matter was closed, and that the plans of the building must not only be redrawn but that there must be no greater encroachment on the sidewalk than is allowed in other buildings.

Archibald F. Turner, the President of the bank, said yesterday that an amicable understanding had been reached between the bank and Mr. Karsch, and that work on the building would be resumed in a short time. Mr. Karsch, he said, was sorry that he had not come to an agreement with the Directors before he filed the complaint, which he was powerless to withdraw, and which has caused the suspension of work for several weeks.

NICARAGUAN CANAL PLANS.

Chairman Walker Will Appoint Committees to Perfect Methods.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Nicaraguan Canal Commission held another meeting to-day and then adjourned to meet in this city on the 6th of July. There was another full and free interchange of opinion by the members of the work to be undertaken by the commission. Admiral Walker, the Chairman, was authorized to appoint committees to consider the various general lines of investigation heretofore agreed upon, viz.: The Nicaraguan Canal, the Panama Canal, exploration of new lines, commerce, and rights and franchises.

The appointments will be made in a day or two. Each committee will consider all the available information bearing upon the particular branch of inquiry assigned to it, and each is expected to be ready to report to the full commission, when it again meets, a tentative and preliminary plan for the prosecution of the commission's work. These will be passed upon by the full body before the actual physical work of investigation is begun.

FEUD IN A TEXAS TOWN.

The Adjutant General of the State Prevents Bloodshed at Columbus.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Adjt. Gen. Thomas Scurry returned to-day from Columbus, Texas, where he had been for several days aiding the force of rangers in preventing a renewal of hostilities between the two factions of that place. He reached there Sunday morning, and found the situation critical.

On the preceding day a wholesale killing was narrowly averted through the bravery and quick action of a member of the force of rangers. A crowd of what is known as the Reece faction was in a saloon. All were armed, and just as a party of the opposing faction came down the street a gun of one of the Reece band was accidentally discharged. There was a rallying of forces on both sides immediately. Ranger Taylor was near the saloon, and, single-handed, he disarmed all the members of both factions. The excitement in the town was intense, all the places of business being closed in expectation of a conflict. Two more rangers were sent for and have reached the town. Every man appearing on the street is searched, and, if found to be carrying a weapon, he is disarmed.

Adjt. Gen. Scurry visited the leaders of the two factions in their homes, and finally induced ten of the principal members of the Reece faction to leave town. They left yesterday, and it is thought if they carry out their promise to remain away there will be no trouble. The feeling between the factions is extremely bitter, the most prominent and wealthy professional men in the town never appearing on the street without a body guard. The feud commenced in 1891, and has so far resulted in the killing of six prominent citizens of the town.

Jealousy Drives Woman to Suicide.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 16.—Mrs. Emma Eugenia Eastburn, aged twenty-one years, and a bride of but a few months, died to-day at her home in this city from a self-administered dose of arsenic. Several days ago she visited her husband, who is a clerk in a drug store, and found him talking to a woman customer. The incident made her insanely jealous, and after the woman's departure she dashed behind the counter and seized a bottle of the poison. She managed to secure and secrete some of its contents, which she swallowed later in the day.

Kipling Sues Another Publisher.

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—Rudyard Kipling has brought suit in the United States court under the copyright law for damages and injunction against Elbert G. Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., publisher of The Philistine and proprietor of the Roycroft Printing Office. The complaint was filed to-day. It alleges that Mr. Hubbard has issued a book entitled "The Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems by Rudyard Kipling," containing ballads and selections from the author's work, "The Last Chantey," and other works, without his knowledge or consent.

The Vixen on Guard at Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Passengers on the steamer Jarl, from Bluefields, report all political affairs in Bluefields extremely quiet. The American gunboat Vixen has crossed the bar, and has taken up a position just over the entrance of the bay. From this position it commands the bay, the town, and the mouth of the Bluefields River, and has the Nicaraguan Custom House and the army post on the bluff at the entrance of the harbor at its mercy.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There is nothing which drains energy, ambition and endurance like Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will **send** them away, and **keep** them away. It has never failed to cure the worst cases. This is a fact—not an experiment. Try it.

ALLEGED BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

Crime Said to Have Been Committed in This City.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., June 16.—James H. Long has been arrested here charged with robbing a New York bank of a large sum five months ago. The murder of his accomplice is also alleged. Officers have trailed Long since the crimes were committed, finally locating him in a secluded spot four miles east of here. Requisition papers had been obtained, and the officers immediately started for New York with their prisoner.

Inquiry at Headquarters in this city was met with the statement that there was no record of these crimes on the books of the local police.

KEARNS WINS FROM CONNOLLY.

Boston Boxer Outpoints the Nova Scotian at the Broadway A. C.

Eddie Connolly of Nova Scotia and Tim Kearns of Boston put up twenty-two rounds of fierce boxing at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Kearns, with three successive left-hand punches, put Connolly to the floor and gained the decision.

Connolly was not knocked out, for he was not on the floor more than six seconds the third time he went down, but he was distressed, and the referee, Johnny White, stopped the fight and awarded the decision to Kearns. Up to the twenty-second round Connolly had all the best of the battle. The men were scheduled to go twenty-five rounds at 135 pounds, and from the start Connolly was the aggressor. He landed hard enough and often enough on Kearns's jaw to knock an ordinary man out.

MILLETT WINS AT TENNIS.

He Beats Miles in a Close Contest in the New Jersey Tourney.

S. C. Millett beat G. H. Miles at Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the New Jersey State championship in the fastest and best tennis match that has been seen so far in the tournament. From start to finish it was a brilliant struggle, and so close that the big crowd of spectators watched every game. Millett captured the first two sets, and in the third needed only one stroke for the match no less than ten times. Each time Miles rallied pluckily, and when the set was won, the enthusiasm of the crowd was marked.

In the fourth set Miles also got the vantage game and came very close to winning, but Millett pulled himself together and ran out the set and match with three straight games. Miles was badly exhausted, but he and Millett started their double match against the Larned brothers, only to have it postponed without being finished. It will be played this afternoon, and Millett will also meet Champion Richard Stevens in the challenge round for the New Jersey State championship and the challenge cup. The day's score:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Stephen C. Millett, West Side T. C., beat George H. Miles, Orange L. T. C., 6—3, 6—4, 8—10, 8—6.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned against S. C. Millett and G. H. Miles, 6—2. (unfinished.)

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Cavendish Boyle and William Thompson, London; Marshal Martin, Yokohama; J. Barnett Gow, Scotland.

ASTOR—James Porteous, Marchester, England; E. I. Caiger, London.

BUCKINGHAM—T. Sturna, Japan; H. Beresford-Peirse, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. W. Cartwright, Yokohama.

HOFFMAN—A. Lainmer, Copenhagen; M. O. Lima, Secretary Brazilian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—W. R. Williams and Edward Evans, Jr., Liverpool; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; R. S. Gunn, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Edward Comstock, Rome; William K. Vanderbilt, Newport.

MURRAY HILL—Lady Jackson and Miss Amy Jackson, Hongkong; Cyril S. Sykes, Leeds, England; C. A. Samrice, Stockholm.

SAVOY—Neville Abrahams, London; S. Morganthau, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—E. M. Raeburn, Glasgow; F. H. Heusted, Mexico.

WALDORF—Roy Ten Broek Langenberg, St. Louis; T. G. Brocklehurst, Australia; Baron and Baroness Erlanger, Samuel Bell, and H. P. Garwate, London; Kazuro Kaneko, Tokio, Japan; Count Vinci, Washington; Thomas C. Hounsfield, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cook, L., Williamsport, Penn.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. C. Krouse carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, dress goods, and silks, 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Johnson & Larimer Dry Goods Company, The, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

King & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; A. King, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kelly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Krauskopf Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; S. Krauskopf, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Lovering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. M. Hoffman, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rieke, C. F., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, domestics; L. Rieke, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Kem

NEW YORK FORFEITS A GAME

Gives a Baseball Victory to Brooklyn in the Second Inning.

A SCENE AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Burns Orders Several of the Local Men Off the Diamond—His Decisions Cause the Trouble.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765
Boston	34	16	.680
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Philadelphia	29	20	.592
Chicago	29	21	.580
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Pittsburg	21	27	.438
New York	22	29	.431
Washington	17	35	.327
Louisville	15	35	.300
Cleveland	9	38	.191

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; New York, 0, (forfeited.)
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.
Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Boston.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

The New Yorks forfeited a game to the Brooklyns yesterday at the Polo Grounds. They refused to abide by the rulings of Umpire Burns, and delayed the game and disgusted the 2,500 spectators present. The game was given to the Brooklyns by a score of 9 to 0 in the first half of the second inning, when the score was 5 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn, and the crowd, instead of having their money returned, were compelled to take "rain checks," which is a custom when five innings of a game have not been played. The checks are good for the next game at the Polo Grounds.

The trouble was caused through the decisions of the umpire. Burns, who was chief umpire yesterday, has had trouble in every city where he has officiated, and less than a month ago declared a game forfeited by New York in St. Louis, the trouble at that time being the same as yesterday. For this reason alone, President Young should not have assigned Burns to the Polo Grounds. Indeed, President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club sent a request to the League's President, asking that Burns should not be sent to umpire the series between the two Greater New York clubs, which always excites a great deal of feeling.

The forfeiture, however, should not have taken place, and the crowd believed that the local team should have taken things as they came, and at least given them a game of some kind for their money.

The trouble began in the first inning, when the crowd hissed the umpire. This aroused the players and also had a demoralizing effect upon the umpire. The real trouble came when Burns declared Casey, who scored Brooklyn's first run, safe at the plate. From the stand it looked as though the runner was out. Gleason, Warner, Seymour, and nearly every other member of the New York team crowded around Umpire Burns and kicked so earnestly that the crowd became disgusted and cried for the home team to "play ball."

The crowd in both stands called the umpire names. After about five minutes of this scene the game progressed, but every other decision caused a kick. The Brooklyns were finally retired after scoring five runs. Umpire Burns was badly demoralized, as was shown by the deal he gave the Brooklyns when New York went to the bat. Pitcher Dunn objected once or twice, but was told by his fellow-players to keep quiet, as it was then apparent that something would happen, as the local team was thoroughly worked up. So was the crowd. The locals made one run before their first inning ended.

Casey, the first batsman in the second inning for Brooklyn, was at the bat, and Seymour pitched a ball straight over the plate; at least, so say the local players and persons in the stand. When Umpire Burns called it a "ball," there was a roar from the players and from the spectators who sat behind the plate. Umpire Burns was rattled. He removed Seymour from the game, and in the excitement forgot that he had done so, and ordered Warner to the bench. Capt. Gleason protested, and he, too, was ordered to the bench. The scene at this stage was disgraceful. The crowd was greatly excited. The umpire and others called upon the New Yorks to play. After nearly ten minutes' wrangling the locals made the best of the trouble. Wilson went in to catch and Foster was sent to short. Colcolough, a pitcher, went out to play second. The New Yorks finally gave up protesting, and the farce, as the spectators called it, continued.

Seymour pitched a speedy straight ball across the plate. Catcher Wilson stepped back and the ball nearly hit the umpire. Burns promptly ordered Wilson out of the game for what he claimed was a deliberate move to allow the ball to hit him. It certainly was not clean baseball on the part of Wilson. There was no catcher present to take Wilson's place, and Gleason and Warner began to abuse the umpire from the bench. He ordered them off the grounds, but they were slow in leaving, and the game was declared forfeited by a score of 9 to 0.

Several policemen ran to protect Umpire Burns, but there was no attempt to assault or even bother him. The crowd turned their attention to the box office, and a few threatened to make a scene, but when it was announced that rain checks good for another day would be issued the crowd became orderly.

Umpire Burns said after the game that there was nothing for him to do but to declare the game forfeited after the team refused to abide by his decisions. According to the constitution of the League, a New York team must pay a fine of $1,000 for forfeiting a game. This amount is paid to the contending club. A fine of $100 is also inflicted on the manager or Captain, which amount goes to the League. The case, at any rate, will be brought before the Board of Directors, and the fine may be remitted or modified upon appeal.

The New Yorks forfeited a game last year to the Baltimores because Umpire Lynch would not remove Holmes, who addressed an insulting remark to President Andrew Freedman. Mr. Freedman was not present yesterday.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club and Manager Hanlon declared that they were sorry that the game was forfeited, as it was not giving the public what it had paid to witness. Umpire Burns left by a side gate and a policeman escorted him to the cars. Very few persons saw him leave. The Brooklyns' five runs were made on three bases on balls, Hartman's bad throw, and Daly's two-bagger. The New Yorks' run was made on a base on balls and two hits. Both teams left last night for the West.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Baltimore won a poorly played game to-day. Lack of coaching in the second inning caused a collision between Barry and Slagle of the Washington team that let in two runs for the visitors. Score:

Washington .....0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1—5
Baltimore .....0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—6

Base hits—Washington, 8; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, June 16.—Bad fielding on the part of the Boston players helped Philadelphia to win to-day. Long's four errors netted the visitors three runs. Score:

Philadelphia .....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—After two men were out in the ninth, the Louisvilles hit Young's pitching for seven singles and a double, scoring six runs and tieing the score. Wagner's single, his steal of second, and Childs's error gave the home team the winning run in the tenth inning. Score:

Louisville .....0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 6 1—13
St. Louis .....2 0 3 0 2 0 3 1 1 0—12

Base hits—Louisville, 17; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittredge; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Other Games.

At Newark—Richmond, 10; Newark, 1.
At Hartford—Worcester, 6; Hartford, 1.
At Rochester—Toronto, 6; Rochester, 5. (first game.) Rochester, 11; Toronto, 1. (second game.)
At Paterson—Paterson, 6; Allentown, 3.

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

A Fine Field for the Big Event to be Run at the Coney Island Club's Park at Sheepshead Bay.

Visitors to the Coney Island Jockey Club's race track to-day to see the Suburban run will be treated to a genuine and pleasant surprise. The track, always the most neatly kept and attractive in the vicinity, has been both enlarged and improved in many respects during the Spring, and by the addition of a neat iron fence about it the place has been made to look more like some handsome private park than a race course. A long-continued spell of hot weather has interfered somewhat with Superintendent Clark's plans as to the lawns and the flower gardens, but he has done so well with what he has had at command that the place will appear as bright and pleasant as ever. Lander will furnish music as usual, and that is a sufficient guarantee that it will be music, instead of the poor apology for it that has been offered on some days at the other tracks this year. The portly James Villepigue will be at the head of the catering department, so that there will be plenty of the best, and finely served, for those who wish to eat or drink.

The Suburban will of course be the feature of the day's sport. It will be started shortly after 4 o'clock, with a field that will probably number from twelve to fifteen when the horses line up before the starter. The glamor of Banastar's victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, coupled with the fact that his trainer is just as confident as he was before that race, and the owner of the horse even more so, will make W. H. Clark's pair, Banastar and Candleblack, favorites for the big race, over which there promises to be a lot of betting. The Ben Holladay people still believe that he can win a race at so short a distance as a mile and a quarter, and so this "pater," who is given the top weight, will have a good following. There are two mares in the race, Imp and Briar Sweet, whose owners think they have a mortgage on the event, and as both have done all that their trainers have asked them, and as the former did splendidly in her last race, they will have a strong following. No mare has yet won the race, but the owners of this pair think that is no reason why the theory that one cannot do it should not be overthrown this year.

Warrenton will be backed by the Harlemites, and "Billy" Oliver says he will run a far better horse than he was in the Brooklyn, and a far better race as well. Previous will find a small but select following, and Bangle may have some friends, though the Western men will generally back Bannockburn as having an excellent outside chance, if they can first discover that "Pat" Dunne has his checks down," for then "Willie" Martin will give him something besides an easy Guttenberg ride. Filigrane will have very few friends, among the horsemen at least, as they think that the horse has been made to run his race in the very severe work he has had in the past week. Besides, he will be ridden by Littlefield instead of a skilled jockey. The other possible starters seem to have no friends among the betting men, who, however, look to see a close and hard race for the money.

With the running of the Double Event of $10,000, a steeplechase over the short course, and three other races, there should be sport enough to satisfy the most exacting. Here are the day's entries for the several contests:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for maiden two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Wullie	118	Hesper 118
Herbert	118	Ross Clark 118
Fansalee	118	Stuart 118
Creeper	118	Golden Sceptre 118
Present	118	Fleuron 115
Radford	118	Eileen Daly 115
Daily Report	118	Hathar 115
Peaceful	118	Lady Uncas 115
Ganfalon	118	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs on main track.

Abuse	126	Handcuff	107
Firearm	123	Rhinelander	107
St. Callatine	121	Kinley Mack	107
Cormorant	117	Heliabas	107
St. Cloud	108	Lambent	103
Swiftmas	108	Cleophus	103

THIRD RACE.—The double event, first part, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

McMeekin	122	David Garrick	117
Prince of Melbourne	122	Mesmerist	117
Mark Cheek	122	Bramble Rose	117
La Boudre	117	Withers	117
Goldone	117	Brigadier	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Ben Halladay	129	Previous	110
Banastar	122	Tragedian	110
Briar Sweet	121	Candle Black	107
Imp	114	Latson	105
Warrenton	114	Thomas Cat	100
George Keene	114	The Star of Bethlehem	95
Filigrane	110		
Bannockburn	112		

Banastar and Candle Black, W. H. Clark's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course.

Sir Play	145	Col. Bartlett	140
Royal Scarlet	145	Arquebus	140
Nestar	145	Sifter	137
Black Jimmie	142		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

The Gardner	111	Bella B	96
Survivor	107	Sister Fox	96
Holdon	107	Lady Exile	96
The Burlington R'te	105	Belle of Troy	96
Greyfeld	103	James Tod	96
Great Neck	101	St. Lorenzo	98
J. B. Doerr	101	Tyrshena	93
Hard Knot	100		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Gustave Cook, 103 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, won; Lord Frazer, 104, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Alamo, 104, (Landry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Fontaine, Charlie Price, Larequoise, Esonite, The Brewer, Rout, Judge Baker, Meggs, Tension, Mildred, Odaliche, and Creedmore L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Talma, 104 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 5 won; Hodd, 101, (Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Curtis, 101, (Silver,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Lissome, Tom English, Park Admiral, Stites, Pretenso, Don Wiggens, and Judge J. Riley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and three furlongs; selling. Countess Irma, 103 pounds, (Hill,) 9 to 2, won; Prosecutor, 105, (Wilson,) 9 to 2, second; Babe Fields, 100, (Harshberger,) 40 to 1, third. Time—2:22. The Doctor, True Light, School Girl, Donation, Jacques, Virgie O., Nellorine, Fresco, and Rockwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Flammarion, 100 pounds, (Silvers,) 5 to 1, won; McCleary, 101, (Britton,) 8 to 1, second; Yuba Dam, 102, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Vox, Guide Rock, Colonel Cluke, Shield Bearer, and Tillie Herr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dextera, 107 pounds, (Landry,) 25 to 1, won; Sinnemahone, 107, (Britton,) 25 to 1, second; Anne Evans, 107, (Hill,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:04. Hawaii, Elrovia, Belle Woodruff, Alda Dunn, Princess Fedora, Mary Elizabeth, Vallie F., Onanette, Drucilla, and Ella Martin also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; Osmon, 107 pounds, (Grahan:) 10 to 1, won; Marietta, 107, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Zufall, 109, (Williams,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Wace, Lachine, Doctor Pitts, Barton, Winker, Sister Mamie, Rotha Teuton, and Spinnaker also ran.

JOCKEY SLOAN ACCUSED.

London Papers Charge Him with an Assault on a Waiter, but He Makes a Denial.

LONDON, June 16.—The Star to-day says: "After the racing yesterday at Ascot Sloan appeared on the lawn, and a waiter accidentally upset a glass of liquor over Sloan's clothing. The latter instantly rose from his chair and struck the waiter in the face with a champagne bottle, inflicting severe wounds. No doubt the affair will be hushed up, but it was the most unprovoked assault ever witnessed."

The Evening News, referring to Sloan's alleged assault on the waiter, without giving any name, says: "He was the guest of a member of the Sports Club. The waiter was so injured that he was removed to the hospital in a cab. All the witnesses cried 'Shame!' and ladies struck at his assailant with parasols. As there is only one jockey now holding a license who could be guilty of such a cowardly and repulsive act while the guest of a member of the club, it would be superfluous to give his name. The immediate duty of the Jockey Club is to institute inquiries, and if the facts are as stated, to forthwith withdraw the jockey's license."

Talking about the matter with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, Jockey Sloan said:

"The papers have largely exaggerated the affair on Ascot Lawn. A waiter was very drunk, when I happened on the lawn with some friends, and he grew very insulting to my friends and myself, and a friend said that if he continued so doing he would hit him. The waiter disappeared at that moment, when I remarked: 'Now, when he returns, he will upset this table.' Sure enough, he did so, spilling the entire contents over me. One man struck him, and his finger rings cut the waiter's mouth. I being the only man known, people said: 'Oh, Sloan did it,' and, seeing the blood, they said I had used the bottle.

"As to the Jockey Club taking action in the matter, as has been reported, there is no truth whatever in the story, for the members know that I have told them the exact truth as to the fellow's action, and I was not concerned in striking him at all."

UNSUCCESSFUL DAY FOR SLOAN.

American Jockey Has Five Mounts and Fails to Win a Race.

LONDON, June 16.—At the fourth day's racing at Ascot Heath to-day Mr. E. H. Balderk's five-year-old bay colt St. Fort, by St. Serf-Lady Peregrine, won the Ascot Highweight Plate. "Tod" Sloan rode Lord Beecham's four-year-old chestnut colt Lipsalve, but was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran one mile and a quarter. The betting was 100 to 8 against Lipsalve.

The Windsor Castle Stakes were won by Mr. Lowe's brown colt Elopement, by Right Away-Maid of Lorn. Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe, by Pontiac-Ynonda, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Nine horses ran. The betting was 100 to 6 against Yumboe.

The Wokingham Stakes were won by Mr. Fairie's five-year-old bay horse Eager, by Enthusiast-Greeba. Mr. H. J. King's four-year-old chestnut colt Florio Rubattino, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Twenty horses ran three-quarters of a mile. The betting was 100 to 8 against Florio Rubattino.

The Hardwicke Stakes were won by Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old bay colt Ninus. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's four-year-old brown filly St. Ia, with Sloan up, finished third. Eight horses ran.

In the race for the Triennial Stakes, Mr. C. D. Rose's filly Santa Case, ridden by S. Loates, beat Lord William Beresford's bay colt Jolly Tar, with Sloan in the saddle. The betting was 6 to 5 on Jolly Tar.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

William C. Whitney Pays the Top Figure, $9,700, for a Colt by Hanover-Ida Walton.

A successful sale of yearlings took place yesterday at the American Horse Exchange paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay race track. As it was an off day for the races, the crowd was a very large one. Among the bidders were several prominent Western horsemen. The yearlings that passed under the hammer were from the McGrathiania Stud, property of Milton Young; the Runnymede Stud, property of Clay & Woodford; the Oakwood Stud, property of McMeekin & Applegate, and of other breeders. Auctioneer George H. Bain of Kentucky was in charge of the sale. The yearlings were a fine lot, and most of them went for good prices. The top price of the sale was $9,700, for a handsome bay colt by Hanover-Ida Walton, and the bidding was fast from the start.

John Madden began it with a bid of $2,500, and he was joined by Sydney Paget, who was acting for W. C. Whitney. These two had it out up to $6,000, when Madden quit, but his place was quickly taken by F. Brown. At the $7,000 mark, Paget gave way to W. C. Whitney himself, and he and Brown fought it out for a while. Then Paget again showed in the fun, and it was finally knocked down to him for Mr. Whitney at $9,700. C. T. Patterson gave the next best price, $7,925, for a magnificent chestnut colt by Hanover-Arrogan. Julius Bauer, trainer for the firm of Bromley & Co., and A. J. Joyner were his opponents throughout the bidding. The record of the sale follows:

PROPERTY OF McGRATHIANIA STUD.

Chestnut colt by Hanover-Squeeze; G. C. Bennett	$3,500
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Julia W.; G. C. Bennett	1,350
Bay colt by Hanover-Bessie Hinkney; L. O. Appleby	3,100
Brown colt by Hanover-Jersey Girl; J. E. Madden	1,500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Arrogan; C. T. Patterson	7,925
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Rhody Gale; C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,900
Brown colt by Hanover-Kepi; P. Dunne	4,600
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Tid Bit; L. Elmore	1,400
Brown colt by Hanover-imp. Device; P. S. P. Randolph	1,000
Bay or brown colt by Hanover-Calleen Rhee; J. E. Seagram	1,400
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Lida Stanhope; P. J. Dwyer	1,600
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Theora; W. O. Scully	1,400
Bay colt by Hanover-Retrieve; W. H. Laudeman	500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Jennie Lee; W. H. Laudeman	1,500
Bay or brown colt by Kingston-imp. Schottische; B. J. Johnson	500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Hot Scotch; W. M. Murray	500
Bay colt by Hanover-Mrs. Manton; Deimel & Farrell	1,300
Bay colt by Hanover-Vera; W. M. Murray	800
Bay or brown colt by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Virgil Wright; L. Elmore	1,000
Brown colt by Lamplighter-Gladness; E. F. Simms	800
Bay colt by Strathmore-The Empress; Oneck Stable	200
Chestnut colt by St. Florian-Druidess; E. W. Warnke, Sr.	225
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Bad Luck; W. O. Scully	700
Chestnut colt by imp. Fortissimo-Jess; E. F. Simms	650
Brown colt by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Andraina; L. Elmore	200
Bay colt by Teuton-imp. Maid of Athol; Oneck Stable	1,050
Chestnut filly by Hanover-imp. King Cup; W. C. Whitney	400
Chestnut filly by Russell-imp. Memoria; G. C. Bennett	750
Bay filly by Russell-imp. Cheese Straw; H. E. Leigh	700
Bay colt by Lamplighter-Bridget Keaton; T. P. Hayes	250
Bay colt by Rainbow-imp. Peterville; W. M. Murray	200
Bay colt by Hanover-Anna Gray; W. C. Whitney	4,200
Bay colt by Hanover-Ida Walton; W. C. Whitney	9,700
Total for thirty-three head, $59,650; average per head, $1,807.	

PROPERTY OF RUNNYMEDE STUD.

Bay or brown colt, by Sir Dixon-Kentucky Belle; C. Fleischmann's Sons	$1,500
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Duchess of Montrose; S. P. Dunne	600
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-imp. Salara; W. C. Whitney	1,100
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport; J. E. Madden	875
Bay colt, by Newton, out of sister to Hindoocraft; J. Brown	100
Bay colt, by Brambler Kingston-Lady Haywood; J. E. Madden	3,250
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Vassar; W. C. Whitney	2,600
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Meary C.; W. C. Whitney	900
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Blue Mass; G. C. Bennett	2,000
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Ida Belle; W. Midgeley	275
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue; G. Fleischmann's Sons	1,425
Bay filly, by Hindoo-Sungleam; P. Lorillard	350
Bay colt, by Faraday-Magnacharta; J. E. Seagram	100
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Carina; P. J. Dwyer	1,400
Chestnut filly, by Hindoo-La Esmeralda; J. E. Seagram	450
Brown or black colt, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom; J. W. Scherr & Son	1,500
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Queen Regent; P. Dunne	500
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Camberia; H. E. Leigh	1,600
Gray or brown filly, by Sir Dixon-Gramacita; Oneck Stable	350
Black filly, by Sir Dixon-Brenda; L. O. Appleby	1,100
Brown colt, by Macduff-Terese; W. H. May & Son	500
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Pretense; Newton Bennington	500
Chestnut colt, by Macduff-Kate Claxton; J. D. Markland	200
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Xallapa; W. Midgeley	100
Bay chestnut colt, by St. Saviour-Dionesa; J. E. McDonald	225
Chestnut filly by Sir Dixon-Saraband; J. E. Seagram	100
Total for 29 head, $29,250; average per head, $1,008.	

PROPERTY OF J. HENRY MILLER.

Bay colt, by Hanover-Confidence; J. E. Madden	1,525

PROPERTY OF OAKWOOD STUD.

Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice; Bromley & Co.	1,500
Bay colt, by Fonso-Smelia P.; F. Brown	1,600
Bay colt, by imp. Escher-Clarissa; J. W. Schorr & Son	750
Bay or brown colt, by Badge-Minnie Williams; C. T. Patterson	2,000
Bay colt, by Badge-Mabel Duffy; Deimel & Farrell	600
Bay colt, by Hanover-Reveal; J. W. Schorr & Son	1,700
Total for six head	8,150
Average per head	1,358

PROPERTY OF T. H. SHANNON.

Walbaum, b c., by Lamplighter-Sweet Blossom; F. Brown	8,000

PROPERTY OF J. R. NORTON.

Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Lizzie Lee; W. H. Laudeman	350

PROPERTY OF SAM BROWN.

Chestnut colt, by Himyar-Lady Agnes; W. C. Whitney	2,700
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Golden Reel; W. H. Clark	1,200

PROPERTY OF MATT SIMPSON.

Bay or brown colt, by Bersan-Flora; W. Midgeley	150

PROPERTY OF LARCHMONT STUD.

Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-True as Steel; Newton Bennington	1,000

New Turf Guide.

No. 5 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, with a record of all races, East, West, and South, run up to and including June 13, was issued yesterday in time for the Sheepshead Bay meeting. The table of jockey mounts shows that "Skeets" Morton is in the lead with 103 victories, 74 seconds, and 43 thirds in 342 races. Odom has ridden in more races, 369, and his record is 61 firsts, 55 seconds, and 50 thirds. O'Connor has 99 winning races in 411 mounts to his credit, and Spencer has won 65 of the 226 races in which he has ridden.

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CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Round 14 of the Contest at Westminster—Lasker Now Leads.

LONDON, June 16.—Round 14 of the Berger system was adopted for the thirteenth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament, which was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon. The players were opposed to each other as follows:

Showalter vs. Cohn, Janowski vs. Bird, Pillsbury vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Tschigorin, Steinitz vs. Blackburne, Lee vs. Schlechter. Mason and Lasker had byes.

When an adjournment was made, at 4:30 this afternoon, Showalter had a bad position against Cohn, Janowski had been beaten by Bird, Pillsbury had defeated Tinsley, Tschigorin looked a winner against Maroczy, Blackburne had disposed of Steinitz, and Lee had a poor position against Schlechter.

In the evening Showalter lost to Cohn, Maroczy to Tschigorin, and Lee to Schlechter.

Appended is the score to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	3½	8½	Pillsbury	8	4
Blackburne	6½	5½	Schlechter	8	4
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6	7
Janowski	8½	3½	Steinitz	6	6
Lasker	9	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	8	Tinsley	3	10
Maroczy	8½	3½	Tschigorin	7	5
Mason	5	7			

News reached this city to-day that Teichmann was obliged to retire from the Chess Masters' Tournament at London, owing to an inflammation of his eye. As he has the use of one eye only, his withdrawal was a necessity. Following are the details of the minor tournament, which came to hand today:

FOURTH ROUND.—Marco and Jones adjourned; Jackson and Tabuntschihoff adjourned; Erskine beat Esser; Physick beat Klimsch; Marshall and Marco drew; Mieses beat Smith.

FIFTH ROUND.—Marco and Jackson adjourned; Smith and Muller adjourned; Jones and Esser adjourned; Marshall beat Tabuntschikoff; Erskine beat Klimsch; Physick and Mieses drew.

SIXTH ROUND.—Marshall beat Jackson; Tabuntschikoff beat Esser; Jones beat Klimsch; Marco beat Smith; Muller and Physick drew; Mieses beat Erskine.

LONDON TOURNAMENT SCORES.

Details of Four More Games in the Masters' Contest at Westminster.

The scores of four additional games from the London International Chess Masters' Tournament arrived in this city yesterday. The games:

RUY LOPEZ.

Showalter. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Showalter. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. R—Q7	P—QR5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. K—Q2	B—K8
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	26. R—B7	P—R6
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	27. R—R	P—R7
5. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28. P—KB4	P—B3
6. BxKt	BxB	29. K—B	P—Kt4
7. QxB	PxP	30. P—B5	B—B2
8. KtxP	B—Q2	31. Kt—Q6	R—R
9. B—Kt5	P—B3	32. RxBP	R—R2
10. Castles, QR	Q—R4	33. R—Kt6	K—Kt2
11. B—B4	Kt—R4	34. K—Kt2	R(B)—QR
12. B—K3	B—K2	35. P—B4	B—Kt
13. P—KR3	Cast., KR	36. P—B5	K—B
14. P—KKt4	Kt—B3	37. Kt—Kt5	R—R5
15. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	38. Kt—B3	R(R5)—R4
16. B—Kt5	B—K3	39. P—B6	K—K2
17. BxKt	BxB	40. Kt—Kt5	B—B5
18. QxP	Q—Kt3	41. R—Kt7ch	K—B
19. Q—B5	QxQ	42. Kt—KxQ6	B—R3
20. KtxQ	Kt—Kt5	43. P—B7ch	K—K1
21. PxB	BxP	44. P—B7	B—Kt4
22. KtxP	P—QR4	45. RxBP	Resigns.
23. R—Q6	QR—Kt		

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. B—Kt3	B—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. K—K3	K—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	27. Kt—B	B—Kt4
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	28. R—Kt	R—KR
5. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	29. Kt—B3	B—KB5
6. B—Q3	B—K2	30. Kt—Q5	Q—Kt4
7. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	31. B—B3	B—B5ch
8. Kt—K2	P—B3	32. KxR	BxB
9. P—B4	Kt—R3	33. KtxB	Kt—B7ch
10. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B4	34. K—Kt	KtxQ
11. B—B2	P—QKt4	35. Kt—B5	BxKt(B5)
12. P—Kt4	Kt—Kt2	36. PxB	Q—Q7
13. QPxP	BxP	37. KRxKt	QxB
14. PxP	BxKtP	38. QR—B	QxBP
15. P—QR4	B—Q2	39. Kt—Kt6	R—Q
16. Castles,	P—Kt3	40. K—B4	Kt—Kt2
17. P—R3	P—KR4	41. Kt—K3	Q—B5
18. B—K3	P—R4	42. K—B2	QxRP
19. P—Kt5	R—QB	43. R—R7	Kt—B4
20. R—B3	Kt—B4	44. R—KR	R—Q2
21. Kt—Q2	P—R5	45. R—R8ch	K—Q2
22. Kt—K2	P—Kt4	46. R(R)—R8	Q—Q5
23. BxP	R—KKt	Resigns.	
24. BxP	BxRP		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT—DECLINED.

Steinitz. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. B—B3	QxQch
2. P—QB4	Kt—QB3	26. K—B2	P—Kt4
3. Kt—KB3	B—Kt5	27. K—Kt3	K—K3
4. PxP	BxKt	28. K—B4	K—K3
5. KtPxB	QxP	29. K—Kt4	R—B2
6. P—K3	P—K3	30. B—Q4	R—Q4
7. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	31. P—KR4	R(B2)—Q2
8. B—Q2	Q—Q2	32. P—QR4	P—KKt3
9. Q—R4	KKt—K2	33. P—R4	P—B3
10. B—Kt5	P—QR3	34. P—QR5	R—Kt2
11. P—QR3	BxKt	35. P—K5	R—Q
12. B—K2	Castles.	36. PxP	PxP
13. B—K2	Kt—Q4	37. R—KR	R—K
14. B—Q2	QR—Q	38. K—B5	R—Q2
15. QR—B	P—K4	39. R—R6	R—KKt
16. PxP	Kt—Kt5	40. K—B4	R(Q2)—Kt2
17. R—B2	KtxB	41. K—B5	R—K
18. KxKt	Q—Q6ch	42. B—B3	K—B2
19. K—Q	Kt—Q5	43. B—Q4	K—Kt
20. Q—B4	Q—B4	44. K—Q6	K—B2
21. P—B4	KtxR	45. K—Q7	R—K2ch
22. QxKt	Q—Kt5ch	46. K—Q6	R—K3ch
23. K—B	Q—Kt7	Drawn.	
24. R—K	QxBP		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Janowski. Black.	Cohn. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	13. BxKtch	KtxB
2. Kt—QB3	P—K3	14. Q—Q3	Q—Q4
3. P—KKt3	P—Q4	15. B—B	Kt—K4
4. PxP	PxP	16. Q—Kt3	Q—Kt7
5. P—Q4	B—K3	17. QxKB	Kt—B6ch
6. B—K2	PxP	18. K—Q	QxRch
7. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	19. K—B	B—R5
8. Q—QR4	P—QKt5	20. Kt—B4	P—QR4
9. B—Q2	P—QR3	21. Q—Q2	Castles
10. KKt—K2	P—QKt4	22. Kt—Q3	KR—K
11. Q—Kt3	KKt—K2	Resigns.	
12. Kt—QKt	P—Q5		

A NEW BOXING ASPIRANT.

###

The Wanamaker Store.

The Bicycle Club's Last Day

WE can accept no more applications for admission to the Wanamaker Wheel Club after *Six o'Clock To-day.*

This is the last chance of this season to procure

A Continental Bicycle on Monthly Payments of $5
An Orient Roadster on Monthly Payments of $10
An Orient "1.30" on Monthly Payments of $12

We require the payment of a club-fee of $3, first monthly instalment and the furnishing of two satisfactory references. These requirements may be filled later, if your application is filed, or is mailed, to-day

Saturday Items for Particular Men

1st—An All-Silk Shirt at $2

We shall please you with these shirts, and the "fussier" you are about such things, the better we shall please you. We have 60 dozen silk negligee shirts to sell at $2 each, and they are precisely the sort that would cost you $6 each, if we made them to your order. Their retail value is $3.75, when fairly priced.

Sizes 14 to 18. With or without attached collar.

2d—Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, 50c.

Eminently cheap, hence eminently good. If they were not good they wouldn't be cheap;—trash is the "dearest" thing we know.

There are 100 dozen—the third lot of its kind in ten days. Detachable cuffs, continuous facings at all openings, good madras in good patterns. Good as a dollar shirt. 50c. each.

3d—Silk String Ties, 3 for 25c.

Made from pretty Foulard silks in a huge assortment of colors and patterns. The grade is that usually sold at 2 for 25c. One hundred and fifty dozen, and not any too many for to-day's selling alone.

Silk Waists---Read This!

Mark well—there are only eighty-four of them. You will wish there had been more if you are later than noon to-day.

We are closing out some odd lots of the prettiest silk waists we have. Some of them show signs of repeated and admiring examination, but there isn't one that is not a shimmering bargain at its price.

Newest shapes, daintiest colorings, Paris and American made. The imported ones are all silk lined. Only one or two of a style;—useless to try to describe them.

The American-made at $7.50
Were $9.50 to $14.

The Imported at $10
Were $15 to $20.

A Summer Garden Of Fluffy Frocks Organdie dresses like flowers.

That sounds poetic? There's more truth in it than poetry. Our organdies *are* flower-like,—filmy and dainty and delicate and cool and light and ethereal. All new, of course, in many forms of newness, trimmed in all kinds of ribbons, and laces and frills and furbelows,—exquisite in beauty, practical in coolness.

And We've Just Reduced Them All

You'd expect them to be reduced at the end of the season. But *now*, when they're new, when the whole Summer is before them—just see this—they are going at

$20 and $30 Each

We have valued them up to $38 and $53.

Artistic Summer Skirts—White Or Colored Once nearly all wash skirts were alike. But now there are skirts and skirts. We are very particular about the novelty and exclusiveness of our styles. We don't like commonplace things, and won't keep them. Consequently here is a beautiful showing of things you can't find elsewhere. All prices and full value for every one. See these:

Of Pique—A big assortment, $1, $1.50 up to $10.
Of Linen—Good quality, well made, $1.50.
Of crash, burlap, and other Summer goods—All styles, 75c. to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

June Roses for June Wear The statement is harmonious. June's own rose is red of every variation, from pale blush pink to deepest ruby, and crimson that is almost purple. We have them all nicely made, in well-wearing colors, and at such prices that a whole garden full wouldn't cost much. Artificial, of course, but the sort that's hard to recognize as such.

Clusters of two full-blown roses with foliage, 12c.
Clusters of five roses in graded tints without foliage, 15c.
Clusters of three large vari-tinted roses with bud and foliage, 25c.

Special in Lawn and Street Hats Another hundred of the light, ever-ready hats for street or lawn, that we have made a specialty and marked for our own. Material very fine, light-chip or rough and ready straw. Style, the established, short-back sailor. Trimmings, light, full, fluffy bows and plaitings of soft cream or white mull made smart with snowy wings, or daintier still with creamy flowers and foliage.

$3 and $5 Each.

At the same prices, to suit opposite tastes just as effectively, a small and very special lot of black Leghorns, smartly trimmed, for lawn or beach.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Underwear and Hosiery A Sale These reductions are untimely in every view save yours. For you, they could scarcely come at a better moment.

Summer-light goods for men, women and children; six-tenths of it our own importation.

This is June,—wearing time but not selling time. Hence reductions like these:—

Men's Shirts and Drawers

25c. each—Plain balbriggan; pink, blue or lavender; fancy balbriggan, pink, blue or lavender, with white dots; fancy knit balbriggan, flesh color, medium or pale blue; ribbed lisle thread, ecru, blue or pink. About 4,000 pieces in all. Were 38c. and 50c. each.

50c. each—French merino; natural colors; white lisle thread, blue or pink dots; were $1.

Men's Half Hose

12½c. pair—Unbleached cotton, all black cotton, black cotton, tipped heels and toes, black cotton, unbleached feet, black cotton, unbleached soles, tan cotton, slate cotton; were 18c., 25c. and 38c.

3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton, hand sewed; fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles; were 25c.

Women's Stockings

15c pair—Black cotton, plain, silk embroidered; Black cotton, ribbed, silk embroidered; fancy striped cotton; fancy cotton, Van Dyke points; black boot cotton, striped tops; black ribbed lisle thread, silk embroidered; black boot lisle, colored tops; striped lisle, white ground; black lisle, striped all over; fast black cotton, ribbed or plain; out-size cotton, unbleached; were 25c., 38c., and 50c.

$1 pair—Fast black, all silk; fast black French silk, with self clocks; were $1.50 and $2.25.

Women's Underwear

12c. each—Cotton vests; light-weight, white ribbed low neck, no sleeves; plain or fancy trimmed.

25c. each—Silk mixed vests; white Swiss ribbed; light-weight, elastic; were 50c.

50c. each—Silk mixed vests; low neck, crocheted all around; white, cream, pink, sky-blue, lavender or black.

Children's Stockings

15c. pair—Fast black, ribbed cotton; some all black, others maco feet. Former price, 30c.

Broadway.

Blue Serge And Other Suits The blue serge suits deserve the first mention, because beyond all question they lead in present popularity.

We sell them this way. The figures can be told at a glance, but it will take you a year to realize how good the suits are

Men's thoroughly reliable all-wool serge suits, in fast blue or black, at $10.

Men's serge suits—good for two seasons' wear and dependable in all sorts of weather; either single or double breasted, at $12.

Navy blue serge suits; coats half lined with silk of same shade; the usual $20 kind, at $15.

Suits of genuine J. T. Clay English serge—the very finest, serge lined, $20; silk lined $25.

"Very latest" Summer garments for men, striped flannel coats and trousers in four shades, and two leading styles, with belt to match.

Single-breasted coats, $10.
Double-breasted coats, $11.

Boys' clothing? Of course, new and good, and extra cheap in some cases.

About 200 double-breasted jacket suits, in all-wool fancy cheviots; were $4 and $5. Your selection at $2.75.

Boys' dressy and stylish sailor and middy suits, in green or lilac velvet. There are about 75 of these suits at $3.75 each; were $6 to $7.50.

Boys' middy suits in fancy cheviots; were $5 to $7.50, now $3.75.

1,000 pairs boys' washable knee trousers; 35c. pair.

1,000 pairs boys' fancy cheviot and blue flannel knee trousers; value $1. Selection at 65c. pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Newly Arrived Madras Ties, 6 for 25c. The rest of the story is full of timely interest. There are 7,200 of these ties. The material is D. & J. Anderson's best. That means finest weave, in absolutely fast colors. Large and small stripes and checks in modish combinations. We sold 20 gross of these pretty and economical ties last Saturday.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

This Weather's Cape Lesson Thursday, a typical June day; Friday, like early Fall. Forewarned is forearmed. Don't neglect to have a light wrap in your wardrobe. We have just the thing to keep you comfortable and give a chic touch to your toilet. Stylish and taking black silk capes, plaited and beruffled, rich in handsome jet and waves of lace. They are all lengths, beginning with jaunty little 10 or 12-in. shoulder capes. And prices? Here are some surprising new ones:—

$5, were $8.
$9, were $12 and $13.
$10, were $15 and $16.
$15, were $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

For the Girls Bright ideas in organdie, dotted Swiss muslins and point d'esprit frocks, effectively trimmed in ribbons and laces, graceful and alluring. Is the graduating gown prepared? Sizes 8 to 16 years. Prices (all special), $8.50 to $25.

Also misses' wash skirts, crash, linen, duck and pique, trimmed prettily with braids, embroideries and bands of material. Prices, $1 to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Yachting Caps and Tam o' Shanters With all these hat specials for the grown-up people, we have given especial thought to the grown-up people's boys. For these we offer a choice assortment of Tams and Caps in blue or white pique, white duck, or linen crash with pretty ribbon bands stamped in gold with the name of well-known yachts and war ships. Patent leather visors to the caps.

25c. to $1.25 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Ever-Tempting—A New Candy It's really new. To taste it is to vote it delicious. It's made of grated cocoanut and pure California apricot combined in a jelly and chocolate-coated. Don't that sound good? Tastes so, too. 20c. a pound.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA.

Rules Approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for Policing the Course.

The college boat races at Poughkeepsie June 26 and 27 will be rowed on the west side of the river. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Regatta Stewards last Monday, but it did not become public until yesterday. The Board of Stewards, consisting of F. S. Bangs, Columbia, Chairman; Thomas Reath, Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell, was requested by the United States navigation authorities to adhere to this course on account of the difficulty of policing the proposed course in midstream. The request was promptly acceded to. The following rules, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, will govern the regatta:

All yachts and excursion boats will be given positions on the line established, on the day of the regatta, in the order of arrival and application, and small yachts and boats will be given positions in front of larger craft.

All yachts, or other craft, desiring to view the regatta must be in position and anchored at least thirty minutes prior to the signal for starting.

No vessel will be allowed to anchor to the westward of the police line established.

No vessel or boat will be allowed to make fast to the judges' boat at the finish line, and no person will be allowed on board the judges' boat other than such as are especially invited.

No yachts or other craft will be allowed on the course thirty minutes previous to the starting of the race.

All vessels proceeding up or down the river will be required to keep close to the east bank, and run at slow speed during the progress of the race.

No steam yachts or other craft will be permitted to follow the race ahead of or on a line with the boat containing the referee.

The policing of the course will be in charge of and directed by an officer detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that duty.

All yachts and vessels desiring anchorage from which to view the races must apply, upon their arrival at Poughkeepsie, to Capt. Louis N. Stodder, United States revenue cutter Manhattan, who will have entire charge of the course during the regatta.

The officials for the regatta thus far selected are: Referee—Richard Armstrong, Yale; Judge at finish—Everett Jansen Wendell, Harvard; timekeeper—Fred R. Fortmeyer.

YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16.—The Yale and Harvard launches, carrying coaches and various members of the crews representing the two universities, were busy this morning hurrying up and down the Thames River, each university trying to get a line on the work of the opposing crew. In general, the opinion of the men on the Yale launch was that Harvard's 'Varsity crew this year is an unusually good one, and that in its work this morning it displayed great life and action.

Mr. Meikleham, Columbia, '88, who will referee the Yale-Harvard races, visited Yale's quarters this morning and discussed some minor points relative to the races with Capt. Allen and the coaches. Mr. Meikleham followed the 'Varsity eight in their morning practice, and displayed a keen interest in their work. When asked what he thought of the crew he said:

"I am struck especially by the length of the reach. Personally I do not favor the long swing, but that goes for nothing, for it seems that all eights are rowing that way in a more or less pronounced fashion. I consider the Yale crew well finished, considering the fact that they have two weeks remaining before the race. The boat appears immensely powerful, and Yale men should feel gratified at the way she runs between strokes."

ON THE CREEDMOOR RANGES

Nearly 200 Men of the 47th Regiment Qualify as Marksmen.

GOOD WORK WITH THE PISTOLS

Every One of the Commissioned Officers Makes the Required Score —Records in Detail.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn spent yesterday at the Creedmoor target ranges. Col. J. G. Eddy was in command, and Capt. J. D. Henry, the Small Arms Practice Inspector of the regiment, directed the shooting. About 200 men were present, most of whom qualified as marksmen. The shooting on the pistol ranges was particularly good, every commissioned officer becoming a marksman. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. J. G. Eddy	4	4	5	3	4—20	3	4	3	2	3—15—35
Major W. H. Eddy	4	4	0	4	3—15	4	3	3	3	3—16—31
Major H. H. Quick	4	3	4	5	4—20	4	4	4	3	0—15—35
Major F. J. Wood	3	4	3	5	3—18	3	4	4	4	4—19—37
Adjt. W. F. Barnes	4	4	2	4	5—17	4	4	3	5	4—18—35
Adjt. H. D. McCutcheon	3	4	3	2	3—15	3	3	5	3	3—17—32
Capt. H. Wallace	3	4	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	4—17—34
Capt. J. D. Henry	4	3	3	0	5—15	3	3	3	4	5—18—33
Capt. J. Hart	4	4	3	4	5—18	5	2	4	4	0—15—33
Lieut. J. J. Dixon	4	3	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	3—16—33

COMPANY A.

Capt. H. C. Lyon	5	4	4	0	3—16	4	5	3	0	3—15—31
Lieut. E. E. Jannicky	4	4	2	4	3—17	4	4	2	2	3—15—32

COMPANY B.

Lieut. E. W. Rockafellow	3	4	2	3	4—16	4	3	3	3	2—16—32

COMPANY D.

Lieut. G. L. Bennett.	4	4	2	3	4—17	3	3	5	3	3—17—34

COMPANY E.

Lieut. H. B. Baldwin.	3	2	3	3	5—16	3	4	4	2	2—15—31

COMPANY F.

Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger	3	4	3	3	3—16	4	4	4	3	2—17—33

COMPANY G.

Capt. T. E. Jackson.	5	5	2	4	4—20	4	0	3	5	4—16—36

COMPANY I.

Capt. H. C. Barthman	3	4	4	4	5—20	5	3	4	3	2—17—37

COMPANY K.

Lieut. F. Maier	4	3	2	4	3—16	3	4	3	4	3—17—33

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Major C. P. Dillon.	3	5	5	3	2—18	5	4	3	3	4—19—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. F. H. Hobby.	3	4	5	4	5—19	5	3	3	4	3—18—37
Sergt. W. J. Wilson.	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	4	3	4—18—34
Sergt. W. Hyson	3	3	3	4	3—16	4	4	3	2	3—16—32
Sergt. T. G. Hale.	3	5	4	3	4—19	3	5	4	4	3—19—38
Hospital Steward C. O. Douden	3	3	3	4	2—15	3	3	2	4	3—15—30

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Corp. H. Ritter	4	3	3	3	3—16	4	2	3	4	4—17—33
Corp. G. Chase	4	3	2	3	3—15	4	4	4	4	3—19—34
E. Barker	3	4	3	4	3—17	3	2	4	3	4—16—33
E. Boughton	4	3	3	3	4—17	4	4	3	4	4—20—37
I. W. Davison	4	4	3	3	3—17	4	3	3	3	4—17—34
J. Fuchs	4	3	4	3	4—18	3	3	3	4	3—16—34
G. Layton	4	3	2	3	3—15	4	4	4	4	4—20—35
F. Thig	3	3	3	4	3—16	3	3	3	4	5—18—34
W. Wood	3	4	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	3—16—33

COMPANY A.

Sergt. R. H. Reed.	3	2	5	3	4—17	3	4	4	5	0—16—33
Corp. W. J. Young.	3	5	2	3	2—15	2	3	3	4	3—15—30
M. Averv	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	3	2	3—15—30
A. Ballaren	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	3	3	3	3—15—31
F. Bogatt	4	3	3	4	4—18	4	4	4	3	4—19—37
C. Braster	3	2	3	4	3—15	4	3	3	2	4—16—31
M. Fleming	3	2	4	3	3—15	3	4	3	4	3—17—32
J. J. Farrell	2	3	2	4	4—15	3	3	4	3	2—15—30
J. Furgson	3	3	4	2	3—15	4	2	3	3	3—15—30
W. Furgson	3	3	4	3	2—15	3	4	3	2	3—15—30
J. Gregory	3	2	4	4	4—17	3	3	3	3	3—15—32
W. Hutton	4	2	3	4	4—17	3	4	4	0	4—15—32
A. Lent	3	3	3	3	4—16	4	3	5	5	2—19—35
T. Ottman	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	4	5	4	2—21—36
A. Pracht	4	2	3	3	4—16	3	4	3	3	3—16—32
W. Treadwell	4	4	2	4	3—17	3	3	4	4	4—18—35
C. Wentzler	2	3	5	3	4—17	4	4	3	4	0—15—32
H. Wilson	4	4	3	3	3—17	3	3	3	4	2—15—31

COMPANY B.

Corp. J. Elliott	1	3	4	5	4—20	5	3	3	3	3—17—37
F. H. Boyd	4	4	3	4	0—15	4	3	3	2	3—15—30
H. D. Brainard	4	2	3	4	3—16	4	3	4	4	3—18—34
C. A. Baldwin	4	4	4	3	3—19	3	3	4	4	4—18—37
J. Colgan	3	4	3	4	2—16	5	3	4	3	3—16—32
F. Cruger	3	4	4	2	3—16	4	3	3	3	2—15—31
J. Gallagher	3	3	4	3	5—18	4	4	5	4	3—20—38
F. Houston	3	3	4	3	3—16	4	4	3	3	5—19—35
H. Jarman	3	4	4	4	4—19	3	3	4	3	2—15—34
J. C. Johnson	4	2	3	3	3—15	3	4	5	4	4—20—35
J. Mann	4	3	4	4	0—15	3	5	3	3	3—17—32

COMPANY D.

Sergt. J. B. Christofer	2	4	3	3	4—16	3	4	4	4	3—18—34
Corp. A. B. Brush	5	2	4	3	4—18	3	3	4	2	3—15—33
Corp. J. E. Sayton	4	2	4	4	3—18	3	4	3	3	4—17—35
Corp. A. Reynolds	4	4	4	4	0—16	3	3	5	4	0—15—31
C. Hempe	3	3	5	4	3—18	4	2	4	3	3—15—33
L. A. Jones	4	4	4	0	4—16	2	2	4	3	4—15—31
J. R. Lewis	5	5	3	4	4—21	3	4	4	2	4—17—38
F. Murphy	4	3	4	3	5—19	5	4	2	4	3—18—37
H. Sykes	3	4	4	4	4—19	5	0	4	4	2—15—34

COMPANY E.

Sergt. J. F. Place	4	2	5	5	3—19	3	3	4	2	5—17—36
Corp. E. Mapes	4	5	4	3	3—19	4	3	4	3	4—18—37
Corp. C. Miller	4	4	3	3	2—16	3	4	3	4	3—17—33
T. Connelly	4	3	4	4	3—18	5	4	5	3	4—21—39
C. Donnelly	3	4	2	5	2—16	3	2	3	4	5—17—33
F. Doty	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	0	5	3—15—30
J. Drummond	3	3	2	4	4—16	3	4	4	3	4—18—34
J. H. Gosmen	4	3	3	4	4—18	4	2	4	2	3—15—33
H. Holliday	3	4	2	3	3—15	3	4	4	3	4—18—32
A. Johnson	3	4	3	4	4—18	4	3	4	3	4—18—36
M. F. McAteer	4	3	2	3	4—17	3	4	2	2	4—15—32
J. F. McAteer	4	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	3	4	4—17—32
W. Meth	3	3	2	4	3—15	2	4	3	3	3—15—30
A. F. Norton	3	5	5	2	3—18	4	5	4	5	2—20—38
T. F. Olmstead	3	4	3	2	3—15	2	4	4	3	5—18—33
C. Schulz	3	2	2	2	5—15	5	4	3	4	3—19—34
W. Sunstrom	3	3	5	4	4—19	4	4	3	0	4—15—34
H. Willard	5	4	5	0	3—17	4	3	4	3	2—16—33

COMPANY F.

Sergt. W. Bookstaber	3	2	3	4	3—15	3	3	3	5	4—18—33
Sergt. C. E. Fisher.	3	4	2	3	3—15	4	2	4	3	2—15—30
Sergt. A. C. Muller.	4	4	3	3	3—17	2	3	5	5	3—18—35
Corp. P. J. Engelhardt	4	2	3	4	3—16	5	3	3	4	4—19—35
Corp. E. H. Packer.	2	4	5	3	3—17	4	2	5	3	4—18—35
H. Bruch	3	3	3	4	5—18	4	3	3	3	3—15—33
C. G. Bill	4	3	3	3	2—15	4	4	3	4	4—19—34
G. S. Carmine	4	3	2	3	3—15	3	2	4	4	3—16—31
J. G. Gice	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	3	4	2—16—32
J. Hammill	2	3	4	3	3—15	4	3	3	3	3—16—31
G. Hovell	2	3	3	4	3—15	2	4	4	3	3—15—30
L. Horner	3	3	3	3	3—15	2	4	4	3	3—15—30
P. T. Hughes	3	4	2	3	3—15	2	2	4	4	3—15—30
C. G. Lenhard	2	4	4	4	4—18	4	4	3	2	2—17—35
C. C. McInness	2	4	3	3	4—16	3	4	2	2	4—15—31
F. Mueller	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	5	4	2—18—33
G. A. Smith	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	4	0	3	4—15—30
F. W. Smith	4	3	4	2	3—16	2	4	3	3	3—15—31
G. Wangler	3	4	3	3	2—15	4	4	4	3	4—19—34
A. Wilson	4	4	3	2	2—15	0	5	3	3	4—15—30

COMPANY G.

Sergt. W. R. Collins.	4	3	2	4	3—16	4	3	3	4	3—17—33
Sergt. N. Hart	5	3	5	3	0—16	2	3	4	4	3—16—32
C. Hoffmann	4	4	2	4	3—16	0	4	4	4	5—17—33
G. W. Masson	4	2	2	3	4—15	4	3	3	3	3—15—30
J. Nagle	3	4	4	3	4—18	3	4	3	4	2—16—34
W. E. Phipps	3	2	4	4	2—15	4	3	2	2	3—16—32
E. Springsteen	4	2	3	4	4—17	3	3	4	3	3—16—33
L. Stanwise	4	2	2	5	3—16	2	4	3	4	4—17—33
P. Walsh	4	2	3	3	4—16	4	4	4	0	4—16—32
L. Whille	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	4	3	2—16—31
J. G. Wilder	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	0	4	4	5—16—31

COMPANY K.

Sergt. T. A. Burns.	3	3	5	3	2—16	4	3	3	4	3—17—33
Sergt. F. S. Case.	4	4	4	5	3—20	3	3	4	2	3—15—35
Corp. S. G. Curtis.	2	3	2	4	4—15	3	3	3	3	3—15—30
Corp. J. Huston	5	4	4	5	5—23	4	3	5	3	5—20—43
G. Blaws	3	3	3	4	4—17	4	2	3	4	2—15—32
F. Badenhop	3	4	3	3	3—16	4	2	3	3	3—16—32
S. Cramp	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	3	4	2	3—15—31
F. Farmer	4	3	4	4	3—18	5	2	3	2	3—16—33
A. D. Grossman	3	3	2	4	4—16	4	2	3	4	2—15—31
T. Graham	4	3	2	2	4—15	3	4	3	4	4—18—33
G. Hudwalker	3	4	5	2	4—18	4	3	2	4	3—16—34
C. Kerner	3	3	4	3	4—17	4	2	2	3	4—15—32
C. Kirk	3	2	4	3	3—15	3	4	2	3	3—15—30
F. Kuhn	3	3	4	3	3—16	4	5	2	3	4—18—34
T. Maxwell	3	3	3	4	4—17	3	4	4	2	2—15—32
W. Farrett	3	3	4	2	4—17	3	2	3	4	4—16—33
G. Rotzman	2	4	2	5	4—17	3	4	3	2	3—15—32
E. Richards	4	3	2	3	3—15	3	4	4	2	2—15—30
F. Sanders	4	3	3	2	3—15	5	3	3	3	2—16—31
W. Shoemacher	4	3	2	4	2—15	4	3	5	3	3—18—33
G. Schaefer	4	4	3	3	4—17	4	4	3	4	1—16—33
C. Storch	2	5	3	4	3—17	2	4	3	5	2—16—33
E. W. Sundstrom	4	3	2	4	2—15	3	4	2	3	3—15—30
A. Turner	3	4	4	2	3—17	3	3	3	4	2—15—32

COMPANY I.

W. E. Box	5	2	4	3	3—17	4	3	4	2	4—17—34
B. H. Brush	3	3	3	4	3—16	5	0	5	2	4—16—32
R. B. Copp	4	4	3	4	4—19	4	0	3	4	5—16—35
E. J. Chandler	3	5	3	5	4—20	5	4	0	3	3—15—35
W. D. King	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	4	3	5	3—18—34
A. W. Knee	5	3	4	3	2—17	4	3	5	3	3—18—35
C. F. Liebfried	2	4	4	5	3—18	4	4	3	4	4—19—37
F. J. Mace	2	4	2	3	4—15	4	3	3	4	3—17—32
W. E. Riley	5	3	0	5	2—15	4	3	3	3	3—16—31
W. A. Whland	4	3	4	2	4—17	4	4	3	3	4—18—35

VOLLEY FIRING.

Company.	Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Tot.
A	18	6	25	32	8	71
B	10	5	18	17	10	50
D	19	8	13	20	11	52
E	25	6	13	19	22	60
F	22	3	26	35	21	85
G	18	5	13	16	15	49
I	16	4	15	17	22	58
K	25	12	18	35	22	87

THE DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA.

Old Yacht Sails for Newport and New One to be Ready Next Week.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 16.—Work on the Defender was completed to-day, and the yacht proceeded to Newport this afternoon under head sails.

In an interview to-night, Mr. Herreshoff said that he did not know for sure when the Columbia would be ready to sail, but probably in the early part of the week. By the looks of things, it will be Tuesday or later before the yacht is rigged.

The steam yacht America, owned by Archibald Watts of New York, dropped anchor in the harbor this afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Watts and some friends came ashore and visited the Herreshoffs. Later John Herreshoff took the party for a sail in Mount Hope Bay in his steam yacht Augusta.

American Challenge Yachting Cup.

BOSTON, June 16.—An event of interest to all yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic may develop from the proposition of the Eastern Yacht Club to offer a perpetual challenge cup for competition by the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, and Eastern Yacht Clubs. The announcement of the plan has just been made to the members of the Eastern Yacht Club by the Regatta Committee.

LARCHMONT'S SPRING RE

A RECIPROCITY TREATY

Trade Agreement Has Been Effected Regarding the Barbados.

OTHERS LIKELY TO FOLLOW

The Provisions of the Instrument Kept Secret, as It Must Be Submitted to the Senate for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to trade between this country and the British colony of Barbados was signed at the Department of State today by the representatives of the two Governments. It is the first treaty framed under the Dingley law, and the first of the series of treaties which the British colonies to the south of this country are seeking to effect. John A. Kasson, special reciprocity Plenipotentiary, signed for the United States, and the British Charxé d'Affaires, Reginald Tower, for Great Britain.

The treaty is made for the term of five years, with provision for an extension unless either party should denounce it in the meantime. It is made strictly within the terms of Section 4 of the Dingley law, which provides for a reduction of not more than 20 per cent. of the regular duties on goods, wares, and merchandise which may be agreed upon, in return for reciprocal reductions given by other countries. This section further permits goods to be taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list, also for the placing of goods on the free list for a term o years. The act provides that the treaty is to be made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and an anomalous clause is added to the effect that the reduced duties are to apply when such treaties shall have been duly ratified by the Senate "and approved by Congress."

Because this convention is a treaty, and not a mere reciprocity arrangement, and consequently must, like all treaties, be submitted to the United States Senate for its approval, the State Department is precluded from making public its terms. Therefore it is not possible to give with more than an approximate degree of accuracy the scope of the instrument. In particular the department desires to avoid the discussion of special articles included, as this is likely to lead to controversy. Information received from official quarters shows that the chief articles of export to Barbados to the United States are sugar, molasses, and maunjak, the latter being a pitch much like asphalt. Sugar is the chief product of the islands, and the chief export to this country, the trade last year reaching $2,038,610.

The chief articles sent to the Barbados from the United States are foodstuffs mainly flour, cornmeal, salt beef, bacon, pork, bread, and corn. The islands depend almost entirely on this country for their food supply. On the other hand, they have been getting their manufactured goods almost exclusively from England. Our Consuls have called attention recently to the market in the Barbados for canned goods, butter, preserves, cement, bicycles, carriages, and electrical equipments.

The treaty relating to British Guiana is almost ready for signature, all the essential points having been agreed upon. The negotiations have proceeded so far that one of the Commissioners from Guiana, Mr. De Jongs, has departed, Sir Cavendish Boyle remaining to wind up the matter. The Jamaican negotiations began to-day, and the officials express hopes that results may be secured as to this colony at an early date.

LONDON, June 17.—The Times, commenting upon the signing of the Barbados reciprocity agreement, says:

"The short period of time consumed in the negotiations may be taken, we hope, as evidence of a sincere desire on both sides to remove all unnecessary impediments."

Anglo-German Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Anglo-German Commercial Treaty bill was read in the Reichstag to-day for the first time, after a long speech by Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior. In the course of his address he explained that only the British colonies which had not made differentiations in favor of the mother country would receive the most-favored-nation privileges granted by the bill to England.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STOCKHOLDERS SEEK DAMAGES.

Ask Nullification of Contract with Boston and Maine Road.

BOSTON, June 16.—A bill in equity has been entered in the Circuit Court of the United States in behalf of Benjamin W. Jones and others, stockholders of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company and its leased lines, for an injunction to prevent the Boston and Maine from further interfering with the franchise and property of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, of which, it is claimed, the Boston and Maine holds a lease illegally, that the lease be declared null and void, and that an account be taken of the damages resulting from the alleged wrongful mismanagement of the Central Massachusetts by the defendant.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CHANGES.

One Office Abolished and Division Superintendents Shifted.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—A number of important changes will be made in the transportation department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on July 1. The position of General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio lines, now held by J. M. Graham, will be abolished, and the jurisdiction of General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald will be extended over the main line from Philadelphia to Chicago, including its branches. Mr. Graham will became chief engineer, with headquarters at Baltimore, with P. H. Irwin as assistant.

The jurisdiction of John E. Spurrier, Superintendent of the first division and branches, with headquarters at Baltimore, will be extended over the second division.

T. A. Husted, Superintendent of the middle division, will have the third, fourth, and fifth divisions, with headquarters at Grafton, West Va.

R. M. Sheats, Superintendent of the fourth and fifth divisions, will be Superintendent of the Chicago terminals.

T. J. English, Superintendent of the Chicago division, will have the Ohio and Midland divisions, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio, vice J. H. Glover, assigned to other duties.

F. C. Batchelder of the Soo line will be Superintendent of the Chicago division, with headquarters at Garrett, Ind.

Charles Galloway, trainmaster of the first division, will be Assistant Superintendent of the first and second divisions, with headquarters at Cumberland.

Seaboard Air Line's Plans.

Rumors of the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and the Georgia and Alabama Railway are due to the close business relations between the companies. They have joint offices in this city and at Baltimore, and such offices will be equipped as fast as may be possible in all cities providing business for the systems. J. Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, says: "While it may be some little time yet before the actual consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central, and the Georgia and Alabama takes place, we expect by July 1 to have the three roads working for their common interests and the three systems will be represented by consolidated agencies at the most important points."

New D., L. and W. Station Agent Out.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 16.—Mr. Van Orden, who on Wednesday succeeded Station Agent John Carr at the Morristown station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has resigned. The only reason given out for his sudden resignation is the large amount of work attached to the position. Baggagemaster Geary also resigned. An auditor of the railroad company is in charge of the station.

$1,000 to Save the Palisades.

Major S. Wood McClave, one of those leading in the movement to preserve the Palisades, has received a letter from a prominent woman, who has asked that her name be kept a secret, tendering a subscription of $1,000 if the plan of purchasing the Palisades by public subscription is carried out.

DR. CHAMBERS TO RESIGN.

Has Been Seventeen Years Pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, who for the past seventeen years has been pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, will announce his resignation at to-morrow morning's service. It is likely he will be appointed Secretary of the Missionary Department of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Chambers, who is the second oldest pastor in length of service in Harlem, has withheld his resignation until a plan was matured by which all the financial obligations of the church will be met, and if the church property is sold there will be a balance of $50,000, which will go to the promotion of Presbyterianism in some other section of the city.

Dr. Chambers, when seen last evening, said that as yet his plans were unsettled. Speaking of his resignation, he said that he had worked hard for seventeen years, and that he thought it was time to get some rest. He said it was a question as to whether or not the church would be continued. A farewell reception will be tendered Dr. and Mrs. Chambers next Thursday evening at the church.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAMERS.

Order from Washington to See that the Law Is Not Violated.

A general order issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, was received by Collector Bidwell yesterday. It deals with the overcrowding of passenger steamers, and says:

"In view of the large number of passengers carried on pasesnger and excursion steamers during the season of Summer travel, and the frequent complaints that many carry an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their certificates of inspection or excursion permits, it is desirable that officers of the Government whose duty it is to prevent such abuses shall give especial attention to the matter and prevent the overcrowding of such steamers by prosecution for penalties, if such action shall be found necessary.

"Collectors and Surveyors of Customs are therefore directed to instruct their subordinates to make careful examination of such steamers and to report all cases of violation of law for prosecution. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays and particularly upon the Fourth of July.

"Supervising Inspectors will instruct the local Inspectors to detail one-half of their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports, for the purpose of ascertaining, by actual count of passengers, if necessary, whether the law is complied with; and upon the Fourth of July the whole force will be so employed.

"In all cases where it is found necessary to prosecute, the officer prosecuting will report all the facts to the department for information. A zealous effort on the part of the officers named herein in the performance of the duties required will, it is believed, effectually check the evil complained of."

HODGSON REPEATS HIS DENIAL.

No Colloquy with Rear Admiral Schley as Was Reported.

Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson, Navigating Officer of the United States steamer Brooklyn, yesterday reiterated his denial of the colloquy alleged by The New York Sun to have taken place between himself and Admiral Schley on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago on July 3 last year. A letter written by Mr. Hodgson to Admiral Schley making the same denial was printed in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday morning last.

"Without wishing to go into the controversy which has arisen over the battle off Santiago," Mr. Hodgson said, "I repeat that no such dialogue or colloquy as The Sun has repeatedly printed ever occurred between Admiral Schley and myself. Further, I did write the letter to Admiral Schley which has been printed in THE TIMES and other New York newspapers.

"The Sun had no authority to put the words attributed to the Admiral and myself into our mouths, yet it has persisted in printing them as the verbatim report of a conversation which, in fact, never occurred. I called on Mr. Dana, the editor of The Sun, yesterday, and denied the truth of this report, at the same time giving him my reasons for desiring to keep my name out of the discussion.

"I am now under orders to go to Washington to appear before the Navy Department in relation to this controversy, and under these circumstances I have no right to make any further statement, beyond the assertion that the reported conversation during the battle never took place. This matter will be gone over by my superiors, and if they see fit they can make it public.

"Lieut. Commander Heilner's letter, which The Sun printed on its editorial page on Thursday, was a personal one," Mr. Hodgson continued, "and its use was not authorized. Mr. Heilner is too good an officer to make his criticisms of a brother officer, if he has any, through the medium of the press, and he has told me that when it was written it was without the intention of having it reproduced in print. Mr. Heilner also called on Mr. Dana yesterday, and told him that he had not intended this letter for publication."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following Postmasters have been appointed by the President:

NEW JERSEY—George W. Cooper, Somerville.

NEW YORK—Charles G. Norton, Bainbridge; George D. Davis, Mount Kisco; H. M. Glen, Seneca Falls; Alexander Ross, Sherburne; Clarence L. King, Tupper Lake.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

NEW JERSEY—Peter P. Quinn, Ash Brook; George D. Vanderveer, Dayton; William M. Ogden, Mickleton; William H. Kuhlthau, Milltown; P. C. Buck, Mine Hill.

NEW YORK—John N. Prashaw, Brasher Centre; A. A. Gardner, Brondalbin; William B. Adams, Caton; Martha P. Hilligas, Hooper's Valley; William Hilsinger, Hunt's Corners; Ella W. Sheldon, Kenneth; Edward L. Ware, Lake Placid.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Several of the larger fire insurance companies, through advices from their Western managers, report a large increase this week in the amount of tornado insurance written in Wisconsin and Nebraska by reason of the destruction of the towns of New Richmond, Wis., and Herman, Neb., on Monday and Tuesday. The rates charged for this class of insurance are, however, comparatively low, and it is not expected that the premium income of the companies in these States will be appreciably affected.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of New York State has appointed the following special committee on the rate situation in Utica: J. M. Carothers, F. W. Bauer, E. F. Rogers, J. M. Hodges, George E. Congdon, J. T. Ryan, H. A. Smith, F. W. Jenness, A. P. Howes, F. K. Locke, George W. Wyatt, A. G. Martin, and H. S. Visscher. The committee will confer with the Utica local agents next Tuesday with a view to forming a local board, subject to the jurisdiction of the State Association.

The order of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange withdrawing the temporary brokerage certificate privilege went into effect yesterday. Of the 5,000 applicants for full licenses, about 1,500 have received licenses in place of their temporary certificates, and nearly 1,000 more will probably be licensed soon. The Brokerage Committee, at the next meeting of the Exchange, will probably be constituted the sole trial committee in brokerage cases, so that the Arbitration and Grievance Committee cannot reverse the decisions in appealed cases on the ground of new evidence.

The second conference of local plate-glass underwriters in the effort to revive the New York plate-glass insurance rating compact was held yesterday. The proceedings were confidential, as the reorganization of the compact has not yet been completed. All of the companies writing plate-glass insurance were represented at the conference, with the exception of the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany, the Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The last company has, however, given assurances that it will observe compact rates.

The Cyclopedia of Insurance.

The Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance in the United States for 1898-9 has just been issued. It contains records of the proceedings of the National Fraternal Congress, the National Insurance Convention of State Commissioners, and accounts of the annual meetings of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Association of Life Underwriters, the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) and the Southeastern Tariff Association, as well as the organization and agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. A comprehensive summary of the insurance legislation of the various States of the Union is included in the volume.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Speculation as to a Successor to the Rev. Dr. Faunce.

THREE FACTORS IN THE ISSUE

Rev. Dr. Dixon of Brooklyn and Rev. Dr. Wharton of Baltimore Mentioned —J. D. Rockefeller Interested.

Speculation concerning a successor to the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce in the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has already begun. At this early date there are three factors in the situation. These are John D. Rockefeller, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. Mr. Rockefeller used to belong to the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's Calvary Church. A new condition has just come in, and that is the decision of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, to build a new church building. A man long conversant with Baptist affairs in New York, speaking of the matter, says:

"When Dr. Faunce retired from the Fifth Avenue Church Dr. Dixon was at once thought of to succeed him. So was Dr. Wharton of Baltimore. The two men are great personal friends and would not stand in each other's way. Mr. Rockefeller is in close touch with both men and assists the Baltimore man, who has just resigned his pastorate in order to devote his time to his philanthropic and educational schemes. In these schemes Mr. Rockefeller is interested, and to have Dr. Wharton at Fifth Avenue would mean an increase of the Rockefeller interest and a growth of the work all around.

"The ambition of these men is to provide in New York a great Baptist centre of orthodox teaching and to erect a great church house where Moody meetings might be held. Dr. Dixon would like nothing better, did not other interests come in, than to be at the head of the Fifth Avenue Church and to make of it such a centre. If he were there almost the first thing he would ask for would be a larger auditorium, either in that place or somewhere, in order that great congregations might be gathered to hear celebrated men from abroad. Not getting into Manhattan, he has induced his Hanson Place Church people to erect such an auditorium in Brooklyn, Dwight L. Moody, who is a close friend of Dr. Dixon, will go there on occasion, no doubt, but he will not, if he adheres to his long-held idea, become identified with Hanson Place as a National centre of evangelical work, such as at times he has favored in Manhattan.

"There is a marked theological difference between Dr. Faunce and either Dr. Wharton or Dr. Dixon. Dr. Faunce belongs to the higher critics, for the 'new' theology is just now a very live question among Baptists. Mr. Rockefeller, although a member of the Fifth Avenue Church, is orthodox in his ideas. With his moral and financial support, the orthodox party among Baptists is trying to get one of its number into the Fifth Avenue Church to succeed Dr. Faunce. This move is sought for the double reason of 'downing the enemy' and of making in this city another prominent orthodox Baptist centre, Calvary being the other.

"So far as I know, no action has been taken by members of the Fifth Avenue Church, even to the extent of holding conferences. There is much talk going on, but the controversy over orthodoxy and higher criticism does not extend deep into the rank and file of the Fifth Avenue congregation. At the moment it looks as if a call might be extended to the Rev. Dr. Wharton."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 25.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1 Timothy, i., 15.

Our recent studies in "The Gospel according to St. John" have brought before us many very important truths. They may all be summed up, however, under two heads:

1. What Jesus is to us.
2. What Jesus did for us.

The truths thus set forth by St. John are not, however, peculiar to him. They are just as fully declared by each of the other Evangelists, but not in the same way. In each of the other Gospels we find them recorded more as matters of historical narrative. But in "The Gospel according to St. John" they are recorded more as matters of a personal experience. He seems to take us by the hand and to say to us. Come and sit down with me at Jesus' feet, and learn to know and love Him as I have done—or, as he states it in his letter to all believers, "That which we have seen and heard, declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us; and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ." (I John, i., 13.)

A little more than the first half of this Gospel is occupied with the unfolding of what Jesus is to the believer. This demanded our attention during the first three months of this year. In those lessons what Jesus is was revealed to us very distinctly by the peculiar terms used by John to designate his Lord and Master. As we saw in those lessons, he knew Him more by such titles as "The Word," "The Light," "The Lamb," "The Shepherd," "The Door," "The Bread," "The Resurrection and The Life," than by His usual human name of "Jesus of Nazareth." Each one of these titles expressed a spiritual relationship which belonged not only to John, but which has been realized by all believers since his day, and probably will yet be realized by all who shall come into fellowship with Him hereafter.

The circumstances which drew out these peculiar titles John records in the first eleven chapters of his Gospel. In the remaining ten chapters he confines himself to telling us of the closing events in the ministry of Jesus upon earth. Those events marked the completion of the great work of redemption, or what Jesus did for us. Thus John devotes but a little more space to all that Jesus said and did during the thirty-three years of His earthly life than he does to what He said and did during the last week of that life. Our studies for the last three months have been confined almost exclusively to the events of this last week. And out of the twelve lessons that have come before us eight have fixed our attention upon what occurred on two consecutive days of that week.

In all of these events John was evidently deeply and personally interested. His narrative of them is, therefore, far more than the cold record of an impartial historian. He speaks of them as an eye and ear witness, who not only saw and heard what passed before him, but who personally entered into sympathy with all that he saw and heard. He was thus peculiarly well fitted to be the special agent of the Holy Ghost to record them for our learning.

Confining ourselves in this review to the events of this last week of His ministry, we find that "six days before the Passover," when He was crucified, Jesus "came to Bethany," (12:1,) and "on the next day," (12:12,) when He entered into Jerusalem, He was received by "a very great multitude," who "spread their garments in the way," (Matthew, 21:8,) and "cut down branches off the trees," (Mark, 11:8,) and strewing them in the way, welcomed Him with shouts of "Hozanna—Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." (12:13.) The city was thronged with visitors, who came from all parts of the world to attend upon the great feast. Doubtless many of them took part in this joyous welcome to Jesus, for His fame had been everywhere spread abroad. The deeply seated expectation of the Disciples that He would now "restore again the kingdom to Israel" (Acts 1:06) seemed about to be fully realized.

But it was not as a temporal King that He was to do His great work either for them or for us. Among the strangers in the city were "certain Greeks." As the "Wise men of the East," (Matthew, ii., 1,) came to Jerusalem at the beginning of Jesus's ministry, so these "Greeks" came to Him at its close. In both cases they were the representatives of the great Gentile world. They came to do homage to the World's Redeemer, and the appeal of these "Greeks" to Philip—"Sir, we would see Jesus"—expresses the great need of all mankind. They had seen the triumphal entry into Jerusalem and the authoritative cleansing of the Temple, and they doubtless had heard the wonderful teaching of Jesus and witnessed His divine power in healing. Doubtless they expected to be presented to One, who, if not already established upon an earthly throne, soon would be. Apparently Philip hesitated to present them as not being Jews. So he conferred with Andrew, and both conferred with Jesus, before they did it, (xii., 21, 22.) But he did not, as Solomon received the Queen of Sheba, (1 Kings, x.,) receive them with royal honors and the display of wealth and power. He told them that if they, and all whom they represented, "would see" Him, it must be as One dying for them rather than as One reigning over them, for by dying the great work which He came into the world to do for sinners, would be consummated, (xii., 31-33.)

The same important truth was repeated a few days later when they made a supper for Him in Bethany. Then Mary came in as He sat at meat and anointed His head and His feet with precious ointment of spikenard. A few months before she had received her brother back from the grave through His wonderful power and love. No offering was too costly to express her gratitude. But when her act was criticised it was not to her gratitude or her love that He called attention. The fragrance of her act would indeed fill the earth with its perfume, but it was because—perhaps all unwittingly—she had anointed His body for its burying. It was not as a temporal benefactor that she and they were to "see" Him, but as a dying Saviour. And from that supper Judas went out to consummate his bargain for His betrayal, condemnation, and death.

THE SUPPER IN BETHANY.

The next day the feast of the Passover was to be celebrated. In the morning Jesus sent Peter and John into the city to make preparations for its observance. In the evening He and His Disciples came together to eat it for the last time. What was done and said that evening must have impressed John very deeply, for one-fourth part of his whole Gospel narrative is taken up with an account of it, and in that account he tells us of many things to which none of the other evangelists make the slightest allusion. But he dwells on them with peculiar fullness and tenderness.

Filled with thoughts of their own importance in the coming Kingdom of their Master, when they came together none of the disciples were willing to refresh the others, or even Him, by stooping to wash their soiled and tired feet. But what they were not willing to do for each other or for Him, John says, He did for all. Spiritually it was an office which none but He could perform, for He used the incident to impress upon them the great fact that each one needed a spiritual washing, and He said to them, and to us, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with Me." (xiii., 8.) It is not enough, therefore, that we "see" that He died for us, if His blood does not cleanse us from all sin. (1 John, i., 7.)

Having declared this important fact, Jesus went on that evening to reveal to them more clearly than ever before other features of His gracious work for them, and for us. He Himself, He said, was "the way, the truth, and the life," and He added, "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." (xiv., 6.) By His life, and by His death, "The Way" was opened by which every penitent and believing sinner could be delivered both from the penalty and the power of sin. And more than that, He said, "I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever." (xiv., 16.) He—the Holy Ghost—should stand "alongside of" each one to plead with and for him as an "Advocate," and to strengthen him as the "Comforter." Thus, through Him—the triune God—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—would become one with them, and through that oneness each one would not only bring forth much fruit, but be filled with the joy of his Lord. (xv., 1, 11.) Then that evening of blessed fellowship and instruction was closed by the singing of a hymn, and by prayer, the intercession of Jesus Himself, not only for these, "but for them also," He said, "which shall believe on Me through their word." (xvii., 20.)

Passing through the city, down into the Valley of Jehosaphat, and up the slope of Olivet, Jesus and His disciples entered into an olive garden, and sat down by the oil-press. Then taking John and two others aside, He left them and went Himself alone a little further to pray. He had, probably, often done the same thing before, but now He was bowed down with an agony indescribable. The Lord "laid the iniquity of us all," (Isaiah liii., 6,) and the conscious sense of that burden wrung great drops of blood from His human frame.

He who was to be man's Redeemer, moreover, must not only be conscious of the burden of sin which every penitent sinner feels when he awakes to know his condition before God, but, like him, He must also pass under the condemnation of the law. So we find Jesus entering voluntarily into this very position, for no law ever compels one to be surety for another against his will. The time was nearly midnight. Then Judas with an armed band entered the garden.

But they did not take Him. "They went backward and fell on the ground." Then He delivered Himself into their hands, and when He delivered Himself up all of His disciples went free.

TAKEN BEFORE THE COURT.

From the garden He was taken before the highest ecclesiastical court, and the highest civil court in the world, to be tried. Before the one he was condemned as guilty of blasphemy, or "a speaking against" God. Before the other He was condemned as guilty of sedition, or rebellion against His King. But when He was condemned on the first charge, one actually guilty of blasphemy in its most aggravated form, was allowed to go free to repent and believe. When He was condemned on the second charge, another actually under sentence for "sedition made in the city, and for murder," (Luke 23; 19,) was set at liberty. So it has ever been, for these scenes in earthly courts were but the shadows of far more gracious scenes in the high court of heaven. He who came "to redeem them that were under the law," (Gal., iv., 5,) was condemned of men that men might not be condemned of God.

Weighed down by the load of imputed sin, and condemned by the law, Jesus was led out to be crucified "with the transgressors." When He died, the penitent and believing sinner at His side entered with Him into Paradise. But the impenitent and unbelieving died without hope or promise. And when Jesus died, John alone of all the Evangelists records that He said, "It is finished." His work was done. The law was satisfied. By His holy life, its every demand for obedience had been kept. By His death, the full penalty of all transgression was fully paid.

But how should it be known with certainty by men and by angels that every requirement of God's law had thus been satisfactorily met when Jesus of Nazareth died on Calvary? It was certified by the Resurrection. His body being "without sin," could not see corruption, for the penalty of sin was not "corruption," but "death." That penalty had been fully paid when He died upon the Cross. So, on the third day, He rose from the dead, and it was "declared with power by the resurrection," that Jesus of Nazareth was none other than the very "Son of God," (Rom., i., 4.) As "The Emancipation Proclamation" had its every provision clearly stated and finished when it was finally transcribed, and yet had no power to give liberty to a single slave until it was signed by President Lincoln, and sealed with the Government Seal, so "The Resurrection" was the signing and sealing by God of the Redemption written in the blood of Jesus of Nazareth. Then it was certified beyond all question that He had satisfied His own Law, by the life and death of His own Son.

There is, however, another feature of law which has not been touched upon in our course of lessons. It is well, therefore, to call attention to it now, to make the record complete. It was met by "The Ascension" of "this same Jesus" into Heaven. John makes no allusion to this event, for—as we have seen—he was not writing out the plan of God's grace, but only his own and our experiences of it. "The Ascension," however, added a feature to the plan which is of vast importance to the sinner. For in all great legal transactions, by which rights of property are passed from one to another—as in the case of deeds and mortgages—it is not sufficient that the stipulated price has been paid and receipted for; it must also be recorded in the proper office of the court.

In the matter of redemption, this was done when Jesus ascended in the very form of man to His Father, and our Father—to His God, and our God, (xx., 17,) there "to appear in the presence of God for us." (Hebrews ix., 24.) There His pierced hands, and feet, and side, certify in the high court of heaven that "there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." (Roman viii., 1.) What more can be needed to give the troubled conscience peace?

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the summary of our studies for the last six months?

What is the difference between John's setting forth of these truths, and that of the other Evangelists?

What does the first half of his gospel unfold to us, and how does he declare it?

What does the last half unfold, and what is said of it?

What peculiarly fitted John to be the agent of the Holy Ghost in setting forth these truths?

What occurred at the begining of the last week of Jesus' ministry?

What is said of the "certain Greeks," and how did Jesus tell them that they must see Him?

How, and under what circumstances, was the same truth set forth a few days afterward?

What was done on the evening of the Passover feast, and what is said of its impression upon John?

What was the first great truth which Jesus declared that evening, and under what circumstances was it declared?

What other important truths did He declare, and how was the evening closed? What took place in the garden on Mount Olivet, and what was its significance?

Why did Jesus voluntarily deliver Himself up, and what occurred when He did it?

What is said of His trial and condemnation?

What took place when He died, and why was His redeeming work then "finished?"

What is said of "The Resurrection," and of its place in the plan of Redemption?

What is said of "The Ascension," and of its importance?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11, (closing service.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, address by Rev. Antonius Sharkie, a Syrian high priest, giving his reasons for leaving the Roman Catholic Church. All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Joseph H. Mason, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 11. All welcome. No evening service.

AT 18TH ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near 8th Av.—Rev. W. McK. Darwood, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach morning and evening. Evening subject: "Wireless Telegraphy." All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Service Sunday, June 18th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "The Irrefutable Witnesses to the Bible." Series on the Bible.

CAMP MEETING, JANE STREET CHURCH, Near 8th Av., Ninth St.—6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, twilight meeting; 6:30 Sunday night, band stand, Abington Square, Bank and Hudson Sts. Powerful meetings. Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. A. M. Dulles, D. D., of Watertown. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHAPLAIN W. T. HELMS, U. S. S. BROOKlyn, will address men Sunday, 4:15 P. M., West Side Auditorium, 318 West 57th St. Subject, "War Experiences." Music by Park Sisters.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St. —Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Rev. JOS. PROWE, Preacher.
"Will the Coming Man Go to Church?"

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 A. M.; matins, sermon, and choral celebration, 10:30; choral evensong, 5 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22e rue ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by Rev. Charles Schweikert. No evening service. Prayer meeting Friday at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church.
Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "What Must I Do to Be Saved?"
Rev. Alfred E. Myers 8 P. M.; subject, "The Definiteness of Religion."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. John Douglas Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., will officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street.—Rev. Frederick E. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. No evening service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av., 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. W. H. Fishburn, D. D., of Camden, N. J., will preach.

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MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlin will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Prisoner's Question"; 8 P. M., requested, "The Bicycle and the Sabbath."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Mr. Rudd will preach.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, 11 A. M. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30; no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner 73d St.
Rev. Samuel Macomb, M. A., (Oxon,) Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Cunningham Bowie, M. A., of the English Presbyterian Church. No evening service.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY SERVICE.

In perpetuation of work of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems in 12th St. Church, west 6th Av., Sunday evening, 8. Preaching by Naboth Osborne.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. A. E. Barnett. No evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Anthony H. Evans, D

The New York Times.

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A PERILOUS SIX WEEKS.

Two perils confront the Mazet committee, from both of which it may be triumphantly delivered by the fortitude of its Chairman and its counsel.

The first is that, having adjourned for six weeks, it will never be heard of more. The Fassett committee, we believe, was thus weirdly translated from a career of promise and excitement into the bosom of oblivion. Its Chairman heard a voice, he felt a hand upon his shoulder, and he obeyed. He was getting too near the large game of which he was in pursuit.

This danger, which, to put it plainly, is that of being called off by his boss, must be met with a dauntless breast by Mr. MAZET, should he encounter it. When he receives Mr. PLATT'S rescript let him send it to the newspapers and publicly invoke the support of Gov. ROOSEVELT. It will take courage to follow this advice, but it is the only salvation of Chairman MAZET. If he yields he is ruined, he becomes a political wreck. It will be the end of him. If he defies the boss and continues in full sincerity and all diligence his hunt for vice and corruption he may go far in public life.

The second peril is that Mr. Moss will continue to flush all sorts of birds without marking them down and bringing them to bag. That has been his policy so far. It leaves him empty handed and cheats the public of its just expectation. We make charitable allowance for the difficulty of his work. The victims of Tammany abuses are mortal cowards. They refuse, with chattering teeth, to tell him how they have been bullied and robbed. Loose talk is abundant. Evidence is hard to get.

Mr. Moss may overcome these difficulties by hard work during the six weeks' recess. He has nothing to fear but the hot weather. PLATT is not his boss. He cannot control him. If he will buckle down to the work at once, plan his attack, trace out his lines of investigation, follow up his clues, marshal his witnesses, co-ordinate his evidence, and be prepared on Aug. 1 to make complete exposures where he has thus far given us only glimpses of evil he will satisfy the expectation of the community and perform a great public service.

The present conditions in the Police and Tax Departments cannot be endured for two years and a half more. If we are to have relief it must come from the Legislature. Relief would be demanded by the people but for their fear that the Republicans will seek partisan advantage in granting it. Probably they will exhibit that contemptible and selfish spirit when called on for remedies. They always do. But if Mr. Moss makes large revelations of corruption and incompetence, the public interest and indignation will be aroused to a degree that will act as a wholesome restraint upon the partisan propensities of the Legislature. A good deal of cleaning up could be done by a few honest bills.

MR. REID'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Mr. WHITELAW REID'S talk at the Miami University Commencement makes what Mr. GREELEY used to call mighty interesting reading. Nobody who had knowledge of Mr. REID'S labors as a Peace Commissioner at Paris or of his previous utterances on the subject could have been in doubt as to his views on the subject of expansion. He is a firm believer in the honorable fulfillment of our National obligations. He refuses to admit that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, or WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address constrains us to deliver the peaceful population of Luzon to the bloody mercies of AGUINALDO, or that our reverence for political maxims will excuse a base neglect of duty.

It is interesting to see this lifelong Republican apply the lash of historical criticism vigorously to the backs of so many statesmen of his own political household, from the Federalists who nearly destroyed their party by opposition to JEFFERSON'S Louisiana Purchase to WILLIAM MCKINLEY, whose Philippine policy was a bit too slow in declaring itself to suit Mr. REID. For a Republican in good and regular standing this is language of unusual candor:

> From the beginning of the century, at every epoch in our history, we have had "Little Americans." They opposed JEFFERSON as to getting Louisiana. They opposed MONROE as to Florida. They were vehement against Texas, against California, against organizing Oregon and Washington, against the Gadsden purchase, against Alaska, and against the Sandwich Islands. At nearly every stage in that long story of expansion the "Little Americans" have either denied the Constitutional authority to acquire and govern, or denounced the acquisitions as worthless and dangerous.

The Federalist "Little Americans" were the political ancestors of the Republicans of to-day. The vehement opposition to the annexation of Texas came from the anti-slavery Whigs. Massachusetts was full of Little Americans in the forties. In the older generation enough of that spirit still survives to produce some applause for a public speaker who should refer to the Mexican war as a "slaveholder's war." Among the anti-expansionists who must be put in Mr. REID'S category of the "Little Americans" of to-day are GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, GRANT'S first Secretary of the Treasury; Senator HOAR, Senator EDMUNDS, Speaker REED, and other prominent and active Republicans. Yet it is only seven years since Mr. REID was the candidate of his party for Vice President. It shows how the ties of comity formed while old questions of the past were at the fore snap under the strain put upon them by the living issues of to-day.

But what will the President's friends say to this direct and severe criticism of him by his late Peace Commissioner?

> The American Commissioners, with due authority, distinctly offered to assume responsibility, pending the ratification of the treaty, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of order throughout the whole archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners, after consultation with their Government, refused this, but agreed that each power should be charged, pending the ratification, with the maintenance of order in the places where it was established. The American assent to that left absolutely no question as to the diminished but still grave responsibility thus devolved. That responsibility was neglected from the hour the treaty was signed till the hour when the Tagalog chieftain, at the head of an army he had been deliberately gathering and organizing, took things in his own hand and made the attack he had so long threatened.
>
> Disorder, forced loans, impressment, confiscation, seizure of waterworks, contemptuous violations of our guard lines, and even the practical siege of the City of Manila had meantime been going on within gunshot of our troops, held there inactive by the Government which had volunteered responsibility for order throughout the archipelago, and had been distinctly left with responsibility for order in the island on which it was established. If the bitterest enemy of the United States had sought to bring upon it in that quarter the greatest trouble in the shortest time, he could have devised for that end no policy more successful than the one we actually pursued.

Is it really true that our war with the Filipinos is chargeable to the President's hesitation and reluctance to use the firm hand? We already know from Gen. OTIS'S report, embodying his correspondence with AGUINALDO, that his orders were to go to the very extreme of forbearance to avoid trouble with the impudent and unruly army of the natives. It was perfectly evident that AGUINALDO'S pretensions were incompatible with our rights and our duties. His men were plainly under orders to provoke hostilities with the American troops. Undoubtedly a resolute assertion of our authority, backed up with a sufficient force in January, would have averted the trouble. Why was there no such assertion of authority?

The answer is plain. The gentlemen whom Mr. REID describes as "Little Americans" were using all their power and influence at Washington to defeat the ratification of the treaty which conferred upon us the unquestionable authority to possess and occupy the Philippines and to keep order therein. There was more than a month of needless, factious, dangerous delay during which AGUINALDO completed his preparations for war. The reports of his agents in Washington encouraged him to believe that the people of this country would never permit the President to interfere with his designs. All this time OTIS and his men had to endure the insults and encroachments of the armed and defiant Filipinos. By the time the treaty was ratified war had become inevitable.

It seems to us that if the President was dilatory it was because he paid too much attention to that part of the American people who opposed his policy. In his "position of greater freedom and less responsibility" Mr. WHITELAW REID finds it possible to blame the Administration. It ought not to be necessary for us to remind Mr. REID that President MCKINLEY is not a bold and self-reliant Executive. He likes to make sure what the people want before he acts. In January last he found it difficult to discover what the people did want. There was a confusion of counsel. We think he was misled and perhaps a little intimidated by the anti-imperialist outcry, which, though it proceeded from few throats, was loud and insistent enough to be mistaken for the voice of an imposing part of the American people. Instead of being the unconstitutional and outrageous swaggering bully pictured by Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. MCKINLEY was really somewhat timidly respectful of popular sentiment. We think that is the reason he was too slow to suit Mr. REID. It is his nature. But the primary responsibility rests with the men whose narrow, selfish, and unpatriotic action delayed the ratification of the treaty.

THE TIMES apologizes to its Republican contemporaries here and elsewhere for interfering to defend the Republican Administration against this Republican criticism.

WHAT WILL THE POLICE BOARD DO?

Will the Police Commissioners put Chief DEVERY on trial for the offenses committed and acknowledged by him before the Mazet committee?

Both classes of offenses were rank and cry for punishment. The Chief was guilty on the witness stand of obvious and impudent misrepresentation. His replies to questions as to whether he saw violations of law at Coney Island were as mendacious in spirit as they were shallow and silly in form. They were evasions of confession that added to confession itself the intent of falsehood. They were, moreover, in manner and purpose, defiant of law and contemptuous toward the representatives of the Legislature; were, in short, lawless, and nothing could be worse in an officer charged with the execution of the law and intrusted with a large measure of discretion in the performance of his duty. There is not a lawbreaker in the community, from the licensed pander to the lowest tough, who did not feel safer for the showing made by DEVERY before the committee, not one who did not see in his bearing and conduct proof that the sympathy of the Chief was with them rather than with the makers of the laws. The Commissioners cannot ignore such conduct without sharing the detestation that it arouses in the minds of all decent men.

We assume that the Commissioners have no doubt that the Chief confessed on the stand to permitting in his presence a glaring violation of the law against prizefighting. They cannot doubt it if they read the verbatim report of his testimony. It is the one duty of the Chief to prevent violations of law. He is by statute responsible in that regard even for failure to keep his subordinates up to the proper standard of efficiency. A clear offense of omission would be ample ground for dismissing him. His offense is not one of omission but of commission, not negative but positive. It is not that he did not compel his subordinates to do their duty; it is that he refused to do his own duty. He saw the law broken, and by his refusal to arrest the offenders became himself deliberately, in the presence of numerous witnesses, a lawbreaker. And then, as if to leave the Commissioners no excuse for failure to put him on trial, he went before a committee of the Legislature, and, under oath, in detail recited his own guilt and gloried in it.

The Chief plainly thinks that he is safe, that the Commissioners either do not wish, or do not dare, to call him to account. The Commissioners alone can show whether he is or is not justified in that opinion.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

When our egregious District Attorney was engaged in a controversy with his esteemed congener of Rockland County as to which of them should prosecute the stealers of a baby a good many of us were inclined to hope that the rustic jurist would carry his point. We had had a good deal of experience with Col. GARDINER'S method of conducting prosecutions. Although the Colonel himself formed and frequently expressed the opinion that his ways of doing business reflected the greatest credit upon him, he had that opinion entirely to himself, except so far as it may have been shared by his assistants.

But now we are bound to acknowledge that it was probably to the interest of justice that the case should have been tried in New York. Perhaps the Rockland County man might have done it as well. He could not have done it any better. To be sure, there was abundant evidence, and it was a very clear case. But that makes no difference. The mere fact that the District Attorney secured an indictment for the crime that was actually committed, instead of for high treason, or arson in the first degree, was very noteworthy and creditable. And he has actually secured convictions not only against the guilty parties, but against them in the order of their guilt, and has secured these before the public has forgotten all about the case, and in time to have the punishment act as an effectual deterrent to those who might, by a mere delay of justice, have been tempted to the commission of a peculiarly dangerous as well as a peculiarly atrocious kind of crime.

Moreover, the respective gravity of the punishments seems to "fit the crime" with unusual exactness. It would have been a defeat of justice if the actual instrument of the crime had got off scot-free. Nursemaids who steal children must be taught that the consequences of that course are serious. But the chief vengeance of the law is very rightly reserved for the contriving head and chief villain of the drama. It is a very satisfactory proceeding.

SOME CICERONIAN COMPLIMENTS.

We conceive that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is doing a public service of its kind in reporting literally the remarks which Dean VAN AMRINGE, in his capacity of Acting President of Columbia, had to make, at the commencement of that institution last week, to the eminent persons whom it delighted to honor by complimentary degrees. It is not likely that many of the immediate auditors of these remarks both heard and understood them. But the young readers who are acquiring the classics, and the old readers who are desirous of "rubbing them up," ought to be obliged to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for affording them this opportunity of pursuing or resuming their studies.

It would of course defeat this excellent educational object if we were to give a translation of the remarks. It would be like publishing the answer to a charade, or a chess problem, in the same issue which contained the problem itself. And, as a matter of fact, wild horses shall not drag from us what it was, in English, that Dean VAN AMRINGE meant to say. The readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW must betake themselves to their dictionaries and draw their own conclusions.

We ought to warn them, in advance, that the dictionary itself will not wholly meet the case. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL once observed that the applause with which quotations from the Latin were invariably received at commencements were intended, not at all as an approval of the sentiments expressed, but only as a tribute to the familiarity of the plaudits with that sonorous tongue, and that if a commencement orator were to say: "As TACITUS has well observed, Americani omnes, quadam vi naturae furca dignissimi sunt," the applause would undoubtedly be vociferous.

The hearers of the Dean's remarks will doubtless welcome the opportunity of finding out what it was they were so enthusiastic about. If they betake themselves to the dictionary, they will not find out what the Dean meant by calling Chief Engineer MELVILLE an "ingeniarius." But that is not the Dean's fault. If colleges will bestow degrees upon engineers, they must take the consequences, even if one of the consequences be that their presiding officers are compelled to use language

> That would have made QUINTILIAN stare and gasp.

In point of fact the whole business of celebrating modern achievements in ancient languages is a process of whipping the contemporaneous devil around the Ciceronian stump, an achievement in which no college President need be ashamed not perfectly to succeed when two such eminent scholars as "Father Tom and the Pope" notoriously failed.

Upon the whole, the judicious reader who works out, with a dictionary or otherwise, the little problem THE SATURDAY REVIEW sets him, will be inclined to congratulate the Dean on his success. To describe the honored Governor of this Commonwealth as "justum et tenacem propositi virum" was really a masterstroke, there are so many people to whom it sometimes appears that the Governor is so much more "tenax propositi" than he is "justus." "A quotation well stuck to is as good as the truth," especially a classical quotation. And no doubt the Governor himself remembered enough of his Horace to appreciate and enjoy the application.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was a meeting of octogenarians of Worcester County, Mass., in Winchendon the other day. There were sixteen of them, and their average age was eighty-six years. All were Baptists.

• • •

The citizens of Rhode Island are to vote at a special election on Tuesday of next week on the question of adopting the proposed revised Constitution of the State. The revision was made by a board of fifteen Commissioners.

• • •

By a restriction in the Constitution of Florida, the Governor of the State is ineligible for re-election to his office for the next succeeding term, and most of the people regret it, for they would like to retain the services of Gov. W. D. Bloxham.

• • •

The Democratic State Committee of Maryland has set an early date for the State nominating convention, and prominent members of the party who wish it and real reform well, especially those in Baltimore, are protesting against the plan of having so long a campaign. The day chosen is Aug. 2.

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The people of Morgantown, West Va., are to give a reception to Capt. Frank E. Chadwick of the New York on some day in October next, and also present to him a costly sword. Rear Admiral Sampson, it is said, has promised to be present and make an address. Capt. Chadwick was born in Morgantown.

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Mr. Frank Howard has built an annex to the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans, and in it have been placed all the memorials of Jefferson Davis, including a very large number from Beauvoir, Miss., which Mrs. Davis has recently presented. There are also many which belonged to Winnie Davis, the beloved daughter.

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Children's Sunday was of unusual interest to the members of the Porter Evangelical Church, in Brockton, Mass., because of the presentation to the church of a marble and bronze baptismal font by Orlando Leach of Avon, Mass., formerly of this city. He gave it as a memorial of his father and mother, who were among the original members of the church.

NUGGETS.

Short Terms.

"French Cabinet Ministers do not hold office long," said Mr. Dukane.

"About as long as an American cook," added Mr. Gaswell.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Gentle Hint.

She—I don't believe the clock is running.
He—Oh, yes, it is.
She—Well, I'll not dispute you, but I'm positive that it is not going faster than a walk this evening.—Detroit Free Press.

As Far as He Went.

"I asked you if I could sue on that claim," said the disappointed litigant to his lawyer, "and you said I could."

"True," admitted the lawyer, "but I didn't say you could win."—Chicago Post.

Sweet Dreams of Youth.

One of the toasts at the class supper of the Mount Holyoke College seniors was "The recognition of the divine in man." That comes easier to a girl graduate than it does after she has had a few years' experience with a hard, cold world.—Boston Transcript.

Out.

Caller—I have here several bills which are long overdue and—"

Harduppe, (desperately)—I am sorry to say that our cashier is out to-day.

Caller—Oh, well, it doesn't make much difference; I'll call and pay them at some future date. Good day, Sir.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE.

Julia Ward Howe in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Bid the din of battle cease!
Folded be the wings of fire!
Let your courage conquer peace,—
Every gentle heart's desire.

Let the crimson flood retreat!
Blended in the arc of love
Let the flags of nations meet;
Bind the raven, loose the dove.

At the altar that we raise
King and Kaiser may bow down;
Warrior-knights above their bays
Wear the sacred olive crown.

Blinding passion is subdued.
Men discern their common birth,
God hath made of kindred blood
All the peoples of the earth.

High and holy are the gifts
He has lavished on the race,—
Hope that quickens, prayer that lifts,
Honor's meed and beauty's grace.

As in Heaven's bright face we look
Let our kindling souls expand;
Let us pledge, on Nature's book,
Heart to heart and hand to hand.

For the glory that we saw
In the battle-flag unfurled,
Let us read Christ's better law:
Fellowship for all the world!

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

William Gillette on His Way Home—Charles Wyndham to do "Cyrano" at Christmas.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Still another Dumas play will be in the London bills next Autumn. This is Sydney Grundy's long-talked-of adaptation of "La Tulip Noire," which has been kept back at the Haymarket Theatre by the long runs, first of "The Little Minister" and then of "The Manoeuvres of Jane." It is now announced that Grundy's play will be produced Oct. 31.

William Gillette, having staid long enough to see the single performance, for copyright purposes, of his and Dr. Conan Doyle's dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," will sail for New York to-day.

It is finally announced that the Criterion Theatre will be reopened in September under the joint management of Charles Wyndham and Charles Frohman with an English version of "Ma Bru," by MM. Bilhaud and Carrè, to be called "My Daughter-in-Law." The French farce will be Anglicized and deodorized. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks (Ellaline Terriss) will appear as the young husband and wife.

Wyndham will open his fine new theatre in October with a revival of "David Garrick" and will produce Stuart Ogilvie's version of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerao" about Christmas. H. N.

MR. FROHMAN'S NEW PLANS.

Virginia Harned Will Play Here in "The King's Musketeer."

LONDON, June 16.—Charles Frohman today closed an arrangement with Virginia Harned, (Mrs. E. H. Sothern,) whereby she will permanently be identified with Sothern's company, taking the leading female rôles. She will open with Sothern at the Lyceum in September in "The King's Musketeer."

Mr. Frohman has also obtained the rights of a romantic drama by Henry Hamilton, which Beerbohm Tree will produce this Winter. The Sotherns will appear in the American production of this drama. Mr. Frohman has secured new plays by Henry Arthur Jones and John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) for his Autumn season at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Chief Difficulty in the Arbitration Tribunal Scheme Consists in the Present Attitude of Germany.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Drafting Committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme, which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estournelles de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. It is possible, however, that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective Governments to make further progress.

The delegates do not regret this opportunity for a few days more in which to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling the scheme of the other powers with the views of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful.

Even if no agreement should be reached an arbitration organization will nevertheless be arranged, and will remain open to such of the powers as are not able to sign now. In the meantime every effort will be made to meet the German views.

The Naval Section, First Committee, met to-day, and received the report of Count Soltyk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases, and the use of mines on battleships. The questions of limiting gun calibre, armor plates, and the force of powder remain undecided, pending the receipt of instructions from the various Governments.

The report will first be submitted to the committee, and then to the conference.

LONDON, June 17.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague, who asks whether "the Kaiser has found his road to Damascus," says:

"A Cabinet messenger arrived here this morning from Berlin with fresh instructions to Count Münster. These were of such a nature that several delegates remarked that a new situation had been created thereby, and that they must write home for fresh instructions. One said, 'Arbitration is getting on swimmingly.' Possibly as the result of these instructions the German delegates have become more fidgety.

"Twelve of the leading delegates took luncheon yesterday with Mr. White of the American delegation, and discussed the proposed Central Bureau of a permanent tribunal. Sir Julian Pauncefote suggested that the control of the bureau should be vested in the Dutch Government, but the Americans raised the curious objection that as Holland is a monarchy such an arrangement would hurt the feelings of the citizens of a free republic."

CANADIAN LOYALTY TO BRITAIN.

Lord Aberdeen Says It Is Thorough and Unquestioned.

LONDON, June 16.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty Club in London this evening, said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British Crown.

"Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States," Lord Aberdeen said, "is absolutely a thing of the past, and the French Canadians are among the firmest supporters of a direct British connection."

Lord Aberdeen added that he anticipated a satisfactory and pacific solution of the Alaska boundary dispute.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

Dr. Nansen Says Andree Had a Good Chance to Reach Greenland.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at the royal castle to-day. His Majesty showed them the torn dispatch from Prof. Andrée, the missing arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland.

Dr. Nansen, who examined the dispatch most carefully, declaring that if Andrée had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms and ammunition, there was good reason to assume that he had reached Greenland, where he would probably be found by the Nathorst expedition.

It will be impossible to hear the result of this expedition until September.

Irish Political Prisoner Released.

LONDON, June 16.—An order having been issued for the discharge from prison of "Joe" Mullett, the Irish political prisoner, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempting to murder one of the jurors who convicted Michael Walsh, Mullett was taken to Dublin this evening and liberated. He is in a dying condition.

The Proposed Sale of Killarney.

LONDON, June 16.—Resolutions favoring the proposed purchase of the Muckross Killarney estates for a national park will be moved at the meeting of the National Trust, to be held under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster, June 22.

Death of Archbishop Sourrieu.

ROUEN, June 16.—Archbishop Sourrieu, who was successively Superior of several houses of missionaries, is dead.

Mgr. Guillaume-Marie-Romain Sourrieu was born at Aspet, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 27, 1825. He was named Bishop of Chalons by decree, Sept. 20, 1882, and Archbishop some years later.

Said to Have Made Artificial Coal.

LONDON, June 17.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a workman named Montag, living in Mannheim, Baden, has succeeded in manufacturing artificial coal from earth and mineral substances.

DINNER TO MARK TWAIN.

Friendly Feelin gBetween England and America the Keynote of Speeches at the Hotel Cecil, London.

LONDON, June 16.—The dinner given by the Whitefriars Club to Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author, and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

Each of the speakers, among whom were the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Norwich; United States Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, and Poultney Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme.

Mr. Bigelow presided, the guest of the evening being on his left and Mrs. Clemens on his right. The company included Max O'Rell, (Paul Blouet,) Robert Barr, the Misses Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament for the Scotland Division of Liverpool; Sarah Grand, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and about two hundred literary men and women.

Louis Frederic Austin, in proposing Mark Twain's health, said:

"What most appeals to men and women of his own calling, and what will ever cause Mr. Clemens's name to be associated with Sir Walter Scott's in similar circumstances, is his noble courage in misfortune, the high personal honor which accepted the penalty of disaster, and the undaunted toil that now enables him again to lift the colors of victory."

The reply of Mr. Clemens, who was received on rising with prolonged cheers, was in his happiest vein, causing much laughter and applause.

Mr. Depew, after a few humorous remarks and an eloquent tribute to Mark Twain, alluded to the change of sentiment in America produced by Great Britain's attitude and action during the Hispano-American war. He said:

"When Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh returned from Manila he told us about the different attitudes of Admiral von Diederichs and Sir Edward Chichester, and he told us—what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally and actively if necessary which prevented their interference. [Applause.] And it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other and not to hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

A fitting climax was brought about at this point, when Sir Edward Chichester, who had been prevented by another engagement from coming earlier, entered the room and was greeted with great cheering.

Sir Edward, in a brief response to the reception accorded to him, expressed his admiration for Admiral Dewey and his officers and for the American sailors generally. He said:

"I was very glad to be at Manila, and the visit increased my respect for the American character. After all, blood is thicker than water; but I must not go on, for a friend of mine, Capt. Coghlan, got into trouble through talking the other day." [Laughter and cheers.]

After this Mark Twain and Capt. Chichester shared the honors of the evening, everybody desiring to shake hands with both.

MINISTER STORER RECEIVED.

No Formal Speeches, but the Queen Regent Inquired Cordially About President McKinley.

MADRID, June 16.—The newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent to-day. There were no speeches, only a few cordial phrases being exchanged.

Two state carriages from the royal stables conveyed Mr. Storer from the Hotel de Rome to the palace and took him back to the hotel after the audience. The Premier, Señor Silvela, presented Mr. Storer to her Majesty.

There were no crowds about the palace, Mr. Storer's reception being unannounced in order to avoid disagreeable incidents.

The fact that there were no speeches is not surprising, as this is the practice when Ministers are received. Speeches are only made at the reception of Ambassadors. Nevertheless, the Queen Regent was very amiable and complimentary toward Mr. Storer, and inquired cordially concerning the health of President McKinley.

To Introduce Spanish Budget To-day.

MADRID, June 16.—The Parliamentary difficulties have momentarily subsided. The Chamber of Deputies was organized to-day, Señor A. Pidal being re-elected President. The Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, will introduce the budget to-morrow, after the close of the Bourse, so as to allow operators to weigh it and thus possibly avert starting a panic.

Spain's Purchases of American Wheat.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Spain bought 7,000 tons of wheat from the United States last March, being more than from any other country, according to the report to the State Department of Consular Agent Hertens, at Valencia.

CHINESE MISSIONARY RIOTS.

Two Native Christians Reported Killed at Kieng-Ning-Fu.

SHANGHAI, June 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Foo-Chow says serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kieng-Ning-Fu, Province of Ngan-Hwei. The church and mission have been burned, but the missionaries escaped to Ning-Wha, and started thence for Foo-Chow.

LONDON, June 16.—The Church Missionary Society confirms the report of the trouble at Kieng-Ning-Fu, adding that two native missionaries were killed.

Steamboat Disaster in Germany.

STETTIN, June 16.—A terrible disaster has occurred on the River Oder, off the village of Zuellchew. The passenger steamer Bluecher was run into and sunk by the steamer Poelitz. Thirty persons are reported drowned. Among the passengers were about fifty school children, a majority of whom, it is believed, were saved. No bodies have yet been recovered from the sunken steamer.

Advice to Americans in the Rand.

LONDON, June 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Stowe, the American Consul General here, who has just arrived from the Transvaal, has advised the Americans in the Rand to keep cool and calm, and to observe a cautious and neutral attitude. He says the Transvaal officials showed him every courtesy."

One Transvaal Suspect Discharged.

PRETORIA, June 16.—"Chris" Butler, who has been in custody under a charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg to promote a rebellious outbreak, was discharged to-day.

Phelps Estate Assessment.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 16.—The State Board of Taxation has decided the appeal taken by the estate of William Walter Phelps from the assessment value placed upon the property of the estate. The assessed valuation was $500 an acre. This was claimed to be too much, and a reduction to $250 an acre was asked. It was shown that the estate recently sold a small plot, about one-quarter of an acre, for $525, or at the rate of about $2,000 an acre, and that a farm close to the Phelps estate sold at $400 an acre. The State Board decides that the assessment as levied must stand.

New York Officials at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 16.—The New York Battlefield Commission and other State officials, who stopped here on their return from Chickamauga to-day, visited and inspected the New York monuments on this battlefield. They confirmed the selection of the site for the monument to Gen. H. W. Slocum, on Culp's Hill, in full view from the Cemetery Hill.

The Clevelands Leave Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—Ex-President Cleveland's family left town to-day. They started on a special car, and go to Indian Harbor, Conn., where they will be the guests of E. C. Benedict until Monday. From there they go to Buzzard's Bay for the Summer.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster at the Caledonia Colliery, Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

ELEVEN MEN WERE KILLED

The Dead Include Thomas Johnson, the Underground Manager—The Mine May Be Wrecked.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., June 16.—The worst disaster in the history of Cape Breton coal mining occurred at the Caledonia Mine, at Glace Bay, the principal colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, to-day. Two explosions caused the deaths of eleven men, including Thomas Johnson, the underground manager of the works and brother of the Assistant Manager of the Dominion Coal Company.

The explosions occurred just after 4 o'clock this morning in the west pit, at a depth of about three-quarters of a mile, and were caused by gas which had accumulated in the old workings. The full force of men employed in the mine at night is about 150, but the night shift had just stopped work, and all but about sixty had left the mine. There was scarcely an intermission between the concussions.

The meaning of the prolonged roar, which was heard miles distant, and the shock of which shattered glass in every direction, was at once realized throughout the mining district, and anxious people flocked to the mine entrance. Before they arrived suffocating volumes of coal smoke began to pour out, showing that fire had followed the explosion.

The officials of the mine were among the first to reach the shaft. A tale of the men seemed to show that some threescore were missing, but a moment later a number of the miners appeared, having escaped by a slope. There were about twenty-five who were able to report their presence to their anxious relatives at the shaft, but several others who had managed to get out of the slope had fallen, overcome by exhaustion or the fumes which they had inhaled. When these had been numbered it was plain that eleven men, and possibly more, had been cut off by the explosion and had perished. Any who survived the explosion would quickly have perished from suffocation.

Of the incidents attending the explosion, the survivors were for a long time too confused to give an intelligent account. There was no danger up to 2 o'clock, when the underground manager, now missing, last reported. Shortly after 4 o'clock the watchman smelled gas and burning wood, and Manager Thomas Brown was notified. He opened the shaft just as the explosion occurred.

According to an official account the first explosion killed six men and the second five. Fire started near what is known as the Deep Pump, the cause being unknown. Six men, who were on their way out, were overcome by a sudden explosion of fire damp, and suffocated where they fell. Three-quarters of an hour later a party of men were on their way to the scene of the fire, headed by Thomas Johnston, the underground manager, when a slight explosion of gas occurred, by which they were killed instantly.

The work of rescue was promptly undertaken. The rescue party, however, met with many difficulties. The pitchy darkness below was lighted by occasional brilliant bursts of the conflagration raging through the pit. The lamps of the rescuing party shed feeble gleams, and the volunteers gropeu their way down into the mine, the poisonous gases almost choking them. After a time a body was brought up; then another and another, until ten had come to the surface. None of them were mangled, but all were blackened. The identifications were accompanied by most pitiful scenes.

In the midst of the excitement at the mouth of the shaft the unconscious form of Manager Brown was brought to the surface. The opening of a door in one of the passages was followed by an explosion, and Mr. Brown fell down, having been made senseless by the shock.

In spite of the efforts of the rescuing party, the proportions of the fire in the pit soon forced them to give all their attention to that. The flames gained headway, despite all the efforts to check them. The work, moreover, had to be stopped at frequent intervals, owing to danger from firedamp, and at each retreat of the men the fire traveled with double fury. The wreck of the mine seemed certain, but later the atmosphere cleared somewhat and the work of fighting the fire was resumed. This work was carried on vigorously for several hours, when it was found that the extent of the fire and the difficulties of fighting it rendered the efforts useless.

Up to this evening the operations of the fire fighters had not been effectual in quenching the flames. It is still doubtful as to what success will attend the efforts to extinguish the fire, but it is hoped to save the mine.

The bodies of all the eleven missing men but one have been recovered.

The Caledonia Mine was sold to the Dominion Coal Company by Senator McKeen, the present General Manager. It supplies coal for gas purposes, and has been producing on an average 2,000 tons a day, much of which was exported to the Everett Gas and Coke Works, in Massachusetts. The mine was equipped with the most modern machinery.

Dr. Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner of Works and Mines, who hapened to be in Cape Breton, is here, and will investigate the cause of the disaster on behalf of the province.

Students Speak for Prizes.

The annual prize speaking by students of the College of the City of New York took place last evening in Chickering Hall. There were nine participants, three each from the junior, freshman, and sophomore classes. Six contested for the prize given by the Board of Education for prose declamation and three for the Roehmer prize for poetry. The judges were Miles M. O'Brien, Eugene H. Conklin, and Waldo H. Richardson. Justice McMahon had promised to serve, but was kept away at the last moment, and President Little of the Board of Trustees appointed Mr. Richardson in his place. The decision of the judges will be announced at the commencement exercises, to be held in Carnegie Hall on June 22.

Class Day at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Class day exercises at Brown University to-day were favored with perfect weather. The class oration was delivered by Antonio Mangano, and the class poem by Francis Green Johnson. The afternoon exercises on the campus included the planting of class tree. Several addresses were delivered.

Cap and Gown at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—The Yale junior class held a mass meeting to-night to decide the question of wearing the academic cap and gown during the senior year, and voted to wear the cap and gown only on Sundays after the Easter recess.

University of Oregon's New President.

EUGENE, Ore., June 16.—The Board of Regents have elected Prof. F. S. Strong of New Haven, Conn., President of the University of Oregon, to succeed G. H. Chapman, resigned.

Gift to the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Another gift is expected to be announced at the twenty-ninth convocation of the University of Chicago, to be held July 1. President Harper's recent trip to New York is said to have resulted in a large donation to the university as part of the $3,000,000 which the authorities of the institution hope to obtain by Jan. 1, 1900. No information as to the latest donor has been given out, but naturally the name of John D. Rockefeller, who has already contributed $7,000,000 to the university, is mentioned.

Chicago Automobile Men Will Fight.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The manufacturers of automobiles propose to contest the action of the Board of South Park Commissioners interdicting the running of the horseless vehicles over the boulevards and park roads. The attorney of the Park Board, R. P. Hollett, inclines to the opinion that a test case will not be necessary. He had left the board meeting when the resolution was presented and discussed, and he regards the action of the board as hasty.

FILIPINO ASSAULT FAILS

Large Force of Rebels Beaten Off by Gen. MacArthur's Troops.

INSURGENT PLAN DISCOVERED

Aguinaldo, Who Led the Attack in Person, Intended to Surround the Americans at San Fernando.

MANILA, June 16.—A large force of rebels attacked Gen. MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 o'clock this morning and met with an unexpectedly warm reception. The natives were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners, and many wounded.

Before advancing to the attack the rebels cut the railroad and telegraph lines at Apalit, seven miles south of San Fernando, their evident purpose being to sever Gen. MacArthur's connection with Manila. The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

The insurgent force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa Regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited the attack in an intrenched position. The Iowa and Kansas Regiments received the first shock of the assault. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the foremost rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle. The American loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt. Gen. Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana men, and Gen. Hale's brigade, composed of the Seventeenth Infantry, and the Iowa Regiment, constituted the force engaged. Along the front of the Kansas Regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

Aguinaldo is reported to have conducted the rebel advance in person. It is said that preparations for the attack had been in progress for several days, the insurgent forces having been brought forward from Candaba and Dagupan.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando, and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops. Enemy quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded. Enemy in retreat. Our casualties fourteen wounded, mostly very slightly. Preparations for this attack in progress several days. Believed to be under personal direction of Aguinaldo. OTIS.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. LUNA.

Circumstantial Account of the Deed Given by a Spaniard—Rumor of Aguinaldo's Death.

MANILA, June 16.—A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through the American lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of Gen. Luna.

According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders were strained to the breaking point because of Luna's attempts to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo's issuing secret orders to the Provincial Governments. Luna thereupon demanded copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a General of the army and that the civil Government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly: "He will be dead to-morrow."

One officer, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him, and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow-townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house, with instructions to kill any one attempting to enter, regardless of rank. Luna appeared the next day, and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said: "Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops." Gen. Luna exclaimed, "You are a liar!" drew his revolver, struck the guard, and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back, and others stabbed him. In all, he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide de camp was killed in the same way.

The Spaniard's story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death, and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people think Aguinaldo has taken pains to send the Spaniard here with his story for the furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect that Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Tribune to-day printed the following dispatch from London: "An unconfirmed rumor is circulated here that Aguinaldo has met a fate similar to that meted out to Gen. Luna two days ago. Details of the assassination are lacking. However, as the report was brought into Manila by a native, it finds some believers there, and here. London papers have made every effort to verify it, but so far have been unsuccessful. It is supposed here that the murder was done by Luna's friends."

LONDON, June 16.—The Filipino Junta here says there is no truth in the report, circulated here and cabled to the United States, that Aguinaldo has been assassinated.

PRAISE FOR VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles King on the Work of His Brigade.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report of Brig. Gen. Charles King, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, during the early fighting at Manila, has been made public at the War Department. This brigade, composed of the First California, First Washington, and First Idaho, saw some very hard fighting during the first days of the attack by the insurgents. It was in executing an order of Gen. King that Major McConville fell, leading his men of the Idaho regiment. Gen. King calls attention to the fact that the losses of his brigade were greater than those of any other brigade in the corps. He also says that the damage inflicted on the enemy was very great, his men having buried 153 Filipinos. He adds:

"I beg leave to call attention to the fact that this is the only exclusively volunteer brigade in the corps and that it fought with all the steadiness, dash, and discipline of the regulars. I saw no instance of shirking. I saw many of daring leadership on part of the officers and of devoted following on part of the men.

"I shrink from discriminating, yet I should not deserve the faith of the command of which I am so proud, were I to fail to publicly mention the officers who, acting under my orders, were most conspicuous. My regimental commanders, Col. Smith, First California; Col. Wholley, First Washington, and Major Figgins, First Idaho, bore themselves with marked bravery and ability, Wholley being under the heaviest fire for the longest time—his maiden fight at that. Major McConville died proudly, heading his men in the dash on a dangerous line. Major Weisenburger, First Washington, was an example of soldierly bearing throughout.

"Capt. Fortso was in command in Pandacan Island, constantly exposed, and he and Capt. Whittington, First Idaho, won my admiration for their daring assault on a fiercely defended position, the redoubt across the Concordia. Capt. Otis, First Washington, with his cheek and ear scored by a Mauser, led his company from start to finish. Their loss of twenty-five killed and wounded in one company shows what they had to fight through. Lieuts. Erwin and Luhn, First Wasnington, the former severely wounded, were notably cool. Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Hawthorne of the artillery won the plaudits of the men for consummate skill and coolness.

"Every man on my staff from the senior in rank, the Brigade Surgeon, Major Shiels, down to our mounted orderlies, won my thanks and admiration. Major Shiels was constant in his attendance on the wounded at the extreme front and under heavy fire. Lieuts. Merriam, Third United States Artillery, and Hutton, First California, were time and again compelled to risk their lives in carrying orders along the line. Capt. Saxton, Assistant Adjutant General, was systematic in the field office. His horse and Lieut. Merriam's gave out at Concordia Bridge, but they followed me afoot across the field. Capt. Handy, Brigade Commissary, carried out his duties under the fire of the enemy instead of the roof of his office, and the three orderlies, Privates Clay G. Mills, Company D, First Washington; Edward C. Hanford, Company K, First Washington, and Spencer G. Lane, First California, were constantly under heavy fire and are soldiers their States should be proud of.

"One more name, that of Lieut. Col. Duboce, First California, must not be omitted. He had a difficult and hazardous task in wiping out the cowardly gang that, under the sanctity of a church roof and from within the walls of apparently peaceful homesteads, for a time kept up a treacherous fire on officers and men hurrying by with orders or messages. I saw his work long hours after it was finished, and it was well done."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. OTIS.

Army Cannot Be Increased to 35,000 Before the First of August.

WASHINGTON June 16.—Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the Government to increase its army in the Philippines to 35,000 men before the 1st of August. About 6,000 of the troops destined for service in the Philippines and included in the proposed force of 35,000 are still in this country, and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks.

The officials of the War Department are making every effort to expedite the departure of the troops, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of the transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealandia, and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco and have a total capacity of 4,400 men. Unless present plans miscarry, all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month. In addition to the reinforcements to be sent forward on these transports, provision will have to be made for the transportation of about 1,700 recruits now undergoing instruction at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, numbering about 1,300 men, now in camp at Middletown, Penn.

Killed for Befriending Americans

MANILA, June 16.—Since the Americans withdrew from Candaba recently the rebels have returned, and have wreaked vengeance upon those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town, and displayed their heads on poles in the public square.

Admiral Dewey Leaves Singapore.

SINGAPORE, June 16.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here at daylight this morning. The next stop made by the cruiser will be at Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

LIEUT. DONOVAN'S COURAGE.

First in Brilliant Charge and Cool When Dangerously Wounded.

Mrs. Joseph L. Donovan, the wife of Lieut. Donovan, the dashing officer of the Twenty-first Infantry, now in the Philippines, yesterday received a cable message from Manila confirming the report that her husband, while leading a brilliant last charge, with Gen. Lawton, Major Starr, and Lieut. Connolly, against the rebels last Friday had his leg shattered by a Filipino bullet. Mrs. Donovan, who lives on Governors Island, where her husband served for four years as Adjutant on the staff of Col. Worth, was prostrated by the news of her husband's injuries last night, and could not be seen, but through a message confirmed the report of her husband's daring charge.

The members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment heard with much interest Lieut. Donovan's brave stand. Donovan was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth during the war, and was deservedly popular with the entire regiment. He has always had the reputation of being a brave fighter. One account of the Manila fight says that after the battle the hospital corps found Lieut. Donovan standing on his good leg, the other hanging helpless. He was coolly rolling a cigarette. "Give me a light, will you?" was the remark he made to the astonished surgeon.

Lieut. Donovan's life has been full of romance and action. He was appointed to West Point from Kentucky in 1887, and upon graduating was attached to the Seventeenth Infantry. He served with that regiment until 1897, when he was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry. He has a record for brilliant service in the Southwest. He went to the Philippines after the return of the Sixty-ninth from Huntsville, Ala.

CHILD SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Pulled Out of the Harlem River, but Doctor Says She May Die.

Della F. Streeseman, the seven-year-old daughter of John S. Streeseman, who lives in Church Street, King's Bridge, was rescued from drowning in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon by Walter Smith, an expressman. The girl was paddling about in a rowboat near King's Bridge, when her hat blew off. In trying to recover it the child fell from the boat into the river.

Smith was crossing the bridge on a wagon at the time. He jumped into the river, a distance of twenty feet, and caught the child as she was sinking. A physician who was called to attend her last night thought she would die. Della's nine-year-old sister, Grace, died on Tuesday of diphtheria.

BROOKE NO CHICKEN POISONER.

Acquitted of the Charge of Destroying a Neighbor's Poultry.

"Robert Brooke to the bar."

"Mr. District Attorney, what is the specific charge against the defendant?"

"He is charged, your Honor, with having thrown phosphorus into a neighbor's yard. Sixty chickens, one rooster, one Maltese cat, and one dog, which partook thereof, came to their death."

Thus opened the case of Robert Brooke, a builder of 2,132 Southern Boulevard, vs. Hulda Vogt, who lives next door, which terminated yesterday in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Cowing, in a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The misdemeanor was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 26th of June, last year.

Hulda Vogt, the complainant, was the first witness called. She said that on the night of the 26th of June, 1898, she had observed a dark form moving toward her fence. There was a flash in the moonlight. That was all. This happened at 10:30 o'clock. On the next morning her chickens, 125 in number, were turned loose. In an hour they were seized with most eccentric symptoms. A wild dance began, ending in death. Sixty of them were soon dead, having succumbed to phosphorous poisoning.

Michael O'Brien was called as a witness for the State. In reply to a question he explained that he was a "chicken expert." The witness said that he had not decided whether or not the chickens came to their death through poisoning.

"How can you tell the state of a chicken's health?" asked the District Attorney.

"Oh, by the general appearance. Sometimes by the complexion of the comb and wattles. I also examine the nose for the general state—"

"The what?" interrupted Lawyer O'Hare. "Who ever heard of a chicken having a nose."

"I object to interruptions on the part of counsel for the defense," put in Mr. O'Connor. "The witness is an expert and knows what he is talking about."

Another "expert" called, in the person of a chemist, rather disconcerted the prosecution by saying that phosphorus in small quantities was good for chickens with the pip. He said that in large quantities, however, unpleasant results might ensue.

Lawyer O'Hare here opened for the defense and placed his client on the stand. Brooke's defense was an alibi.

"I am the father of fourteen children," he said.

"How many?" asked Mr. O'Connor, faintly.

"Fourteen. A man with fourteen children would not stoop so low as to poison chickens. On the night in question I was in bed and asleep at 9:30 o'clock."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said Judge Cowing, "there seems to be insufficient evidence upon which to base the assertion that the defendant poisoned the chickens. Therefore I instruct you to render a verdict of acquittal."

This the jury did. Brooke left the courtroom in company with his wife and a number of the fourteen children, who appeared as witnesses to testify that he had been asleep at the time that the shadowy form scattered the poison.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Suburban will attract quite a number of fashionable people who live near town, especially those who are on Long Island. At Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway, as well as in the neighborhood of Hempstead and over on the north shore, there are many, if the weather proves as cool and as delightful as it was yesterday, who will drive from their country homes to the races. The Suburban of to-day is not, however, as well attended, from a modish point of view, as the races at Morris Park. The fact of the lateness of the season has much to do with this. However, there should be to-day a very good showing.

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Again another sailing day, and with the departing ships a very fair list of passengers. The Campania has booked Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. La Mantagne, the Count de Tancourt, Mr. William Gould Busk, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harper and Sir Thomas Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duane, Mr. Howard Conkling, and Mrs. Herbert Appleton and Miss Appleton. On the Touraine, for Havre, are Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Borrowe, and Beekman Borrowe; Mrs. W. P. De Witt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus.

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At the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, this afternoon and evening, there will be a fête champêtre. John D. Archbold, the President of the club, has taken charge of the affair. It is to open at noon and last until late in the evening. There are to be fireworks and illuminations, music by the Twelfth Regiment Band, and dancing. At Oyster Bay there will be a dance at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. At Larchmont to-day there will be a regatta, and in the evening at the club house there will be dancing. With this and the usual golf at Ardsley and Morristown the continuance of the match at Baltusrol, and the afternoon tea at the Golf Club on Staten Island, there should be enough suburban amusement for those who do not care to stray far away from home for the more exciting pastime of racing.

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The Baron and Baroness d'Erlanger, who arrived on the Germanic with Pierpont Morgan yesterday, are well known in America. The Baroness was Miss Slidell of Louisiana, and a cousin of Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., and Mrs. Tiffany. Mrs. S. Ole Bull, the widow of the violinist, who arrived on the same ship, has been traveling in India for six months, and has been the guest of many of the Indian Princes and people of distinction. She will go to her home, near Boston. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who sailed on Thursday for Europe, goes abroad on the invitation of the Princess Christian to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the School of Applied Design, of which the Princess is the chief patron. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins was one of the chief promoters of the London school and a factor in the establishment of a similar school in this city.

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Notwithstanding the fact that many well-known persons are out of town, society has been well represented lately on the Astoria roof garden. There is still much shopping to be done in the city, which means frequent trips on the part of fashionable women.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were among those who were present on the Astoria roof garden one evening last week. The John R. Drexels were also recently there.

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Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner and Miss Adele Gardiner are still in town. Some of the family will leave next week for Gardiner's Island.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler are at Mamaroneck, where they will remain for the Summer months.

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Mrs. H. F. Dimock and Miss Susie Dimock of 25 East Sixtieth Street are in Europe, and will spend the Summer there.

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Mrs. Calvin Brice and Miss Brice returned to the city last evening, preparatory to going away for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington are at their country seat, at Throgg's Neck.

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Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb are in Europe. They expect to return in July, when they will go to Southampton.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal left yesterday for a short trip to Canada. She will return to the city before going to her Summer home, at White Plains, N. Y.

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Mrs. Goodhue Livingston is at Tuxedo Park.

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Mrs. John Di Zerega is at the Gramatan Inn, Bronxville, N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston reached this city last Monday. They stopped at the Holland House, leaving Thursday for their home.

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Mrs. Irving M. Scott, whose husband is the builder of the battleship Oregon, arrived at the Holland House last Wednesday from London. Mrs. H. H. Rogers and Miss Rogers were also at the Holland this week.

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The Misses Hendricks of 10 West Forty-fourth Street have gone to their country seat at Soho, N. J., for the season. Clifford B. Hendricks, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club, has just purchased a yacht, which bears the name of Glendivere.

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Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson will leave the city to-day for a visit to the family of her fiancé, Charles V. V. Gunther, at Yonkers, N. Y.

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James R. Townsend gave a dinner of fifteen covers last evening at the Union Club in honor of H. Knapp. The table decorations were of purple, sweet peas, and yellow cornflowers, representing Mr. Knapp's racing colors. Each guest wore a boutonnière of the cornflower tied with purple ribbon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 16.—The news of the approaching marriage of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser of Newport to Vicomte Romain d'Osmay of France reached here to-day. The marriage will occur in Paris on Tuesday next, and will not be an elaborate affair, owing to the fact that many of Miss Dresser's relatives and friends are unable to cross the Atlantic at this time, but she will have her aunt, Mrs. Edward King; her cousin, Miss King, and her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, at the wedding. Shortly after the wedding Count and Countess d'Osmoy will come to Newport.

Mrs. William R. Travers arrived for the season this evening.

Francis Greene of New York is the guest of Mrs. William B. Rogers.

W. M. Morgan returned from New York this evening, as did C. L. F. Robinson.

H. D. Cleveland arrived for the season this evening.

Arrivals last evening included Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Dr. J. J. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell have arrived at their Cliff cottage to remain for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Davis of Philadelphia are here for the Summer at the Hodges cottage.

Pay Director F. C. Crosby, general Inspector of the United States Navy Pay Corps, is the guest of Paymaster Cowie at the training station.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained at luncheon to-day.

Dr. J. Madison Taylor, who has been the guest of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, has returned to New York.

Mr. J. Mitchell Clarke of New York has arrived at the Margaret.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan have taken apartments at the Margaret for the season, and will be there to-morrow.

Mr. Henry Martyn Clark of Boston is at the Robineon.

Mrs. George Gordon King held her first reception of the season this morning, and the affair was largely attended. Mrs. Louis B. McCagg assisted Mrs. King in receiving. The training station orchestra was stationed on the lawn during the reception.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson and Mrs. C. R. Weinicke of New York, David H. Coolidge, C. F. Ayer, and Fred F. Blanchard of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brayton of Fall River have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carpenter of New York have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will arrive at Belcourt for the season the early part of next week.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey has arrived at her cottage, Riviera, on Halidon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will open their cottage for the season in two weeks.

It is now a settled fact that Mr. J. J. Van Alen will not open Wakehurst this season, and, at the conclusion of his fishing trip in Canada, will return to Europe for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who went to New York a few days ago, will remain until the 22d to meet Mr. Vanderbilt's father on the Valiant. Then the party will come to Newport on the yacht, and she will remain here for the season at the disposal of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Hon. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening at Pen Craig. Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at the same place.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler was among the dinner entertainers this evening.

It has become known that an invitation has been or is to be extended to President and Mrs. McKinley to visit a well-known cottager on Bellevue Avenue this Summer. The same cottager extended a similar invitation to the President last Summer, but official duties prevented him from accepting.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will arrive at Dudley Place July 1.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN HOME.

Pleased with His New Yacht, the Corsair II.—Regards the Financial Situation as Satisfactory.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co. arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamship Germanic. Mr. Morgan was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louisa Morgan. The Germanic had to remain off the Quarantine boarding station during the night, and when Mr. Morgan went on the deck of the liner early in the morning he was rejoiced at seeing anchored a couple of cable lengths away his new steam yacht Corsair II., which went into commission on Monday, flying the flag of the New York Yacht Club. On board the yacht were Mrs. Morgan and other members of the Commodore-banker's family. As soon as the Germanic raised anchor the Corsair started with her as an escort, and while the steamship was docking at Pier 48 North River she tied up to the end of the pier.

When a gangway was in place Commodore Morgan, wearing a yachting cap, escorted his daughter to the pier and hurried to the yacht. Capt. Bailey showed him over the craft and the owner of the floating palace expressed his satisfaction at the progress made in fitting her out since he last saw her at the launching. She will be ready for the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club June 22. Mr. Morgan, on leaving the Corsair, went to his banking house.

"Mr. Morgan arrived at his office to-day, but has declined to give any expression of his views to reporters."

This deterrent Wall Street bulletin announcement could hardly have been dictated by Mr. Morgan. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found Mr. Morgan in very pleasant humor and excellent health. "No," he replied, in answer to a request for an expession of opinion on current financial topics, "I can say nothing because I have nothing to say. I have just arrived and am not at all informed on what is going on. I'll have to learn. I've had a very pleasant trip and am well. My time goes on some business plans may be developed and may interest the public. The Corsair? Well, I am fully satisfied with her. She's well up to my expectations."

Mr. Morgan was very busy during the couple of hours he passed at his office, but found time to chat with many friends. Talking over the business and financial situation with one of them, he said that from what he knew and had heard, he felt that the situation in this country is "marvelously good" and that such conditions were bound to tell. "The sentiment abroad," he added, "has improved in regard to America, very much improved. I am extremely pleased at the reports I receive on every side of business conditions and the lasting quality of them. The country is safe."

Mr. Morgan did not stay at his town house, 219 Madison Avenue, on his arrival, but went to Weatogue, in Hartford County, Conn. He will not return to his Madison Avenue home until September.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S QUARTERS.

Change of Base May Make It Homeless, Temporarily.

The Manhattan Club is likely to be without a home temporarily in making the change of base from its present location in the old Stewart mansion, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to its new quarters, at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, formerly occupied by the University Club.

At the Manhattan Club last night it was stated that the present clubhouse will be closed next Saturday, June 24, but that the alterations being made in the new home probably would not be completed by that time. The work is being pushed, however, and it is not expected that the delay will be long.

NORTH RIVER LIGHT COMPANY.

Believed to Have Been Bought by Hudson County Company.

President A. K. Bonta of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company, which has been struggling to get a foothold in Hoboken, admitted yesterday that the announcement the company had gone out of business was true. There is a semi-official admission that the company has passed into the control of the Hudson County Gaslight Company, and this should mean its acquisition by the combination of trolley capitalists known as the Shanley syndicate, whose leaders are William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, John D. Crimmins, E. F. C. Young, Garret A. Hobart, David Young, and Bernard Shanley.

This inference is based on the assumption that the Hudson County Gaslight Company is to come into the possession of the North Hudson Light and Power Company, which is controlled by the Shanley syndicate. Bonta was in the employ of the Hudson Light Company when the Shanley syndicate obtained control of it.

He started the North River Company and endeavored to obtain patronage from the Hoboken authorities by offering illumination at rates that appeared prohibitive. He was thwarted in every attempt to fight the Hudson Company, and although the officers of the North River Company declared that they would continue the rivalry to the end, the stockholders received yesterday the amount of their subscriptions plus 10 per cent. Rumor has it that the Hudson County Company is to be absorbed by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which is identified with the Shanley syndicate.

FIRST BATTERY OFF FOR CAMP.

Men Pitch Their Tents for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park.

The members of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, left the armory, 240 West Forty-fourth Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a week in camp at Peekskill. The men made their first stop on the march to Peekskill in Van Cortlandt Park, where they camped for the night. The orders received by the men were to move in heavy marching order and take no dress uniforms with them. They carried four breech-loading rapid-fire guns, four caissons, two baggage wagons, and a battery wagon.

Reveille will be sounded this morning at 3:30 o'clock, and the march will be resumed about 6 o'clock. The men will camp to-night in Nelson Park, Sing Sing, and it is expected the battery will arrive at the camp in Peekskill to-morrow noon.

The Seventh Regiment, which goes to camp to-day, will go by train. The officers of the battery think that the battery will manoeuvre with the Seventh. Skirmishes will be indulged in, and a sham battle is expected to take place. A sudden night attack by the Seventh is also thought to be part of the programme of the officers.

IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL.

The Twenty-third Regiment Will Come Home To-day.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 16.—The Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment reached camp this morning shortly after 10 o'clock. They were in fine shape. The rain last night left the roads in good condition for marching, and the return to camp from Oscawanna was made in good time.

The Twenty-third will leave camp to-morrow afternoon and will arrive in the city about 6 o'clock. From the Grand Central Station the men will take the Third Avenue elevated railroad to South Ferry and cross to Atlantic Avenue. They will then march to the armory. They will wear the blue shirts and campaign outfit on the march through Brooklyn.

The Third Battery had a riot drill this morning. They were suddenly ordered out at 9:20 o'clock to the rifle range.

FLAG FOR CUBAN VESSELS

They May Sail Under the American Colors by Special Permit.

PRESIDENT ISSUES AN ORDER

Use of the Flag Confers No Rights, but Is Simply to Indicate the Pledge of This Government.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following is the order of President McKinley relative to the flags on Cuban vessels:

Executive Mansion.
Washington, June 16, 1899.

Officers of the customs in the Island of Cuba may authorize clearances under a permit for foreign ports or ports in the United States of vessels owned prior to Jan. 1, 1899, by residents of Cuba, and owned at the time of clearance by citizens of Cuba, under a distinctive signal and coasting permit of Cuba. Such vessels may fly the American flag above the distinctive signal, solely for the purpose of indicating that the Government of the United States, pursuant to treaty, has assumed and will discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of the occupation of Cuba for the protection of life and property.

In granting such clearance under a permit officers of the customs will advise masters or owners that the clearance under permit and the use of the flag of the United States thereby authorized do not confer upon such vessel any rights or privileges which are conferred upon vessels of the United States by the statutes or treaties of the United States. The rights and privileges of such vessel as to entry, clearance, dues, charges, &c., in foreign ports and in ports of the United States will be determined by the laws of the country in which the port may be situated.

Such vessel, upon entry into a port of the United States, will be subject to the provisions of Sections 2,497 and 4,219 and 4,225 of the Revised Statutes, and such other laws as may be applicable.

The form and manner of the issue of permits provided for in this paragraph shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Tariff Circular No. 71, dated Washington, May 25, 1899, is hereby rescinded.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The circular repealed is the temporary order giving Cuban vessels the right to trade with foreign ports, the same provisions being carried in the present order.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn to-day issued the regulations necessary to put the order into effect. They provide that clearance permits must be signed by some Commanding General and Collector of Customs in Cuba, and issued only for purposes of legitimate trade, under a bond of $10 per gross ton to prevent abuse of the flag privileges and insure compliance with the rules. Arms and ammunition may be carried only under special permit. No statute or treaty rights conferred upon vessels bearing the United States flag are conferred upon Cuban vessels, whose rights in ports of the United States and of foreign countries will be determined by the local laws. Extra tonnage dues of $1 per ton will be incurred in the United States. The permits are to be deposited in foreign ports with the United States Consul there, as in the case of American ships, and upon returning to Cuba they are to be surrendered to the Collector, and if the conditions have been met, they shall be cancelled. Otherwise the ship shall be detained. Penalties not exceeding $10 per gross ton may be imposed for misuse of the flag, and forfeiture of the vessel also may follow.

CUBANS ARE NOT BRIGANDS.

Gen. Brooke Says There Is Surprisingly Little Crime on the Island.

HAVANA, June 16.—With reference to the reports of brigandage, thieving, and murder so freely circulated, Governor General Brooke says that brigandage, in the American acceptance of the term, does not exist in Cuba. As for other deeds of violence, he thinks it extraordinary—considering that the war had devastated the island from end to end, that hardly a Cuban family has not suffered hardship or something worse, and that multitudes have been on the verge of starvation—that crimes of theft and bloodshed have been so few. Their fewness, taking into consideration the natural excitability of people of Latin blood, shows the self-possession of the population. Gen. Brooke believes that the percentage of crime among the Cubans to-day is probably less than among any other people in the world whose conditions have been so gravely disturbed.

CUBAN PAYROLLS DEFECTIVE.

Thousands of Men, Who Undoubtedly Served, Cannot Obtain Their $75.

HAVANA, June 16.—The greatest confusion exists in the lists of Cuban soldiers at Canajuani. Many of the men cannot collect their $75, as they appear on the rolls as having been promoted to the ranks of officers, of which fact they had no knowledge previously.

The Remedios Regiment contains, apparently, over 2,000 men, while the lists only give the names of 700 men. Soldiers who fought since 1895 are not shown on the lists, while boys who served as camp followers and the like during the blockade are able to secure payment, preference apparently having been given to the army of 1898. A petition has been sent to Governor General Brooke asking him to order a revision of the lists.

Gen. Gomez visited Gen. Brooke this afternoon and conferred with him for an hour or more. It was decided that the Cuban commander should have full power to make up additional pay rolls including Cuban soldiers who were improperly omitted from the first rolls.

Armed bodies of Cubans continue to arrive here in large numbers, claiming that only within the last few days had they learned that money was awaiting them. They seem very friendly. Most of them are entirely without funds, and have readily accepted the proposal of Gen. Brooke that they should turn their arms over to the Civil Governor, taking his receipt for them, and receiving ten days' rations, which will enable them to live until Lieut. Col. Randall returns to Havana and recommences payment here.

According to advices from Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, the insurgents, after receiving their money, usually start for home, many of them on foot. As the roads of the province are lonely, the men are in great danger if it is known that they have money on their persons. One man was found murdered near Calmito and another near Chicharron. Three were found near Quibrohacha. All had been robbed after being shot or macheted. As they were unarmed, they could offer no resistance.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

A Marine Dead—The Spanish Hospitals Said to Breed Contagion.

HAVANA, June 16.—A marine who was on duty at the Machina Wharf developed yellow fever on Thursday and died here this morning. The marines sleep in a small barracks on the wharf, where they inhale the foul air of the harbor.

Dr. Brunner, Chief Sanitary Officer in Havana, said to-day:

"There is not nearly so much yellow fever in Havana this year as usual, but there is more than has been admitted, and this will continue to be the case just so long as the Americans use the former Spanish military hospitals, which will always breed contagion. Such purification of these structures as has been attempted is superficial. The buildings are themselves a menace, and should be destroyed.

"Moreover, many of the Havana physicians are absolutely unreliable. Some of them do not diagnose symptoms accurately, or else they are guilty of willful deception in making their reports. I do not, however, believe there will be any epidemic this Summer. The city is in a wonderful condition of health, all things considered."

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Information regarding the appearance of a case of yellow fever among the marines at Havana and of the death of the man affected was received by the officials of the Marine Hospital Bureau to-day. The same dispatch announces the appearance of two cases of yellow fever at Puerto Principe. Careful attention is being given to these matters by the Marine Hospital Service, which is maintaining strict surveillance over the Island of Cuba.

Havana Cabmen's Strike Ended.

HAVANA, June 16.—The cabmen's strike is ended. The drivers have returned to work under the original terms, which means a defeat for them. The owners have lost ten days' profits, but the horses have gained by the rest, and most of the cabs have been repainted.

North Atlantic Squadron at Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—The North Atlantic Squadron arrived off the navy yard, Charlestown, at 4:30 this afternoon, and came to anchor, after exchanging salutes with the navy yard battery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Machias has sailed from Sandy Hook for Pensacola, Fla., towing the floating dry dock for that place.

The Montgomery has arrived at Isla Flores, near Montevideo.

The Olympia sailed yesterday from Singapore for Colombo, Ceylon.

The Nashville has been ordered to be repaired at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she is due about July 3.

To Look After a Spanish Concession.

Among the passengers landed yesterday from the White Star liner Germanic was Baron d'Erlanger, who is at the head of the Puerto Rico Railway Company. The corporation is composed of English and French stockholders and owns a concession from the Spanish Government to extend the line from San Juan to encircle the island. Baron d'Erlanger said that his visit to the United States is for the purpose of looking after the interests of his company and to see that the concessions granted it are not interfered with. He went on to Washington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cornelius Garrettson Van Reypen.

Col. Cornelius Garrettson Van Reypen, who was a member of the old Van Reypen family of New Jersey, died at his residence, 204 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Thursday, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1833, and was educated in the district school. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment and went to the front with it as Second Lieutenant. He served for about two years, but becoming unable to do field duty owing to sickness, he was made custodian of the White House under President Lincoln. On his recovery he returned to his regiment, and at the close of the war was made Colonel. In 1866 he was appointed American Consul to The Hague, but he refused to accept the honor, as his family did not desire to leave the United States. He was then made Special Treasury Agent, which position he held for four years, after which he served as Custom House Inspector for sixteen years. About fourteen years ago he left the service of the Government and embarked in the real estate business, which line he continued up to the time of his death. One daughter, Mrs. C. E. Birdsall, survives him. He was a member of the Holland Society and of Van Houten Post, G. A. R. Funeral services were held last evening at his residence. The Rev. Anthony Fowles, assistant pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT JOHN STRATFORD died at Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday, from consumption. He was the son of George Stratford, President of the George Stratford Oakum Company, and up to the time he was compelled to retire from business was the Secretary of the same company. He leaves a widow and three children.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Organizations Will Send Flowers—A Press Club Committee.

Among the floral offerings for the funeral of Augustin Daly, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday morning, will be a lyre of ascension lilies and violet orchids from the musical companies of the late manager. His dramatic companies will send a large cross, composed partly of lavender sweet peas. A broken wreath will be contributed by the stage hands, and several pieces have been ordered by Mr. Daly's London companies.

President Joseph Howard, Jr., of the Press Club has appointed the following committee to attend the funeral on behalf of the club: C. J. Smith, A. B. De Frece, E. T. Howard, P. J. Hanway, J. I. C. Clarke, Allan Forman, D. C. Quinn, Richard Neville, Henry Romeike, Jackson Tinker, Henry D. Winton, and W. J. Arkell.

Funeral of Col. Augustus P. Green.

The funeral of Col. Augustus P. Green, who won fame as

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $2,000,000
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
STOCK DEPARTMENT, 1ST FLOOR.
SPECIE DEPARTMENT, GROUND FLOOR.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per-centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 35 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

WANTED—Special or active partner, with at least $150,000, to continue an old-established and successful import and export business of high standing; particulars given to principals only; the present firm ceases on January 1st, possibly sooner, and the capital is required for the new firm exclusively. Apply to N. A., Box 161, Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5% 20-YR. GOLD BONDS.—Apply to W. J. MADDEN, 120 B'way, Equitable Life Assurance Society.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
20 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies,

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Hale Thompson, Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander D. Seymour, Thomas G. Jores, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, at New York, on May 26th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositories named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BROUGHT about several very large companies, composed of the most wealthy men in the United States, has by reason thereof offered to him some of the very best enterprises to finance, and therefore would like to have a larger clientage of investors. Nothing smaller than $2,500 investments will be considered, and only men of unquestionable standing and reputation will be admitted into these companies about to be formed by the undersigned. References will be furnished by the undersigned from the highest men financially, politically, and socially in this country. Will not deal with any agents or answer any anonymous correspondence. Appointments solicited.

C. W. McMURRAN,
33-35 Liberty St., New York.
Telephone 4266 Cortlandt.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments aggregating 75 per cent.** of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

BOSTON, May 20, 1899.

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago and West Michigan R'way Co.:

A plan, dated May 20, 1899, for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the above-mentioned companies has been formulated by the undersigned, and has been approved by the Directors of each company. The undersigned have at the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of each company, agreed to act as a committee to carry such plan into effect.

An agreement, also dated May 20, 1899, embodying such plan, has been executed by the undersigned, and lodged with the depositaries hereinafter named. Copies of such agreement may be had upon application to any member of the committee, or to either of the depositaries.

Holders of the capital stock of any of said three railroad companies desiring to participate in said plan may become parties to the Readjustment Agreement by depositing their stock certificates duly endorsed in blank for transfer with the depositaries hereinafter named, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899.** After that date, deposits of stock will be received only subject to such terms as the Committee may from time to time impose.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, 45 Milk Street, will receive deposits of such stock in Boston, as agent for The State Trust Company. THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, will receive deposits of such stock in New York for the Old Colony Trust Company. The depositaries will issue transferable certificates of deposit.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.
New Stock when issued
FOR SALE BY
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER and BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Member N.Y.Stock Exchange. Telephone 2738 Cort

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET,
June 15, 1899.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, June 8, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable JULY 1, 1899.
The Central Trust Company of New York will, on that day, pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business, on Saturday, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of such certificates will be reopened on JULY 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books, at the close of business on SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates, representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this Company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on July 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
THE OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION CO.
By HOWARD C. TRACY, Assistant Secretary.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.
Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, and the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.
S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.
A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.
Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.
The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Electric Vehicle Company.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable July 1st to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899.
ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated June 12, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, on and after June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share New York Law Institute.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bds., Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atchison & Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
31 shs. Irving National Bank.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Consl. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chic., Ind. & Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., Pfd. 1st Ass. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common 1st Ass. Pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943, Guar.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
YORKVILLE BANK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,237,335.02
Overdrafts		591.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$85,000.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	101,118.96	
		186,118.96
Stocks and bonds		262,128.75
Specie		118,475.48
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		93,588.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$65,613.52	
Other items carried as cash	3,212.20	
		68,825.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture, fixtures, &c.		3,000.00
		$1,970,062.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	50,268.91
Due depositors	1,711,295.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	8,498.88
	$1,970,062.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. VON DER EMDE, President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 3d Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. VON DER EMDE, President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. C. FINK.
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,317,461.08
Overdrafts		2,734.06
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,029.35	
Due from approved reserve agents	139,582.16	
		140,561.51
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		106,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$45,335.03	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	102,436.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and Checks for the next day's exchanges	71,696.25	
Other items carried as cash	1,703.42	
		221,170.70
United States internal revenue stamps		1,100.00
		$1,828,027.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	47,548.73
Due depositors	$1,432,789.84
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	97,476.30
	1,530,266.14
Unpaid dividends	212.50
	$1,828,027.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by [L. S.] both deponents, the 14th day of June, 1899, before me.
WM. L. MOONEY,
Notary Public, New York County. (180.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$714,260.10
Overdrafts		140.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$18,197.44	
Due from approved reserve agents	198,227.29	
		216,424.73
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		48,000.00
Stocks and bonds		216,422.75
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		87,312.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	53,535.41	
Other items carried as cash	3,965.70	
		175,602.54
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,680.00
		$1,420,410.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,663.16
Due depositors	$1,238,901.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	26,845.06
	1,265,747.01
	$1,420,410.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 3d Av. and 135th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOEBLER,
(39.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$744,964.16
Overdrafts		76,500.00
United States bonds		200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		196,995.00
Specie		386,303.44
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		194,131.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$161,701.19	
Other items carried as cash	65,818.48	
		227,519.67
		$3,741,947.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	40,411.68
Due depositors	3,242,337.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	9,094.27
Unpaid dividends	103.75
	$3,741,947.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDW. L. WATERBURY,
Notary Public No. 23, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$944,428.12
Overdrafts		98.99
Due from approved reserve agents		233,552.88
Stocks and bonds		51,266.32
Specie		16,849.72
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,595.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,774.30	
Other items carried as cash	575.97	
		57,350.27
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
Safe deposit vault	8,800.00	
Internal revenue stamps	197.00	
		13,997.00
		$1,393,138.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	61,543.80
Due depositors	1,196,076.31
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	10,518.10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

	Shares.
June 16	312,871
To date this year	96,047,582
Corresponding date last year	49,855,163

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 16	$2,782,500
To date this year	$527,743,010
Corrresponding date last year	$371,095,760

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1½	Reading	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Reading 1st pf	1⅜
Chi. & Northwest pf	½	Reading 2d pf	1
Delaware & Hud	1½	St. L. S'w'n	½
Del., Lack. & W	½	Stand. Distilling	1
H. B. Claflin	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅜
Int. Paper Co	⅜	Twin City R. T. pf	2
Minn. & St. L	½	Un. Bag. & Paper	1½
N. J. Central	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
N. Y. Air Brake	16	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝
N. Y. Central	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	⅜	General Electric	1
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malting	1⅛	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Spirits pf	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sugar Ref	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Ore. R. & N. pf	1½
Brook. Un. Gas	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Cons. Tract	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. & Northwest pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	⅝	St. Paul & Dul	1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf	4⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Twin City R. T	1½
Col. So. 1st pf	2½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Cont. Tob. pf	½		
Des M. & Ft. D. pf	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1½
Erie gen. lien	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	1	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1½
N. Y. Sus. & W. ref. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Flint & P. M., P. H. Div. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Not many changes of as much as a whole point are now scored in quotations. Those interests that are most influential in Wall Street are in waiting mood, so far as market activity is concerned. Important financial plans proceed, are being pressed forward vigorously; but there is suspension of effort to keep the Stock Exchange ticker busy.

It pleases the industrious, quieting down, of the Street to forecast a variety of great accomplishments which Mr. J. P. Morgan is forthwith to exhibit; but so generally are the circulating tales evident fables that some hearers are only wearied. To conceive how Mr. Morgan himself must feel—if he himself be brave enough to listen—would be an exploit in psychology.

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To-day's weekly bank statement is much outlined in advance; and traders who attach importance to such exhibits are calculating that the changes in Clearing House items will be more influential than recently has been the case. It is difficult to follow the "arguments" attending stock market transactions so predicated; but in so narrow a market everything counts.

Meanwhile Wall Street sensibly continues to refuse to become worried over gold exports which during the business week ending to-day have considerably extended. It is becoming more the disposition, too, to treat with complacency the crop destruction exaggerations which for weeks past have been crowding the Stock Exchange district. It is a good fashion for Wall Street—even if it be not quite permanent—the fashion of being calm.

ANOTHER MILLION FOR EXPORT.

The announcement of the engagement of $1,000,000 gold to be shipped abroad by to-day's steamer was not regarded as significant in Wall Street. The engagement was looked upon as a special transaction, and the Street seemed to think that, because the National City Bank was not the shipper the exportation need not be regarded as important. To-morrow's shipment brings the total gold exports for the week up to $3,000,000, and makes the total for the present movement—since June 3—$8,500,000.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $731,754, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$90,224
Increase over 1897	105,400
Increase over 1896	135,846
Increase over 1895	208,096
Increase over 1894	191,747
Increase over 1893	23,505

So far this month St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$201,644
Increase over 1897	255,231
Increase over 1896	314,045
Increase over 1895	428,703
Increase over 1894	365,843
Increase over 1893	68,563

COAL DEAL RUMORS.

Ballishness on the anthracite coal stocks was much in evidence among the Morgan following yesterday and its appearance in such quarters following so closely upon Mr. Morgan's return from Europe was looked upon as significant. There was a disposition to regard the activity and strength of the coalers as artificial and the work of professionals who seized upon Mr. Morgan's reappearance in the Street as an opportunity to squeeze profits out of bull manipulation. The character of the buying of the shares, however, was an argument against this view.

Mr. Morgan's return and the buoyancy of the anthracite stocks led to a revival of the stories of the pending coal deal. It is generally believed that Mr. Morgan's European trip was for the purpose of securing the co-operation of foreign banking interests for his anthracite trade plans, and recent assertions by his friends that the mission proved altogether successful have prepared the Street for some announcement of that sort or for some confirmatory development. Consequently, although coal trade interests yesterday declared that no announcement of the deal need be expected at this time, the Street regarded as highly significant the rumor that Morgan-Drexel interests had arranged to exercise the options on the Asa Packer estate's Lehigh Valley stock, which will assure to Mr. Morgan the control of that property, which he now holds only through an agreement with the Trustees of the estate, whose creditor he is. Ever since Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. made their $2,740,000 loan to the Packer estate two years ago and took an option on that interest's Lehigh Valley stock, it has been generally understood in financial and coal trade circles that the options would be exercised only when the Morgan scheme for an anthracite combination was about completed. For this reason Wall Street has watched the Lehigh Valley matter with much concern. Up to 3 o'clock it was not known positively that the options had been exercised, the official announcement coming after the close of the market.

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Yesterday there was much discussion as to the terms of Mr. Morgan's Lehigh Valley options, and various guesses upon them were made. The facts of the matter are these:

Two years ago the Trustees of the estate of Asa Packer found themselves badly in need of money. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. supplied their needs, advancing the estate $2,740,000 at 5 per cent., which loan was secured by the Packer holdings of Lehigh Valley stock amounting to 150,000 shares and 10,000 shares of Bethlehem Iron Company stock. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., as syndicate managers, also bought from the Lehigh Valley Company $5,000,000 of the $15,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds at 97½, less 5 per cent. commission, subject to redemption by the company at any time at 107½.

In return for the $2,740,000 loan, the Packer estate gave to Drexel & Co. (which is the Philadelphia branch of Morgan & Co.) an option on 37,500 shares of Lehigh Valley stock at 27½, and an option on another 37,500 at 25. The estate also bound itself to give Drexel & Co. the preferential right to buy its remaining 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock if the Trustees desired to sell—in other words, bound itself to offer Mr. Morgan's firm the stock at a price at which they desired to liquidate in preference to any one else.

From this it will be seen that the exercising of these options will make Mr. Morgan the owner of at least 75,000, and possibly 150,000, shares of Lehigh Valley stock. The option would have expired next Tuesday.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of June to-day will cover sixty-nine roads, and will show 9.03 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

First Week of June.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$31,151	$1,004	
Ann Arbor	25,099	1,954	
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	117,687		$13,339
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	67,772		8,084
Bur., Cedar Rap. & N.	39,057	20,097	
Canadian Pacific	554,000	42,000	
Central of Georgia	83,564	1,474	
Chattanooga Southern	1,811	508	
Ches. & Ohio	205,693		25,609
Chi. & East Ill.	96,737	12,903	
Chi. Gt. Western	117,166	31,024	
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	70,157	6,586	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	758,971	102,420	
Chi. Term. & Trans.	24,329		81
C., C., C. & St. L.	281,314	2,204	
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27,921	3,223	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,131	305	
Denver & Rio Grande	178,700	28,900	
Det., S. Shore & Atl.	43,405	2,648	
Evansv. & Ind.	6,440	1,270	
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	28,919	3,010	
Flint & Pere Marq.	58,365	6,122	
Georgia	24,452		2,037
Grand Rap. & Ind.	43,899	9,539	
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	9,284	1,953	
Traverse City	708	123	
Musk., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,910	592	
Grand Trunk	445,631	25,606	
Chi. & Grand Trunk			
Det., Gr. H. & Mil.			
Int. & Gt. Northern	52,231	1,941	
Iowa Central	41,280	937	
Kanawha & Mich	11,446		474
K. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,018	1,257	
K. City, M. & Birm.	21,639		324
Kansas City & Omaha	5,453	850	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,053	1,151	
Lake E. & West	71,087	10,358	
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis	31,182	1,991	
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,614		1,385
Louisv. & Nash	457,493	28,770	
Mexican Central	283,845	17,844	
Mexican National	135,794	36,076	
Minn. & St. Louis	58,026	13,798	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	80,470	10,114	
Mo., Kan. & Texas	172,454	7,108	
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt.	454,000	33,000	
Central Branch	17,000		8,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western	83,533	20,441	
Norfolk & Western	262,786	52,130	
Northern Pacific	480,218	49,132	
Ohio River	22,826	1,297	
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	155,342	11,174	
Peo., East. & Evansv.	16,967	2,584	
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	55,498	32,718	
Pittsburg & Western	67,807		7,439
Rio Grande Southern	9,313	1,240	
Rio Grande Western	62,600	3,100	
St. Joseph & Gr. Island	26,506	3,560	
St. Louis & San Fran.	125,582	7,549	
St. Louis Southw.	88,400	5,600	
Southern Railway	476,323	35,823	
Texas & Pacific	113,447	12,929	
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	34,368		2,404
Tol., St. L. & K. City.	32,948		7,935
Wabash	266,955	22,791	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	60,800	2,100	
Wheel. & Lake Erie	28,189	4,124	
Wisconsin Central	99,534	243	
Total (69 roads)	$7,964,197	$736,672	$77,001
Net increase (9.03 p. c.)		659,611	

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Complying with recently adopted rules, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has made the following interesting statement of its physical and financial position to the New York Stock Exchange. The Committee on Unlisted Securities is making ready to distribute the information to members:

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Authorized capital.....$45,000,000

Represented by "voting Trustees' certificates, issued by the Central Trust Company, upon deposit of stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stamped."

MILEAGE OF SINGLE TRACK, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM, MAY 20, 1899.

Steam, (now under process of reconstruction as electric railroads:)

	Miles.	
Brooklyn Union Elevated	41.89	
Prospect Park and Coney Island	17.84	
New York and Coney Island	2.41	
Prospect Park and South Brooklyn	1.15	
		62.79
Cable:		
Brooklyn Heights	1.27	1.27
Electric, (overhead):		
Brooklyn City	204.77	
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban	45.03	
Nassau Electric	129.70	
Brooklyn and Brighton Beach	17.86	
Sea View	2.20	
Coney Island and Gravesend	6.43	
Sea Beach	12.23	
		418.22
Total		482.28

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owns the following securities:

Entire capital stock of Brooklyn Heights, par value			$200,000.00
Equity in 999-year lease of Brooklyn City to Brooklyn Heights			
Construction account of Brooklyn Heights against Brooklyn City for extensions and improvements on leased lines, amounting, March 31, 1899, to			4,673,759.57
Entire capital stock of Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, par value			2,000,000.00
Entire capital stock Sea Beach, par value			650,000.00
Entire capital stock Sea View, par value			100,752.54
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds Sea View, par value			52,500.00
84,997.10 shares out of 85,000 shares of the common stock of the Nassau Electric, par value			8,499,716.00
60,520 shares out of 65,000 shares of the 4 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of. Nassau Electric, par value			6,052,000.00
34,713 shares out of 38,301.60 shares of the 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Brooklyn Union Elevated, par value			3,471,300.00
109,074 shares out of 129,267 shares of the common stock of the Brooklyn Union Elevated, par value			10,907,400.00
Entire capital stock of Coney Island and Gravesend outstanding, par value			35,400.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, par value			2,000,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Brooklyn City, par value			1,627,000.00
Total par values			$40,449,828.11

*Composing guarantee fund for performance of Brooklyn City Railroad Company's lease.

The proceeds of the issue of 27,130 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, for which stockholders subscribed at par, in pursuance with the company's circular letter of April 1, 1899, will be used for the acquisition of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company, its reconstruction as an electric railroad, for the reconstruction as electric railroads of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, the New York and Coney Island Railroad, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad, (agreements to lease which for 999 years have been signed,) and for other construction purposes.

The following is a statement of the present funded indebtedness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies, with the amounts of annual fixed charges:

	Outstanding.	Rate P. C.	Annual Charge.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold bonds	$6,625,000	5	$331,250.00
Brooklyn Heights Railroad first mortgage	250,000	5	12,500.00
†Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. first mortgage	3,500,000	5	175,000.00
†Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. first consol.	2,834,000	5	141,700.00
Brooklyn, Queens & Jam. & B'k'n first mtg.	240,000	5	12,000.00
Sea Beach first mortgage	650,000	4	26,000.00
Sea View first mortgage	52,500	6	3,150.00
†Brooklyn Union Elevated first mortgage	12,890,000	4	515,600.00
Nassau Electric first consol. mortgage	8,946,900	4	357,878.40
Nassau Elec. first mtg.	660,000	5	33,000.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. first consol.	750,000	5	37,950.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. general consol.	2,241,000	5	112,050.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. improvement	220,000	5	11,000.00
B. B. & W. E. first mortgage, Series A	250,00	5	12,500.00
†B. B. & W. E. first mortgage, Series B	250,000	5	12,500.00
†B. B. & W. E. 2d mtg.	52,000	5	2,600.00
†B. B. & W. E. gen. mtg.	121,040	5	6,052.00
Total interest charges			$1,802,730.40

RENTAL.

B'klyn City stock	$12,000,000	10	$1,200,000.00
B'klyn City first con.	6,000,000	5	300,000.00
B'klyn City, B'klyn Crosstown	200,000	5	10,000.00
B'klyn City, Cal., Com. & Greenpoint	200,000	6	12,000.00
B'klyn City, New Williamsburg & Flat	200,000	4½	9,000.00
B'klyn City, Grnpoint & Lorimer	125,000	6	7,500.00
B'klyn City, Grand St. & Newtown	200,000	5	10,000.00
Total interest charges and rental			$3,351,230.40
Less interest on bonds owned			184,500.00
Net fxed charges, entire system			$3,166,730.40

†Five per cent. after Feb. 1, 1905. ‡Subject to call.

The gross earnings of the above companies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, were $10,196,025.81.

The following is a balance sheet of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for April 30, 1899:

ASSETS.

Investment account	*$40,923,676.47
Treasury bonds	375,000.00
B. C. R. R. Co. construction account	4,673,759.57
Interest Receivable	83,531.52
Bills receivable	231,174.19
Sea Beach Railway stock	1.00
Cash	166,809.10
Total	$46,433,951.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$38,770,000.00
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000.00
Coupons and accrued interest	211,179.12
Sea Beach Railway contract	1.00
Open accounts	18,220.04
Vouchers	6,288.21
Taxes, accrued	14,981.50
Bills payable	165,000.00
Profit and loss, surplus	248,325.98
Total	$46,433,951.85

*Of which $2,000,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and $1,627,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds are deposited as guarantee of performance of terms of lease of Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By T. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treas.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company capital stock, represented by voting Trustees' certificates, issued by the Central Trust Company, stamped, as subject to the provisions of the supplemental agreement, dated Feb. 15, 1899, and March 27, 1899, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department to date 430,000 shares, $43,000,000.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONG.

The local traction stocks were all quite firm yesterday, showing strength, in the face of rather heavy selling by the professional contingent. The same interests who have been noted heretofore as conspicuous buyers were again active in that direction. Manhattan was held above 112 by brokers supposed to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests, and in Metropolitan itself there was buying by the same brokers which put the stock to 220. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 118⅝ on buying by prominent commission houses, among whom Flower & Co. were most conspicuous. There was no news whatever on the properties, although in Brooklyn Rapid Transit the return of Mr. Anson R. Flower was undoubtedly a bullish influence.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel Directors met yesterday afternoon and declared the expected 1¼ per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock. This step was recommended some months ago, when the late ex-Gov. R. P. Flower was the ruling spirit in the Executive Committee, and the declaration of the dividend at this time is simply the carrying out of his plan. The Directors also declared 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and set aside an amount sufficient to pay the preferred's dividend for the year. In talking of Federal Steel affairs, Mr. Anson R. Flower, who was again at his desk, after a two weeks' trip in the West, stated that a very large surplus remains in Federal Steel's treasury after providing for all the dividend requirements. Mr. Anson R. Flower was elected a Director of the company, to fill the place left vacant by the death of ex-Gov. Flower.

HOCKING VALLEY.

Current gossip regarding the anthracite coal deal drew attention to the bituminous properties yesterday, Wall Street having a theory that no anthracite combination will be perfected until Mr. Morgan has whipped the Ohio soft coal roads into line under some binding agreement that will insure to him and his associates the control of that industry. Hocking Valley preferred was the first of the bituminous stocks to show activity. Insiders were the buyers. Of late there has been more or less talk of Hocking Valley preferred's dividend prospects, and inquiry among reorganization interests discloses the fact that it is the intention at present to pay dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the beginning of the new company's operations. Hocking Valley earnings are now at the rate of 4 per cent. on the preferred, and between 2 and 3 per cent. on the common, and the company's recent purchase of the Sunday Creek Coal properly will, traffic officers think, result in much larger returns.

TOURISTS AND EXCHANGE.

A Wall Street news agency's estimate of the effect of Summer traveling in Europe by Americans upon the New York exchange market and upon the gold situation says:

"No records are kept by the Custom House of outgoing passengers by ocean steamers, and since 1895 no records have been kept of the number of United States citizens returning from foreign countries. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the number of United States citizens returning from other countries than British North America and Mexico was 100,673, of whom 83,737 arrived at the Port of New York. Most of these must have gone abroad within the same year. All the steamship companies report a larger passenger movement this year than ever before, and, making allowances for the changed conditions since 1895, an estimated gain of 50 per cent. upon the tourist travel for that year does not seem excessive. This would make the departures of American citizens from this port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, about 120,000. The average expenditure of Americans abroad has been estimated by good authority at $1,000 each, which is taken with them in the form of letters of credit. That would call for $120,000,000 in exchange. If half the estimated expenditure be considered more reasonable, in view of the present tariff upon personal baggage, there would still be a demand for $60,000,000 in exchange on this account, or three times the amount of the Spanish indemnity."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

It is one of the frequent paradoxes of business that the one thing which now makes prices rise is the only thing that clouds the future. They rise in iron and wheat because scarcity is feared, but the scarcity, if prolonged and real, would much impair prosperity. In wheat it does not seem to be real, nor in iron lasting, and meanwhile other elements of prosperity continue potent. It is a great thing in money markets that exports of gold have caused no apprehension, because recognized as mere borrowings by foreign bankers, the May return of foreign commerce showing exports $23,000,000 larger than imports, in spite of a decrease of 59 cents in the export price of wheat, and a large increase in imports. In eleven months the excess of merchandise exports has been $495,000,000, and bankers estimate that $260,000,000 worth of securities have been returned from Europe, with so few in recent months that the amount remaining to be dislodged is probably small.

The scarcity of iron is real, in spite of the greatest production ever known in this or any other country, 256,062 tons weekly June 1, against 250,000 May 1. For stocks were reduced 70,402 tons in May, indicating a consumption of 1,190,866 tons, against 1,000,000 tons per month last year, the greatest ever known. Consuming demand does not seem to diminish, and appears greater because it falls upon works crowded for months ahead with contracts at lower prices, but some of it is speculative and would cease with prospects of lower prices. With more furnaces going into blast, ten last month, production will overtake the demand after a time, and the largest buyers of finished products for implements and car works and railroads are taking nothing to cover next year's needs. Pig has been irregularly strong at the East and at Chicago, and unchanged at Pittsburg, while finished products average 2¼ per cent. higher, plates, bars, pipe, and rails sharing the advance, with demand for structural forms and sheets beyond the capacity of works. Even in nails a 2 per cent. discount on quick payments is stopped.

Woolens gained a little further advance in clay worsteds and indigo blues, with generally strong demand and works well engaged ahead. But dealers face the stubborn fact that consumers accustomed to cheap goods make every advance difficult, and mills appear to be buying very little in markets which are counting largely on a rise in wool. Sales, mostly between traders, have been in two weeks 16,247,700 pounds, including 13,587,300 pounds domestic, but until speculation halts will indicate nothing as to consumption, nor is anything known of the stocks actually held by mills. Cotton goods have been fully sustained without advance in price by good demand. The cotton market has not changed, doubts about the coming yield being held in check by certainty of large stocks on hand, and the decrease in acreage hinders faith in the Government estimate of a larger reduction in acreage of about 8 per cent.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were over two million pairs for the week, and for two weeks 186,063 cases, exceeded in the same week only in 1895 and slightly in 1894. It is growing clear that manufacturers are accepting large contracts ahead, the talk of further advance in prices doubtless helping them. Jobbing orders for quick deliveries on Fall contracts show sales beyond anticipations, so much that retail overstocking is feared by some, but excepting the drought in some sections, nothing hinders a large consuming demand in this as in other industries. Manufacturers using copper find near options for lake good at 18 cents, and spelter has fallen to 6 cents, but the Colorado strike of smelters, threatening to involve 30,000 miners, makes lead firmer at 4.45 cents, and tin is slightly stronger at 25.6 cents.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Weather and crop conditions figure to a greater extent than usual this week, not only in the domain of actual distribution, but in their effect upon values of staples, particularly agricultural products, a majority of which are higher. Noteworthy in this respect is wheat, which has advanced on Government and other reports, pointing, according to some, to 550,000,000 bushels, and by others estimated as low as 500,000,000 bushels. The possibility is also presented of Spring wheat, for the first time on record, equaling if not exceeding in yield that of the Winter-sown grain, owing to the severe weather last Winter and insect damage to the latter crop since then.

Weather conditions have not been altogether favorable, as may be gathered from the complaints of insufficient rainfall coming from the hay, truck, and small-fruit growing sections of New England and the Eastern Middle States, and particularly Long Island, but some improvement is notable latterly. West of the Alleghanies, and particularly in the Spring wheat belt, an excess of rainfall is reported, while in the South welcome moisture has improved the crop situation. At the East distributive trade is of a full Summer volume, though reflecting some effects of the current hot spell. Wool is in fair demand at Eastern markets, and the finer grades particularly are firmly held. Lightweight clothing is reported well sold up. The lumber trade also is active, stimulated thereto by heavy building demand. In the Central West trade in seasonable goods is naturally quiet, but Fall business has opened earlier than usual. Chicago reports steel billets and plates as doubling in value in eight months, and the entire output of steel cotton ties already sold. St. Louis reports collections above the average, but the Winter wheat crop is shorter than expected, and complaints of light and small grain in districts where harvest has begun. Kansas City reports wholesale trade active and larger than a year ago, while Louisville reports crop prospects interfered with by rains, though a satisfactory business is doing.

In the Northwest storms have interfered with distribution, and wheat receipts are reported checked thereby. Minneapolis lumber manufacturers are working night and day, while at St. Paul business, instead of quieting down, is increasing in volume. New Orleans reports that cotton has made good progress, and that rains have saved the corn crop. Local real estate and securities have been helped by the probability of a new drainage and sewerage system being installed. Old iron furnaces are going into blast at Birmingham, and a general increase in wages is reflected in good retail trade. Texas crops have been improved, and the same is true of Arkansas. Memphis reports crop improvement, and that the usual Summer dull spell will be curtailed this year. Improved weather conditions on the Pacific Coast are reflected in better trade. Alaskan business has opened up well, and shipments to the Yukon region are very heavy, with estimates pointing to a Spring output by the Klondike of fully $20,000,000 in gold.

Bank clearings are uniformly favorable as regards comparisons with last year, though naturally showing some shrinkage in volume as the month advances. For the week they aggregate $1,696,955,473, a decrease of 6.3 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 34 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 61 per cent. over 1897, and just double those of 1893, and 65 per cent. heavier than those of 1892. Business failures number only 150, against 173 last week, 207 in this week a year ago, 226 in 1897, 265 in 1896, and 231 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,790,471 bushels, against 3,158,047 bushels last week, 4,395,787 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,547,319 bushels in 1897, 3,020,317 bushels in 1896, and 2,857,307 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 218,922,954 bushels, against 225,272,833 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,285,391 bushels, against 3,339,889 bushels last week, 4,106,703 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,924,313 bushels in 1897, 1,510,761 bushels in 1896, and 858,951 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 163,425,726 bushels, against 190,804,026 bushels during the same period a year ago.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation at Trenton of American Mining Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Suit brought by common stockholders of the Central Massachusetts Railroad against the Boston and Providence Railroad to annul the lease of the former road to the latter.

Incorporation at Albany of the Manhattan and Jersey City Railway, which proposes to operate a tunnel road from New York City under the Hudson River to Jersey City to Hoboken.

Increase of $17,083 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for April, making an increase of $8,707 since Jan. 1.

New Union Steel and Chain Company expected to be in operation by July 1.

Increase of $240,185 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $221,918 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

New securities of the Central New England Railway, the successor of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England, consisting of $7,250,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. income bonds, $3,150,000 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $3,450,000 common stock, to be issued in a few days.

Advance of 50 cents a ton in the price of Southern foundry iron.

Deficit of $127,852 after charges shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for April, against $83,443 in the corresponding month last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $211,835,564; balance, $15,096,499; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $467,412.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2@2 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was extremely quiet. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 16.—Business on the Bourse to-day, after showing firmness, finished quiet. International securities were dull. Spanish 4s were firm on a fresh rumor as to the payment of coupons. Rio Tintos recovered sharply on the rise in the price of copper, and in anticipation of favorable statistics. De Beers were easier, and Kafirs were firm, under the influence of English repurchases. After this ceased, Kafirs were easier.

BERLIN, June 16.—Business on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Home funds were easier, and Spanish 4s hardened on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics fluctuated, closing easier. Local shares relapsed on continual realizations, and after the close of the Boerse they fell, severely affecting home funds.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened steady, and later, especially toward the end, numerous sales of home funds and local securities caused sharp declines.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 16, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	1,225	Am. Car & Foundry	15	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
56½	58¼	1,845	Am. Car & Found. pf	57	58	56⅜	58	.....
35¾	36½	100	American Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36	− ⅜
37½	38	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38½	38½	38¾	38¼	− ¾
82¾	83	821	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	81⅞	82½	81⅞	82½	− ½
135	137	57	American Express	137	138	136	136½	.....
20	21	200	American Malting Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	−1⅜
75	76	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	75	75	75	75	− ⅝
10½	10¾	500	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
29	31	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32	32	32	32	− ½
59⅜	59½	17,260	Am. Steel & Wire	60	60⅜	59	59⅜	− ⅝
96	96½	750	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96¾	96¾	96	96	− ½
152⅞	153	51,577	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153¼	153⅝	152¼	152⅝	− ⅝
37½	38	635	American Tin Plate	38	38	37¾	37¾	− ½
85	85½	10	Am. Tin Plate pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	.....
96¼	97	770	American Tobacco	96	96¾	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	1,130	Am. Steel Hoop	31	31⅝	30½	30½	− ⅞
76½	77	960	Am. Steel Hoop pf	76⅞	76¾	76½	76¼	− ⅞
50⅜	51	2,685	Anaconda Copper	50¼	51¼	50¼	51	+1⅛
17⅝	17⅞	600	At., T. & S. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

shares. It sold at 36 and closed at 35 bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	35
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
American 6s, with interest	100¼	101
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	82½
Beet Sugar	31½	33½
Beet Sugar pf.	80	82
Electric Boat	20	25
Electric Boat pf.	45	46
Electric Vehicle	107	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¾	2½
Havana Commercial	31	32
Havana Commercial pf.	67	69
International Power	...	80
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.	67½	68½
Kentucky distilleries	18	18¾
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	61¼	63
National Gramophone	79	81
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	72	75
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13¼
New York El. Brake and Coupler	61	63
New York Electric Vehicle	22	23
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90
Republican & Steel	17½	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	62¾	63¼
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Standard Oil	455	457
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¼	94⅞
British Columbia Copper	12	12¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	...	2½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Tennessee Copper	19⅞	20
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	249
Brooklyn, Bath & W. st. End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway pf.	112	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	82
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	106
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	...	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	59	112
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	400
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	86	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	99
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	8
Kings Co. incon.	5	115
Kings Co. Elevated	...	97
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	22
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	97
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	170
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	81
North Jersey Street Railway	35¼	46
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	75
Orange & Passaic Valley Bonds	103½	13¼
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	113	123
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	220
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	116
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	200
Union Railway stock	199	51
United Traction, Providence	50	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¾
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	44½	...
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	85
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	93	95
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	108
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	88	...
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	23	25
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104
Lafayette Gas Company	...	81
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	2250	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20¾	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	...	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	57	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	83	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st ass't pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
The Tower Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lorillard Company pf.	120	...
Michigan Peninsular 5s	103¾	107½
Standard Coupler	...	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Wagner Typewriter	115	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
780	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅝	54⅝	54⅜	
18,480	Am. Sug. Ref.	153⅝	153½	152½	152¾
3,610	Am. St. Hdwe.	60¾	30	59¾	59¾
12,880	Brook. Rap. Tr.	118	118¾	116¾	117¾
10,570	Chi., B. & Qy.	131¼	131¾	130⅝	131
5,370	C., M. & St. P.	126⅜	126⅝	125⅝	126¼
970	Chi., R. I. & P.	112	112	111¾	112
2,200	Cons. Gas of Chi.	117	117¼	117	117½
40	Chi. Gt. West.	13	13	13	13
30	Canada South	53½	53½	53½	53½
14,540	Federal Steel	67⅝	68	67½	68
100	Fed. Steel pf.	84	84	84	84
900	Louis. & Nash.	67¼	67¼	66⅝	67¼
600	Lehigh Valley	28½	28¾	28⅝	28¾
600	Marsden	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
970	Manhattan	112	113	112⅜	113⅛
750	Mo. Pacific	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
80	N. Y. Central	130⅝	131½	130⅝	131½
230	Nor. Pacific	47⅛	47⅜	46¾	46¾
100	Pacific Mail	48	48	47⅞	47⅞
720	People's Gas	120½	120¾	120	120
100	Pennsylvania	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜
80	Reading	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
9,180	Read. 1st pf.	61¼	62¼	60⅝	61¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	34¾	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜
900	Tenn. C. & I.	63	63½	63	63½
230	Union Pacific	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜
20	Union Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
600	Union Traction	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
30	West. Union	90	90	90	90
$3,080					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	83⅞	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
40,000	St. L. South 1st.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
22,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
$92,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Linseed preferred continued to show weakness. It opened ⅜ over Thursday, at 41½, but sagged off to 40¾, advanced to 41¾, and closed at 41; common held at 8, save in one lot, which went at 7¾. International Packing Company debentures opened at 51, a point over yesterday's closing, and closed at 52. Metropolitan gold bonds were 97; the preferred, opening at 56½, closed at 57.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	78¼
Diamond Match of Illinois	149¾
National Biscuit Co.	43¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	30
North Chicago St. R. R.	245
West Chicago St. R. R.	120
South Side El. R. R.	94
Lake St. Elevated	17
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	14
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—The money market is in an extremely quiet condition. With slackening speculation, the demand for loans has dropped off materially. Rates generally show no changes. At the Clearing House this morning all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 17 cents discount. Call money was quoted to-day at from 3 to 4 per cent., with the most of the business done at 3½ and 4 per cent., and with a few loans reported as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was in good supply at 3 per cent. for four and even six months on the very choicest dividend-paying securities. Four per cent. was the rate where collateral consisted largely of industrials and coppers. In commercial paper, business was still exceedingly quiet, note brokers complaining that they had no paper on hand. The highest grade of names sold as low as 3 per cent. Banks discounted for their customers from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Stocks were very quiet. On account of a bad accident in one of the Dominion Coal Company's mines, the stock fell 3, to 52¾, rallying to 54⅜, and again yielding to 53 in the afternoon.

General steadiness marked the copper stocks. Parrot rose 1¼, to 54½, closing at 53½. There was considerable done in Bonanzo, but dealings in other coppers were light. Central Massachusetts was ⅜ better, at 1¾. Boston and Maine advanced 2½ more to-day, to 193½.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Colony	194½	11¼
Allouez	8½	...	Old Dominion	39	39½
Arcadian	53½	56	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	15½	15⅝	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	1¼	2	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	31½	32	Quincy	150	160
Baltic	32½	33½	Rhode Isla'd	8¾	9
Bos. C. C.	...	25	Santa Fe	12	12¼
Bos. & Mon.	345	350	Santa Ysabel	14	14½
Butte & Bos.	75	76½	Shoe	37	38½
Cal. & Hec.	795	805	Tamarack	214	...
Centennial	35¾	...	Utah Con.	41⅜	42¼
Franklin	18¾	19½	Washington	2½	2⅝
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob	12½	13
Isle Royale	44	44¼	Winona	14	14½
Mohawk	26½	28	Wolverine	44½	45

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	238	Cent. M. pf.	70
Bos. & Low.	238	Fitchburg pf.	117
Bos. & Me.	192	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113
Bos. & Prov.	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118
Bos. Elev.	107½	West End	92
Bos. & Me.	192		
Cent. Mass.	19½		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	Mex. Tel.	3⅜
Dom. Coal	53	N. Eng. Tel.	130
Dom. Tel. pf.	118	U. S. Oil	47
Erie Tel.	95¾	West. Elec.	49½
Lams. Store	36	West. El. pf.	65

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The market ruled firm to-day under the leadership of American Railways, which advanced 2 points, to 10¾, and Lehigh Valley, which touched 28⅝ on the official announcement that the Drexel-Morgan Syndicate had exercised its option on the 75,000 shares of Packer estate stock—37,500 at 25 and 37,500 at 27½. American Railways advanced on the purchase of three New Jersey companies and renewal of negotiations for the Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Manufacturing and National Electrical were higher on the talk of an early consolidation. The remainder of the list, while dull, was firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝	Penn. Mfg.	24¼	24½
Cheetw.	36	36½	Phila. Trac.	90¼	90⅜
Elec. Stge. B.	135	140	Union Trac.	42⅜	42½
Elec. Stge. pf.	136	140	Un. Gas Imp.	167½	168
El. Co. of A.	19½	19½	Welsbach Lt.	50	51
Lehigh Val.	28	28½	W. N. Y. & P.	...	...
Marsden	17⅜	17½	Penn.	7⅞	8

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.01
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.34	.38
Best & Belcher	.42	.46
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.57	.50
Challenge Con.	.95	1.00
Con. Cal. and Virginia	1.50	1.55
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.27	.26
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.24	.26
Hale & Norcross	.33	.34
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.18	.18
Lady Washington con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.46
Occidental Con.	.23	.25
Ophir	.97	1.00
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.35	.36
Savage	.22	.24
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.64	.68
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	2.40	2.40
Union con.	.35	.39
Utah con.	.13	.13
Yellow Jacket	.36	.40
Silver Bars	60⅞	60⅜
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	48	50	45	45¾
Anchoria	80	83½	70	78
Argentum	25	26⅝	22	25¼
Battle	23	24⅝	22	22½
Colombine	15	15½	14¼	14½
Consolidated	8½	8½	7⅜	7⅜
Damon	14¼	14⅝	12⅜	13
Elkton	82½	83½	82	82½
El Paso	19	19½	18½	18¾
Findlay	11¼	11⅝	9½	10
Garfield	10½	11	10½	11¼
Gibson	25	29	25	28
Golden Fleece	25	25	30	30
Golden King	85	88	75	80
Gold Coin	195	198	190	200
Gould	17¾	18	16⅜	16½
Isabella	75	75¼	68	68½
Independence	52	52⅝	51¾	51¾
Jackpot	20½	20⅝	20	20½
Matoa	27	28	24	25
Moon Anchor	90	98	90	94¼
Pinnacle	14¼	14½	11⅜	11½
Phenomenal	4¼	4⅝	4	4⅜
Portland	174½	175	165	170
Rawlings	25	44	30	38
Rosa	20	2 ¼	19	19½
Union	19¾	19⅞	18½	18⅝
Vindicator	90	95	85	90
Work	17¾	18	16½	16¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
21 week June	$32,583	$26,348	$19,571
From July 1	1,461,862	1,325,427	1,070,188
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week June	$60,8 0	$58,700	.....
From July 1	3,045,640	3,054,434	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD for April—			
Gross earnings	273,978	276,837	272,072
Op. expenses	160,041	185,039	177,253
Net earnings	113,937	91,798	94,813
Taxes and rents	65,368	60,312	60,264
Surplus	48,569	31,486	35,549
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,087,135	1,107,758	1,034,186
Net earnings	468,027	439,298	434,064
Surplus	207,526	198,819	195,646
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY for April—			
Gross earnings	$810,162	$878,495	*$68,332
Op. ex. and taxes	652,112	676,386	*24,283
Net earnings	158,050	202,099	*44,049
Int. on bds. & rent	285,063	285,542	300
Deficit	127,853	83,443	44,400
For ten months ending April 30—			
Gross earnings	10,383,219	10,614,447	*231,228
Net earnings	3,575,122	3,756,154	18,968
Surplus	718,336	700,066	18,270
*Decrease.			
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$198,595	$180,366	$159,780
Op. expenses	84,660	83,596	82,646
Net earnings	113,935	96,769	77,134
Charges	48,013	45,842	64,786
Surplus	45,871	30,864	12,348
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	949,388	833,529	709,092
Net earnings	401,022	414,139	351,982
Surplus	152,868	88,120	30,234

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY, net earnings—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
May	$81,800	$25,613	$56,187
From July 1	963,621	653,394	310,227

Wheat Declines in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—To-day's session in wheat was marked by the almost total disappearance of yesterday's incipient boom, September closing at 77½c, a decline of ¾c. Traders were evidently much disappointed at the poor response of European markets to yesterday's advance here. The sluggishness of the foreign markets strengthened the suspicion, formed yesterday, that European crop damage reports were probably somewhat exaggerated. Domestic news as a rule was fully as bearish as the foreign. Selling on a large scale commenced shortly after the opening, and with the exception of temporary intervals kept up throughout the session. Many of yesterday's big buyers dumped their wheat.

Trouble Over Sale of Trolley Line.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 16.—Addison Ely of this city has published in the local papers a call upon the stockholders and bondholders of the New Jersey Electric Railway Company to communicate with him. Mr. Ely represents the minority of the bondholders of the road, who say they have been frozen out. He declares they intend to bring suit to investigate the recent sale, when Chandler W. Riker of Newark purchased the line for $1,500,000. Mr. Ely declares his clients, who hold $150,000 worth of bonds, have lost every cent they invested.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ingalls Stone Company of Binghamton; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles C. Ingalls and Nathaniel Compton, Oneonta; Arthur Schwarzenbach, New York.

Peconic Bay Oyster Company of Orient; capital, $3,000. Directors—George Ward and Lucius H. Hallock, Orient; Samuel P. Hedges, Lewis Youngs and J. Morrison Raynor, Greenport.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Business in Unimproved Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales and Other News.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for the estate of Francis Lahey to August Oppenheimer the plot, 102 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 133 feet west of Park Avenue.

The Frank L. Fisher Company reports the sale of the four-story American-basement dwelling 315 Riverside Drive.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Globe Realty Company two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-rinth Street, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through Philip Jeselson, the five-story brownstone-front apartment house at 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 90 by 100. The same firm has also sold to an investor the similar property adjoining, 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 90 by 100.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Alfred Q. Elgar to Lowenfeld & Prager the lot 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Louis Stoiber to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story flat, with stores, southeast corner of Essex and Rivington Streets.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Morris Delitzsky, for improvement, the old dwelling 162 East Ninety-first Street, 33.4 by 100.8½.

S. B. Goodale & Son, in connection with Innes & Center, have sold 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, an old building, on lot 19 by 98.9, for Mr. J. B. Miller, to an investor, for $35,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Flake & Dowling (New York Realty Company) to Mr. Smith the five-story limestone Colonial mansion at 120 West Ninety-first Street, on lot 35 by 100. The house has been bought for immediate occupancy. Terms private.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Samuel Green eleven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, beginning 200 feet west of First Avenue, 275 by 100.

The same firm has also sold for Louis Lutjens, for $18,500, the four-story double flat 1,524 Washington Avenue, 25 by 175; also, for David Cohen, the five-story flat, with stores, 3,782 Third Avenue, 25-by 100; also, for David Cohen, the four four-story flats, with stores, on a plot 102 by 100, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue; also, for M. Marcus, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Union Avenue.

It is reported that the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, has been sold for improvement.

B. A. Maclaire has sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Helburn the dwelling 2,095 Tiebout Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for an estate the plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Myer Hellman and Ignatz Martin, as the Long Island Real Estate Exchange and Investment Company, have sold sixteen lots on Orchard Street and two lots on Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn.

Turrell Brothers of Brooklyn report the sale of two houses at Dyker Heights for Walter L. Johnson, one on Eighty-fourth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, for $10,500, and the other on Eighty-third Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, for $7,500.

Architect G. F. Pelham filed plans yesterday for the seventy-story building to be erected by Potter & Teichman at the northwest corner of Broad and Front Streets. The structure will occupy a plot 24.2 by 66, and its cost will be about $140,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

No. 234 East Eighty-third Street, 25 by 53.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter 13,800

Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 4,500

By George R. Read.

Nos. 237 and 239 East Seventy-sixth Street, 53.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, to George R. Hall 30,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.7; M. J. Naughton of 104 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 308 and 310 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 34.10 by 37.8; J. Scharmann, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broad Street, northwest corner of Front Street, for a ten-story and basement brick office building, with store, 24.2 by 64.8 by 66.3; Potter & Teichman of 527 Fifth Avenue, owners; G. A. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $140,000.

Sixth Street, northwest corner of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story frame hotel, 25 by 65; Edwin Bailer of 140 East Fourth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 84.2; Guldlach & Hoch of 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, owners; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 433 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for seven three-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, 14.6 by 53; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $63,000.

Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, to a four-story brick and stone engine house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 Crotona Park, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Mary A. Glennon, owner; cost, $500.

Twenty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick and stone office building; Margaret C. Bonnell, owner; C. Andrus, architect; cost, $400.

No. 933 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. W. Harkness, owner; Sawers & Whitehead, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 263 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick factory and storage house; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Drisler, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Isabel D. Colbron, owner; W. E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $11,000.

No. 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick boiler house; the Rev. C. H. Colter, premises, owner; Lynch & Coombs of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 965 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with stores; L. & E. Rintelin of 711 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $1,500.

Concord Avenue, east side, 76 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three and a half story frame dwelling, with stores; L. & E. Rintelin, owners; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 450 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and frame tenement, with store; Jacob Kuels of 627 Ninth Avenue, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, and 2,120 Broadway; Marie E. Badeau and another, executors and trustees, to Charles E. Moses 1

AVENUE A, e s, 100.8 ft s of 79th St, 25x75; Max Weiss to Moses Adler 100

BEEKMAN PLACE, n e corner of 50th St, 20.5x100; Alice L. Christie to Elizabeth Roberts 13,500

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 106, map of 126 lots, estate of George Falle, 25x134; Eugene J. Flood to Annie Flood ..... 1?200

BROADWAY, n w corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; John L. Miller to Peter Doeger 1

CAULDWELL AV, 890, 25x125, contract; Francis Deimel, with Regina Schwartz. 11,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Francis Deimel to Regina Schwartz 11,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 194, e s, 18.10x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 109, 25x100; Gussie Bersinsky to Rachel Shapiro 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 52.2 ft n of 170th St, 23.1x100x23.1x100.6; William Crockett to Joseph McGuire 1

CROTONA AV, 1,409, w s, 26x98x23.10x100.4; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Christina Britting 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 106.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Samuel W. Fairchild to Fairchild Brothers & Foster 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 117.2 ft e of Clinton St, 23.10x— to East Broadway x23.10x—; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Reuben Saltenstein 29,400

EAST BROADWAY, 282 to 286; Division St, 271 to 275; Justus L. Buckley and others, executors and trustees, to Aaron Cohen 119,250

FORDHAM ROAD, widened, s s, 81.5 ft e of Grand Av, 50x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Mary J. Neville 1,600

FRONT ST, 53; D. M. Harris to Ida L. Harris 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of Wadsworth St, 25x100; Mary T. Meyers and others to Bella Petersen 1,050

LEWIS ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Sommer and another to Barnett Goldstein 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78.9 ft n of 40th St, 20x25; 46th St, n s, 233.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5, partition; Annie H. Westervelt with Sophronia W. Clark 5,800

LOT 27, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Nathan B. Levin to Anna Weiss 1

LOT 106, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Simon Stein 1,775

LOT 106, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Mary Stein 1,175

LOT 133, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Annie A. Smith 975

LOT 154, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to William H. Harden 1,150

LOTS 1, 2, 24, 25, 143, 146 to 149, 151, 152, 155, 157 to 160, 73, 77 to 85, 90, 93 to 95, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to George F. Moody 28,095

LOTS 1 to 6, 39 to 43, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Charles H. Beer to Richard Webber 50,000

LOTS 1 to 6, 39 to 43, Block 2,912, map of Bathgate estate; Richard Webber to Charles H. Beer

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence forth through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, actual professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips, licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, and ferry operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries if equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and promptly answering for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WEIDE,
Commissioner of Jurors.
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-1aw6wS&jy1

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT BACK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Back, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward N. Huribut of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Edward N. Hurlbut was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES G. JUDSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CLAUDIUS E. HARRELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Claudius E. Harrell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JUNIUS HOWE, Bankrupt.—No. 944.

Notice is hereby given that Junius Howe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward N. Huribut of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Edward N. Hurlbut was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT W. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER F. BOYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter F. Boyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. MACDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Macdonald of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Macdonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS M. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis M. Levussove of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Louis M. Levussove was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LUSTGARTEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Lustgarten of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Lustgarten was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN J. MACDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Macdonald of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Macdonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Simon, Jr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Simon, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 2 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. PITKIN, Bankrupt.—In banking business.

To the creditors of Leonard F. Pitkin of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Leonard F. Pitkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER F. BOYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter F. Boyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Simon, Jr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Simon, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 2 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR REHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Rehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post-Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Rosenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for his discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. DE P. TOLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,107.

To the creditors of John W. de P. Toler of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said John W. de P. Toler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 42 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS WOLF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS M. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis M. Levussove of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Louis M. Levussove was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Bankrupt.—No. 878.

Notice is hereby given that George Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER F. BOYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter F. Boyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. MACDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Macdonald of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Macdonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Simon, Jr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Simon, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 2 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Dinkelspiel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT W. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

my27-1aw6wS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of Binghamton on the 5th day of July, 1899, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY" to change its name to "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION."

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

By THOMAS M. OSBORNE, President.
UNDERWOOD, STORKE & SEWARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner, Auburn, N. Y.
my13-1a6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator.

ja21-1aw6mS

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6mS

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $36.62; Peter Bennett, $2.60; Patrick Thompson, $75.55; George F. Rice, New Britain, Conn., $10.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.50; William Holihan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $73.00. Portland, Conn.: Mrs. Thomas Nealon, $5.00; Patrick Flood, $5.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Corn: J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $534.71 Mrs. John Ryle, $21.87; Thomas Neill, $38.25. John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Mullen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., $573.44; William B. Kennane, same place, $21.00; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $12.60; Patrick Dunn, the same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.69. Debtors residing at Verplanck, N. Y.: Frances Meehan, $60.60; John McFarland, $20.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $35.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $8.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place, $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J.: B. S. O'Reilly, $933.09; John H. Shearan, $232.88; R. J. Faulkner, $2,522.74; William Hill, $38.50; Michael O'Connor, $458.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00; George McClernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Farrell, $21.45; William Mahon, $40.22; Frank McCartin, $90.88. Thomas B. O'Neill, $5.47; Bergman Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $3.50; Peter Heagney, Weehawken, N. J., $5.00; K. D. Klov, Roselle, N. J., $177.23.

Mrs. M. Deneen, Sea Cliff, L. I., $4.00; Mrs. K. Nolan, Long Island City, $489.07; Mrs. P. Burke, Flatbush, L. I., $80.00. Debtors reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.: John J. Lynch, $641.19; P. Wynne, $2,575.06; James J. Lafferty, $279.32; P. J. Gannon, $9.80; Jos. Conroy, $2.00; Patrick Beattie, $56.00; James Burns, $385.21; Hugh O'Brien, $56.38; Thomas Hannon, $51.50.

Debtors reside in New York City. B. Donlon, $129.08; John McGee, $2.39; Thomas J. Byrne, $490.; John Donohue, $84.75; W. W. Stanley, $11.40; Edward Fairclaugh, $60.76; John H. McGinn, $1.75; John Coogan, $1.00; M. Buencristian, $22.00; Thomas F. Brady, $6.90; Charles Kiehler, $2.70; James McIntyre, $7.15; Thomas O'Brien, $1,124.51; D. F. Murphy, $28.50; P. Warnock, $109.00; Thomas H. Smith, $152.88; Edward McQuillam, $193.79. Timothy McCarthy, $8.20; Cornelius Ahern $5.00; Warren A. Maloney, $2.00. Klingenschmith, $88.68; John H. Boese, $16.80; J. J. Desmond $1,872.72; estate P. Reddy, $1,044.96; J. McCarthy, $31.85; Patrick McGee, $15.83; George McQuillan, $2.00; James Lerhinan, $50.00; Mrs. C. M. Cronsack, $14.00; M. Bush, $52.21; M. Boyle, $40.00.

Dated, June 6th, 1899.

CLINTON S. HARRIS, Assignee,
150 Nassau St., N. Y.

GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Assignee. je7-2aw2wW&S

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of the said John C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, ata his place of transacting business, in the office of Dow, Moore & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that no order be given by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affid

BARROW NOW IN SING SING

The Kidnapper Gets Fourteen Years and Ten Months.

EASY WITH BELLA ANDERSON

Justice Fursman Sentences Her to Four Years' Imprisonment—The Clarkes Pleased.

George Beauregard Barrow, who planned the abduction of Baby Marion Clarke, passed last night in the State prison at Sing Sing. He was found guilty of the crime of kidnapping yesterday and sentenced by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to fourteen years and ten months' imprisonment at hard labor, two months less than the maximum penalty. Bella Anderson, the nurse girl who turned State's evidence, was sentenced to four years in the State prison at Auburn. She probably will be taken there to-day. Mrs. Barrow, who has yet to be placed on trial, it is expected, will plead guilty.

The jurors reached their verdict in half an hour. Justice Fursman, in discharging them, complimented them upon the manner in which they had done their duty and expressed the conviction that no other result could have been reached on the evidence submitted. In sentencing Barrow the Justice said there could be no doubt the prisoner was the instigator of the crime and that he would make an example of him. He was satisfied, he said, that Bella Anderson repented of what she had done and had testified truthfully. These facts, coupled with the recommendation of the District Attorney that mercy be shown to her, inclined him to deal leniently with her.

Barrow heard his sentence calmly. Bella Anderson wept hysterically. If she behaves herself in prison she will earn a reduction of one year, while Barrow will benefit by a commutation of five years, six months, and five days, and be released in October, 1908. This possible commutation in the case of Barrow was taken into consideration by the Justice, and accounts for the two months off the maximum sentence. Under the law prisoners are released only between March 31 and Oct. 31 of each year. Consequently, had the maximum penalty of fifteen years been imposed upon the kidnapper, he could not have been released before April 1, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, the father and mother of the kidnapped child, who were in court during the proceedings, expressed their satisfaction at the result of the trial. When court opened a number of witnesses were called by the defense to testify to Barrow's good character. They were from various places where the prisoner had been employed. In summing up for the defense, Mr. Howe contended that Bella Anderson was the real culprit, and upon her rested the chief responsibility. District Attorney Gardiner summed up for the prosecution, asking the jury to bring in a verdict that would prevent the repetition of the crime.

Justice Fursman in his charge to the jury said: "This defendant claims that his wife confessed the crime to him, and that all that he did was to save her from disgrace. His evidence, if true, instead of helping his wife, is of the most damaging character against her. It is for you to say whether what he did was for the purpose of saving her from disgrace, and whether these two women living with him in his house imagined and carried out the plot to steal a child without his knowledge."

When the last juryman had left the box Mrs. Barrow broke down and was led out of the room weeping. She did not reappear in court. The jury was out from 11:50 to 12:20 o'clock. When the foreman announced the verdict, the jury was polled at the request of Mr. Howe. Justice Fursman denied a motion for a new trial, but granted Mr. Howe thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. He then passed sentence on Barrow.

Bella Anderson was then sent for, and while she was being brought from the Tombs District Attorney Gardiner asked Justice Fursman to set a day for the trial of Mrs. Barrow. Lawyer Howe objected on the ground that it would take him some time to prepare the case, as he had important evidence to produce. The Justice said he could not fix a date, inasmuch as this was his last day in that court. District Attorney Gardiner declared he would renew his application on Monday to the Justice then sitting there.

At this juncture Bella Anderson was brought in. Her lawyer, Abraham Levy, made a plea for mercy, which District Attorney Gardiner indorsed, saying: This girl went to the Barrows when she was sick. They were kind to her and cared for her, and she felt that she was under an obligation to them. Moreover, she is not in the same class mentally as Barrow and his wife, and they clearly exercised domination over her." Justice Fursman then passed sentence.

Barrow was taken from the Tombs at 1:35 o'clock on his way to Sing Sing. He was handcuffed to Duncan Young, the burglar who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the killing of George Eberhardt, and to Adam Amberg, sentenced to nine years and six months for shooting Policeman Rafael. They were in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Kelly, Bell, Monahan, and Cassidy. Before he left Barrow was allowed to bid his wife good-bye.

There were few people outside the Tombs to see the prison van start, for it was not thought Barrow would leave so soon. At the Grand Central Station, where the gang boarded the 2:05 o'clock train for Sing Sing, the news that Barrow had arrived was speedily noised abroad, and a big crowd of passengers and others soon gathered. Extra policemen sent from the precinct station were on hand to preserve order, but there was no demonstration.

SING SING, N. Y., June 16.—George B. Barrow, the kidnapper, entered the prison at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon and was put in Cell 1,059. He has not been assigned to any work as yet.

HOTEL GUESTS ROUTED BY FIRE.

Several Persons Taken Down Ladders from a Hudson Street House.

St. John's Park Hotel, kept by John Flannery, at 420 Hudson Street, was damaged by fire shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There was considerable excitement among the fifteen guests of the hotel, but none of them was injured. Several persons were taken from the windows by the firemen.

The hotel is a four-story brick structure. The fire was discovered by William McKenna, the night watchman, who saw flames coming up the dumb waiter shaft from the first floor. He aroused the inmates, and then turned in an alarm.

Flannery and his wife went to the roof and got over to the adjoining building. Some of the guests reached the street by means of the stairs. Others, however, found escape by this means cut off by the smoke, and waited at the windows until the firemen arrived with ladders. The damage done to the building was estimated at $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Former Policeman McMahon Identified as an ex-Convict.

Ex-Policeman James McMahon was yesterday placed on trial before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, for perjury. McMahon came to this country from Ireland, and soon after was appointed on the police force. Fourteen years ago he was convicted of assault and sentenced to prison. He had also wronged a young woman named Bessie McMahon, and she determined to have revenge.

She followed him to this city and told him that if he did not marry her she would expose him. McMahon replied that he had enough influence to place her in State prison if she tried to cause him trouble, but she went before the Police Board and explained the situation. An investigation was started, and McMahon was dismissed from the force.

He at once commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court for reinstatement, and on the witness stand denied he had ever been in prison. The police authorities then sent to Ireland for witnesses, and as a result McMahon was indicted for perjury. One of the most important witnesses yesterday was James Murphy of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He identified McMahon as the man who had been convicted fourteen years ago. The trial will be resumed Monday.

McCreery's Closed Saturdays at Noon.

Beginning to-day, James McCreery & Co. will close their Eleventh and Twenty-third Street stores at noon on Saturdays. This arrangement will continue through the Summer months.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE LAW INVALID.—Some interesting questions affecting the constitutionality of the insurance law of this State were passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit brought by the Western Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company against Henry Hilton and others. A policy for $10,000 for one year was issued by this company through an agent to Mr. Hilton and Hilton, Hughes & Co. in February, 1895, upon the building on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The premium, $145, was paid on receipt of the policy, and the suit was brought for a subsequent assessment of $127.74. The assessment was made under the laws of Massachusetts for the loss or depreciation which accrued during the time the policy was in force. The defense was that the policy was void under the provisions of the last clause of Section 137 of the insurance law of this State, which provides that "all fire insurance policies issued to residents of this State on property located herein by companies that have not complied with the requirements of the general insurance laws of the State shall be void, except such as shall have been secured as herein set forth."

Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, states the first question to be whether the provisions of this statute affect the validity and enforcibility in this State of a contract in Massachusetts valid by the laws of that State and enforcible there. "The object of the statute which contains this prohibition is, to regulate the business of insurance conducted in this State. It regulates the contract of all individuals or corporations who do business in this State, and prohibits all corporations or individuals from carrying on the business of insurance or making any contract of insurance within this State except as authorized by the statute. * * * Was it the intention of the Legislature by this statute to prohibit all citizens of this State from making contracts in another State for the insurance of property here, and making all such contracts of insurance void; and, if such was the intention, is the statute in violation of the Constitution of the United States? It must be conceded, I think, that the prohibition, in its liberal terms, is broad enough to include all contracts whether made in this State or out of the State, and which insure property located within this State. If the Legislature had power thus to restrict the ability or right to contract of residents of this State, and has exercised the power, a contract, when made in violation of the prohibitions of the statute would undoubtedly be void, ab initio, and incapable of enforcement. There can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to regulate the validity and interpretation of contracts made within this State, or to determine what foreign corporations shall do business here, and so far as this provision declares a contract made here in violation of this statute void, it is clearly a valid exercise of legislative power. (119 United States, 110; 125 United States, 161.) But a different question is presented where the Legislature attempts to intervene and declare void contracts valid in the place where made and to be performed."

Justice Ingraham quotes from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Allgeyer vs. Louisiana, and says it conclusively shows that an attempt of the Legislature to declare void a contract entered into by citizens of this State with a foreign corporation, made and to be performed in a foreign State, and insuring property within this State, would violate the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and would thus be void. As to the further question whether the courts of this State are justified in refusing to enforce this valid contract, and the remedy or right of action to enforce it, Justice Ingraham says that the Legislature has no more power to deprive a party to this contract of his right under it than it had to declare the contract void, and says in conclusion: "The Legislature has attempted to regulate the insurance business within this State, and that it has a perfect right to do. But there is no legal declaration or public policy which would justify the courts in refusing to enforce a contract which is valid, because the party against whom the contract is sought to be enforced is a resident and the party in whose favor the contract is sought to be enforced is a foreign corporation."

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THE CLAREMONT RESTAURANT CONTRACT.—The Department of Parks in November, 1897, made an agreement with Ralph A. Gushee, granting him the privilege of selling refreshments in the building known as the Claremont, which stands upon an eminence on the banks of the Hudson, in Riverside Park. His license, or lease, was to continue for five years, and for the privileges granted Gushee was to pay $525 a month. About May 1, 1898, he was notified by the Park Commissioners that the license agreement made with him had been revoked, and he was required to vacate within two weeks. He thereupon brought an action and procured an injunction restraining the Commissioners from interfering with him in the conduct of the hotel. On the trial, no testimony having been offered on the part of the city, judgment was directed restraining interference with the privileges granted the plaintiff. On appeal it was claimed on behalf of the city that, the action being in equity to restrain putting an end to the agreement, it must be based on the theory that plaintiff had no legal right, as against the city, to the possession of this restaurant.

The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey affirming the judgment below, holds that that contention was not well founded, no such question having been raised at the trial by motion, and there was no allegation in the answer that the plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law. The question was therefore presented, Justice Rumsey said, whether by the agreement the plaintiff had acquired any right which the courts would protect, either at law or in equity. As to the claim that the making of such a lease put it out of the power of the Department of Parks to exercise the duty imposed upon it of making rules and regulations, and of enacting such ordinances as might be necessary for the government and protection of parks, Justice Rumsey said:

"It must be remembered that it is not claimed on the part of the defendant that the Department of Parks has determined that no restaurant should be kept at this place, and in this building, nor is there any evidence or suggestion that the plaintiff is not a perfectly proper person to keep it, or that he or any of his employes have failed to observe all the rules and regulations that have been made for the government of the park. It does not appear that regulation or ordinance has been made, or is intended to be made, by the Commissioners of Parks or by the Commissioner in charge of this park which would in the slightest degree be affected by the plaintiff's continuing in this business at this place, or that the operation of this restaurant by him would be inconsistent with any regulation or ordinance which was intended to be made. * * *

"The question as presented is simply whether this agreement by which the plaintiff is authorized for a fixed period to operate this restaurant is so utterly void that he will not be protected in the exercise of his rights, but is liable to be removed at the mere caprice of the Commissioners of Parks, without any suggestion that his presence, or the continuance of his agreement, interferes in the slightest degree with the performance of their duties. * * * So long as there is no regulation which necessarily interferes with his conduct of this restaurant, or so long as it is deemed best that a restaurant should be kept up at the Claremont, so long the plaintiff is entitled to the privileges of the contract which he has obtained, and for which he has spent a large amount of money, and the defendant will not be permitted, without reason and at the mere caprice, to interfere with his rights."

Justice Barrett dissented, holding that the utmost that the Park Commissioners could lawfully grant was a license, revokable whenever they deemed that the public pleasure, convenience, or comfort would be promoted by a discontinuance of the service or by a change in the agent connected therewith.

May Have Died of Poison.

An unknown woman, apparently about fifty years old, died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. She was first seen near the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot shortly after noon on Thursday, and seemed to be demented. The physicians questioned her, but she was unable to give either her name or address. As there were symptoms of poisoning about her illness, County Physician Converse will make an autopsy. The woman wore a black dress, a black straw hat, and a red shawl. She was 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed about 175 pounds.

Stern Brothers Close Early Saturdays.

Stern Brothers of West Twenty-third Street will close their establishment at noon on Saturdays during the Summer months, beginning to-day.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

Baking Powder

Made of Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but they are inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ASSEMBLY STILL DEFIANT

Obstructionists Again Defeat Action on the Bond Issues.

SHARP ATTACK ON MR. COLER

Mr. Wafer of Brooklyn Calls Him a "Bugaboo" and Condemns the Coney Island Park Plan.

The indications that the obstructionist members of the Municipal Assembly were beginning to come around to Controller Coler's way of thinking on the question of bond issues was somewhat discounted by the developments of yesterday at the City Hall.

At a meeting of the Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, called yesterday morning for the special purpose of acting on the resolution providing for the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving streets, only three of the seven members were present, Messrs. McGarry of Brooklyn, O'Grady of Richmond, and Goodwin of Manhattan. There being no quorum, nothing was done. Other members of the committee, including Messrs. Cassidy of Queens and Francisco of Brooklyn, appeared at the City Hall shortly afterward. Their declarations indicated that they had by no means abandoned their opposition, and justified the inference that they had absented themselves from the committee in order to prevent the resolution from being reported. The three members present would have voted for it, and Ryder and Murray, two of the absentees, are understood to favor it, so that if they had been present the resolution might have been reported.

Councilman Francisco said that he had not changed his mind as a result of the Controller's agitation, and that he would never vote for the $2,000,000 of repaving bonds unless he was assured that his district would be taken care of.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. McCall asked unanimous consent to call up "Special Order No. 95," the resolution for the issue of $570,000 of bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant. Mr. Gaffney objected, and under the rules it could not be taken up. As there were only forty-three Aldermen present, and as forty-five votes would have been necessary to pass the resolution, this action was not material, it being Mr. McCall's object to have the resolution made a special order for the next session of the Board.

Bearing on the subject of water supply for Brooklyn, Alderman McInnes laid before the board a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Water Supply to "ascertain the feasibility of bringing water from the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn by the construction of large mains and the establishment of a central pumping station and distributing mains, so that water may be obtained in sufficient quantities for fire purposes and for sprinkling streets and flushing sewers, thereby saving the present supply for drinking purposes."

This proposition developed much opposition, and in the course of a speech opposing it on the ground of extravagance, Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn attacked Controller Coler.

"Fanatics come along," said Mr. Wafer, "and ask us to give them a park at Coney Island to cost ten or fifteen millions. It's all bosh. Give us a strip of park and a boardwalk there; that's all we need. What the people want is to have their streets paved and more schoolhouses.

"This great bugaboo of a Controller, who goes about with reporters hanging to his coattails, accuses us of holding up bonds. A year ago we authorized an issue of $23,000,000 of bonds, and it was only a few days ago that he advertised for bids for the first ten millions. Why, if we had done that the newspapers would have called us humdrums.

Mr. Wafer referred to the Coney Island Park scheme as a real estate speculation, and said it was time for the people to call a halt.

Another echo of the Controller's threat of a mandamus against the Municipal Assembly was supplied by Alderman Woodward, who had been quoted as saying, in response to an inquiry as to what the Aldermen would do if they were mandamused, that they "would do as they d—d please." Mr. Woodward admitted the substantial accuracy of the quotation, but explained that he had not meant to defy the courts; that he was a respecter of law and order, and that, if directed to vote a certain way by the courts, he would, of course, do so. He thought, however, that the courts had no right to compel them to vote yea, though they might order the board to take action one way or the other.

No mandamus proceedings were instituted against the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Controller Coler expects to take a holiday to-day, and no developments in the matter are expected before next week.

DEPARTMENT STORE LICENSES.

Councilman Sulzer's Proposed $500 Fee Discussed at the City Hall.

The ordinance proposed by Councilman Herman Sulzer, fixing $500 license for every branch of a department store, was discussed yesterday at a public hearing given in the Council Chamber at the City Hall. There was a small attendance of interested persons.

Job E. Hedges argued against the ordinance as attorney for John Wanamaker. The theory of licenses, he said, was to cover the expenses of supervision, but an exorbitant license fee was in the nature of taxation. Such a license as the ordinance proposed, he contended, would discriminate against certain persons, and the Municipal Assembly had no right to make such a discrimination. Attorney Delehanty, appearing for James A. Hearn & Son, took similar ground.

The ordinance was advocated by its author, Mr. Sulzer, who urged that the big stores were crowding the small dealers out of business. If the Municipal Assembly could impose on the small dealers a license fee, he contended that it certainly had the right to fix a proportionate fee for stores which embraced a great many different branches. Councilman Hottenroth also advocated the ordinance. John H. Smith thought the trouble with the proposed license was that it did not go far enough. He favored legislation that would wipe out the department stores altogether. The high license was further advocated by a committee from the Retail Butchers' Association.

The chief opposition to the ordinance came from J. W. Callanan, who appeared for the Retail Grocers' Association. Mr. Callanan said that the retail merchants had learned improved business methods from the department stores. They had formed a purchasing association, he said, and were now able to buy and sell as cheaply as the big establishments. The high license was also opposed by the Rev. Francis J. C. Moran, on the ground that the big stores treated their employes with greater consideration than the smaller employers.

MR. DUNPHY AN ALDERMAN.

Elected to Fill the Unexpired Term of Henry Siefke.

With only two opposing votes James J. Dunphy of 287 Tenth Avenue was yesterday, by resolution of the Board of Aldermen, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry Siefke. Mr. Dunphy was the nominee of the Goodwin faction in the Tammany organization of the Ninth District. The Sheehan faction did not have a candidate, and all the Tammany votes in the board were cast for Dunphy.

The resolution naming Mr. Dunphy for Siefke's seat was proposed by Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader. On the roll call Alderman Stewart said: "I am in favor of the resolution if it were offered at the proper time, but it seems to me the least this board could do would be to wait until the crape was taken off Mr. Siefke's chair before choosing his successor."

Alderman Ackerman also voted no, remarking, "This is rather previous." The vote was 39 to 2.

Mr. Dunphy, who was waiting in an anteroom, was escorted before the Mayor by a committee from the board and sworn in. Then he was presented to his colleagues and took his seat.

The Goodwin men in the Ninth District look on the failure of the Sheehan people to put up a candidate for Alderman as a victory for the opposition to Sheehan's leadership.

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Protest Against Restriction in Behalf of Madison Avenue Residents.

At a public hearing given in the Council chamber yesterday afternoon by the Committee on Streets and Highways, John W. Ball of 245 Fifth Avenue appeared in opposition to the ordinance restricting traffic on Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Ball presented a petition signed by citizens and taxpayers, in which it was set forth that "such restriction will result in forcing the natural traffic, merchandise, vehicles, trucks, &c., from said avenue largely to Madison Avenue, which is strictly a residential street, while Fifth Avenue below Forty-second Street is now nearly all given up to business, and will be entirely so in a short time."

Among the signers of this petition are Gen. Horace Porter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lord & Taylor, Tiffany & Co., Mrs. A. S. Thompson, Helen L. Phelps-Stokes, J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Anson Phelps-Stokes, Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Webb, Elbridge T. Gerry, Alexander E. Orr, John D. Crimmins, William C. Whitney, John F. Dillon, Samuel Sloan, and S. V. White.

CITY CARE OF SERVANTS.

Housewives' Society Suggests Work for the Municipal Assembly.

An investigation of the servant problem by the Municipal Assembly is proposed in a petition laid before the Board of Aldermen yesterday by the German Housewives' Society. The petition was referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to act.

The petition asks that laws be ormulated that will provide a system such as exists in Europe in certain places, by which each applicant for a servant's position can secure—and must present—an official certificate as to character and competency that will protect the honest and faithful and minimize the number of dishonest and faithless. It is suggested that the Municipal Assembly look into the entire subject of mistress and servant from an impartial standpoint.

The society claims a membership of over 400. It conducts a home for friendless girls with 139 inmates, and asserts that it has since Sept. 1, 1896, provided 2,569 working-girls with positions.

To Pay Building Commission.

A resolution proposing an additional appropriation of $19,000 for the pay of the seven experts on the Building Commission, which is engaged in preparing a new building code for the city, was introduced yesterday in the Board of Aldermen and referred. The experts receive $500 a month each.

RAILROAD TRACKS TORN UP.

Jersey City Officials Take Possession of South Cove Property.

Acting upon opinion given by Corporation Attorney Allan L. McDermott, the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday ordered Chief of Police Murphy to take possession of the South Cove property, the city's title to which was recently sustained by the United States courts at Washington against the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, after fifteen years' litigation. When the decision was given, the city cleared the land of all trespassers who had squatted on the property while the title was in dispute.

The Central Railroad had two lines of track laid over a part of the land, and it was agreed that a reasonable time should be allowed for their removal. They were not removed, however, and the Street and Water Board finally decided to take summary action.

Chief Murphy, under the board's order, sent Police Capt. Cody and a squad of officers to the scene. At the same time Chief Engineer Van Keuren arrived with a gang of workmen. Under the protection of the police, the workmen at once proceeded to tear up the tracks. The railroad company made no objection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of to-morrow, (Sunday,) will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career by the dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

The bicycler and golfer of to-day are birds of varied plumage.

Every variety of everything either kind wears—that is mankind.

Norfolk jackets, $7.50, $8.50, and $11.
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Knickerbockers, $4.50 to $12.
Flannels: long trousers, $6 to $7.50; coats, $8 to $12.50.
White duck trousers: cotton, $2; linen, $5.
Stockings, $1 to $2.50.
Alpines, with sashes, $3.50.
Caps, $1 and $1.50.
Straw hats, $1.90 to $3.
Negligee shirts, $1 to $8.
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Bicycle gloves, $1.
Bicycle shoes, russet or black, $3.
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NORTH RIVER TUNNEL PLAN.

Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Co., Incorporated at Albany, Proposes to Build Two Tunnels.

A new tunnel company was incorporated in Albany yesterday entitled "The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company." It has a nominal capital of $10,000, there being 100 shares of a par value of $100. Ernest C. Moore, civil engineer and contractor, with an office at 130 Pearl Street, this city, holds eighty-six shares of stock, the remainder being divided among the other Directors, who are as follows: Henry M. Brigham, John F. Clarke, H. Waller Brinckerhoff, Ralph G. Packard, Jr., Benjamin Russell, Oliver Hull, and George A. Powells, all of this city, and Walter T. Lindsay of Huntington, L. I. Mr. Brigham, who is a lawyer at 37 Liberty Street, is counsel to the new company.

Mr. Moore talked very freely about this project. "It is a bona fide business enterprise," he said, "and railroad tunnels are to be constructed from Jersey City to the lower part of Manhattan Island. Our plans have been made and we have secured from experienced and reliable contractors estimates of the cost. It is the purpose of the company to build two separate tunnels side by side. One tunnel will be used by electric trains going to New York and the other by trains going from New York. The tunnels will be circular, and with a diameter of about fourteen and a half feet.

"There will be no trouble about financing this scheme. The two tunnels can be built for about $5,000,000, and bonds to that amount will be issued by our company. This issue of bonds will be taken care of by an underwriting syndicate. Under our charter we are bound to have the tunnels completed within two years from the time we begin work. I cannot say now whether or not the tunnel company will operate the railway in the tunnel. Possibly that will be placed in the hands of a separate corporation.

"The exact location of the land stations of these tunnels have not yet been determined. The station in New York, I think, will be within 1,000 feet of Cortlandt Street, and in Jersey City, not far from Montgomery Street. There is no truth in the report that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is behind this enterprise. We have ample assurance of the necessary financial backing. I shall probably be the President of the company and shall be chiefly concerned in the work of construction. The financial management will be in competent hands. I am informed that three trust companies are ready to take our bonds as soon as they are ready for delivery.

"We intend to get to work as quickly as possible. It will be necessary to arrange with the War Department and to obtain the official sanction of the New York State Railroad Commissioners. As soon as those details are settled the work of tunnel construction will begin. The tunnels will run under the bottom of the North River, and will be circular steel shells with linings of concrete. I do not know exactly how far below the surface the tunnels will be built. The provisions of our charter enable us to condemn such property as is necessary for our terminals."

As a contractor, Mr. Moore constructed the large subway which crosses the Harlem River near the Third Avenue Railroad bridge. This subway was built for the Empire Subway Company, and Mr. Moore said last evening that in a measure it suggested the proposed tunnels under the North River.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL SALE.

Again Bid In by American Bondholders—To Begin Work.

The second sale of the Hudson River Tunnel was held at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom yesterday, and Peter F. Meyer of Peter F. Meyer & Co. knocked down the property to Frederick B. Jennings of Stetson, Jennings & Russell for $100,000, the only bid. At the sale at Jersey City on Thursday Mr. Jennings's bid of $300,000 secured the property for the American bondholders, who were his clients yesterday. Each sale was subject to the llen of $62,000 of Pearson & Son of London.

At yesterday's sale notice was served on the auctioneer on behalf of John R. Bartlett of intention to bring suit to secure a llen of $100,000 on the property for services in the construction of the New York section. After the sale Mr. Jennings made light of the notice. He said that steps to complete the tunnel would not be delayed and that as soon as financial arrangements were effected work would be begun by pumping out the sections.

COAL AND IRON PROPERTIES.

Tennessee Railroad Company Acquires Important Sheffield Company Holdings

An important transaction is reported in Southern coal and iron properties, by which the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will acquire from the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands and important manufacturing plants. The price is not stated, but the transfer is understood to include all the property of the Sheffield Company. No definite or final announcement has yet been made, but a Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company said yesterday that he had understood for several weeks that the executive officers of that company were negotiating with the late E. W. Cole, and subsequently with his executors and associates, for the turning over of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company.

He added: "Should the negotiations be successful, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will get three modern furnaces, two of which are in full blast, 70,000 acres of coal land, 300 coke ovens, all supplies, and other valuable acquisitions. The advantage of this control will also be very great in the removal of a close competitor and the acquisition of a large consumer of the coke of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and will enable that company to fill orders from Mississippi and Ohio River towns from these furnaces by water transportation.

"The Sheffield property will be taken over free of floating debt, and the profits on orders ahead on the books will go far toward paying for the property, so it is not contemplated issuing any securities to pay for the same. Therefore all these assets will go to the advantage of the shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The company will feel that in acquiring this property they are placed in an impregnable position to make iron at the lowest possible prices."

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MOLINEUX CASE UP AGAIN.

Lawyer Weeks Accuses Mr. Osborne of Saying the May Grand Jurors Violated Their Oaths.

At a hearing before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Roland B. Molineux accused Assistant District Attorney Osborne of having declared the members of the May Grand Jury violated their oaths of office. Mr. Weeks's statement was based on an affidavit drawn up by Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne said afterward that the lawyer had exaggerated the matter.

The hearing was held as the result of an order signed by Justice Fursman summoning counsel before him to argue why the charge against Molineux should not be resubmitted to the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Osborne procured the order on the strength of an affidavit submitted to the Justice. A copy of the affidavit was sent to counsel for the defense, and an examination of the same called forth Mr. Weeks's remarks.

Messrs. Weeks and Battle, Molineux's lawyers, appeared in the courtroom at 9:30 o'clock. Their client was brought in a few minutes later. Mr. Weeks argued that Justice Fursman had no jurisdiction in the case. He maintained that the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court had no Grand Jury, and that the order of Justice Williams to resubmit the case to a Grand Jury became void when the May Grand Jury refused to indict Molineux.

"The District Attorney has deliberately charged the foreman and members of the May Grand Jury with violating their oaths of office," went on the lawyer, "in saying that in their investigations into this case their questions sought to incriminate the accused, and not to find a guilty person." Mr. Weeks declared that the District Attorney, in his affidavit, through information and belief, had cast a stigma on the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne jumped to his feet at once and declared that the affidavit was not founded on information and belief, but on his own knowledge. Justice Fursman broke in, saying he was not there to try a Grand Jury, but to listen to arguments to a motion. Mr. Weeks asked for time in which to file an answer to the affidavit of Mr. Osborne, and Justice Fursman gave him until Monday morning. In the meantime Mr. Weeks will communicate with members of the May Grand Jury, and it is understood, secure affidavits from them.

"Mr. Weeks's statement that I said Foreman Church and the members of the May Grand Jury had violated their oaths of office," said Mr. Osborne later, "was an exaggeration of what was contained in my affidavit. There was nothing in this affidavit on which Mr. Weeks could have made such a statement, except that he had drawn such a conclusion from the questions asked by Col. Church of the witnesses before the investigating body."

The Assistant District Attorney refused to make the affidavit public, but explained that it set forth, among other things, that he had four additional witnesses who were not heard before the May Grand Jury. Three of these were handwriting experts, who were of the opinion that Molineux had addressed the poison package to Harry Cornish. The other was Nicholas A. Heckmann, who testified at the Coroner's inquest that the defendant had rented a letter box from him under the name of H. S. Cornish.

Col. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, when seen, refused to discuss Mr. Weeks's criticism of Mr. Osborne. He would say nothing until the matter had been brought into court.

Loreley Fountain to be Unveiled.

The Loreley Fountain, which is being erected in honor of Heinrich Heine, will be unveiled on July 8, at 4 P. M., at the junction of the Concourse, Mott Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Dr. Ernst Richard, in the name of the German societies, will present the work, and Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, will accept it, on behalf of the city. A chorus of 1,200 men, representing the United Singers and the Arion Society, will sing. Prof. Ernst Herter, sculptor of the work, is on his way here from Berlin to be present at the unveiling.

An Ocean Route to Long Branch.

Beginning to-day, the Cape May steamboat Republic will leave Pier 10 East River to make three trips every day to the Iron Pier at Long Branch, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. and 1 and 5:30 P. M., returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 and 7:45 P. M. This is quick work for the boat, but she is built especially for sea travel, and has established a reputation for speed and sea-going qualities. The accommodations on the steamer are complete. The restaurant is especially good. Every comfort and convenience for passengers will be provided.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

What to Read This Summer—100 Books.

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (one week from to-day) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazine.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Three well-known New York publishers have secretly appealed to Ernest Alfred Vizetelly to employ his good offices in their behalf that they may secure the American rights of M. Zola's forthcoming novel based on the Dreyfus case. It is safe to say that this is probably the first intimation that the three have received that each has two formidable competitors for the prize. Mr. Vizetelly, it will be recalled, is the translator of several of M. Zola's works, he also at times transacts business in London for the French novelist. Mr. Vizetelly is a very discreet man, and, while promising each of the publishers that the separate bid will be considered, tells them all that nothing has been positively decided and that the novel has not yet even been outlined by M. Zola.

Maurice Hewlett, one of the most picturesque and sympathetic writers, has undertaken to prepare for the Macmillan Company a volume on Florence, which is to be a companion book to F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis." There is no doubt that Mr. Hewlett will perform his work well from an artistic point of view, but whether his volume can ever hope to compete with Baedeker and "Harper's Handbook" is altogether another question. We believe that Mr. Crawford's Roman guide book has found much favor, however. Mr. Hewlett has shown that he is particularly familiar with the city of Dante, in the "Madonna of the Peach Tree." And the man who could produce "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" can hardly be uninteresting. He will have a peculiar charm for the traveler that sometimes is better and more enduring than bare instruction.

"Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," the so-called "unpublished" novel by Charles Lever, author of "Harry Lorrequer," is about to make its appearance for the first time complete and in book form from the press of the New Amsterdam Book Company. The reason it was not included in Lever's collected works and that the editions which have hitherto appeared are imperfect and unauthorized was owing to a quarrel between the proprietors of The Dublin University Magazine and the author, all of which is explained at some length in the preface. As most novel readers know, "Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," is a graphic picture of the French Revolution, with carefully drawn portraits of some of the sanguinary characters of the time, among whom Mirabeau looms up with awful significance.

Sidney Lee's much discussed, much criticised, and much abused "Life of William Shakespeare" has won high words of praise from the best German critics, some of whom unhesitatingly pronounce it the most "remarkable book of biography of the decade." These words must be sweet music to the ears of Mr. Lee after the overhauling that his work has received at the hands of some London reviewers. So many good things have been said about the book in Germany that preparations have been made for a Leipsic edition, which will be published with German text by George Wigand in the late Autumn. It is being translated by Prof. R. Wulker of Leipsic. Mr. Lee, himself a German scholar, is specially revising the text for the purposes of the edition.

Longmans, Green & Co., it is said, will bring out when ready "The Life of Lord Granville." The papers and correspondence of the late Earl have been intrusted to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, who is now at work on the biography.

The London literary journals have arrayed themselves on the side of M. Tcherkoff, Count Tolstoi's agent, who is objecting to the treatment that the Count's new novel has received at the hands of the editor of an American magazine. According to M. Tcherkoff, the liberties taken do not end at the excision of passages, but go on to alterations and modifications of a nature quite unnecessary, it is said, even from an extreme puritanical point of view. Of course we do not know what the agreement was between the author and publisher. But if it gave the latter any liberty at all he certainly had a perfect right to employ it out of respect to his subscribers. Tolstoi is all very fine, but he writes some things that cannot be left around, as American magazines are left around, on the parlor table. And we recall the fact that Miss Isabel Hapgood, who has high esteem for and personal acquaintance with the Russian novelist, once refused at any price to translate "The Kreutzer Sonata." She did perfectly right, and we believe that the American editor in question has done right, too, according to his lights. The London literati cannot be expected to understand his delicate position. They have no magazines over there that are left around on parlor tables or anywhere else. Certainly we do not refer to their reviews. That is quite a different matter.

Scumas MacManus (Scumas being the Gaelic for Shamus, or James) has gone back to his Irish home for the purpose of writing a novel on contemporary Irish life and character. In the meantime his "Through the Turf Smoke: The Love, Lore, and Laughter of Old Ireland," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, has gone into its fourth impression. In the Autumn the same firm will issue a collection of folk-lore tales entitled "In Chimney Corners," with some very remarkable pictures in color by Pamela Edman Smith. Six months ago Mr. MacManus came to this country practically unknown to American publishers. But he brought with him the stuff that found a ready market, and during his short stay here he sold a number of stories to all the leading magazines—The Century, Harper's, and The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia each taking a series. His American sojourn has been as profitable to him as he says it has been enjoyable. He is thirty years old, was a Donegal peasant, and has joined in the weddings, wakes, fairs, and sprees of the peasants, and so is well fitted to picture their real life. At the age of nineteen he became the district schoolmaster in his remote little town and taught there eighteen months. Before his visit here he had already published several successful books in London.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Edwin Markham's Remarkable Volume of Verse—Facts in the Man's Life—Readers Make Comments.*

The poems of Edwin Markham, a middle-aged gentleman of California, have of late begun to attract the general attention of readers of literary writing. There are so many thousands of readers and admirers of unliterary writing, and so many magazine editors ready to supply their demands, that it is encouraging to learn that these poems, scattered as they have been in The Century, Scribner's, The Atlantic, and other publications, have not been lost in the maze of verbiage poured forth by Generals, Admirals, electricians, bicycle riders, railroad engineers, to whom writing is merely a means of forcing their daily work to bear additional interest. A poet is a literary man pure and simple, and it is always comforting to lovers of literature to know that he who looks into his heart and writes has still some chance for existence in a world full of men who do things first and then sell their writings because their actions have made their names worth money.

Mr. Markham may have written a great number of poems, but if so he has wisely put into the present volume only those which he regards as representative of his best thought. The salient features of his poesy are vigorous imagination, picturesqueness of phraseology, and nervous tenseness of style. Mr. Markham is almost always at white heat. He seldom or never sits poised on the calm, ethereal heights of contemplation. He is mightily stirred by his teeming fancies, and his lines are as burning brands. If he needs any one thing more than another, it is a draught from that cool font of Bandusia which Horace loved.

Yet it warms the heart to read such glowing verses, in which the thoughts are as red coals in an open fire. It is a tremendous relief after the dreary platitudes of the average magazine drivelers, with their wooden echoes of Keats and Wordsworth, to read the lines of a man who has thought and style of his own, and who hurls his ideas out bravely and loudly. The poem which gives its title to the book was inspired by Millet's well-known picture. Mr. Markham's poem is an outcry for the recognition of the wrongs of labor. In the pictured man with the hoe he sees the type of the down-trodden workman, and in three pages of vigorous verse he thunders his sermon. There are passages of very high poetic beauty in this work, as for example:

> What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
> Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
> Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
> What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
> The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?

But the general style of the eloquence of the poem is best exemplified by the closing lines:

> O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
> How will the Future reckon with this man?
> How answer his brute question in that hour
> When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
> How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
> With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
> When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
> After the silence of the centuries?

There is immense force in this expressive writing, and it contains, moreover, a message of our own time, thus showing that the poet holds his calling in its highest esteem. Another powerful piece of work is the short poem entitled "A Look Into the Gulf." This is so brilliant and high an example of Mr. Markham's work that it can be quoted in its entirety:

> I looked one night, and the Semiramis,
> With all her mourning doves about her head,
> Sat rocking on an ancient road of Hell,
> Withered and eyeless, chanting to the moon
> Snatches of song they sang to her of old
> Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh.
> And then her voice rang out with rattling laugh:
> "The bugles! They are crying back again—
> Bugles that broke the nights of Babylon,
> And then went crying on through Nineveh.
> Stand back, ye trembling messengers of ill!
> Women, let go my hair. I am the Queen.
> A whirlwind and a blaze of swords to quell
> Insurgent cities. Let the iron tread
> Of armies shake the earth. Look, lofty towers:
> Assyria goes by upon the wind!"
> And so she babbles by the ancient road,
> While cities turned to dust upon the earth
> Rise through her whirling brain to live again—
> Babbles all night, and when her voice is dead
> Her weary lips beat on without a sound.

The blot upon this burning picture is to be found in the two lines near the end, beginning "While cities turned to dust." These lines are in the nature of an explanation, and they are wholly out of the scene. If the poet had omitted them his work would have been well-nigh perfect, for in aptitude of descriptive phrase the treatment of this poem is quite as firm as the fancy on which it is built. No doubt the reader

*THE MAN WITH THE HOE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

will be struck by the concentrated power of the verse. The words glow with light and set the scene before one with immense brilliancy. Sometimes the author conquers by rude directness, as in the clause "sat rocking on an ancient road of hell." There is something very quickening to the fancy in such swift, barbaric phrasing.

Snatches of song they sang to her of old
Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh.

How happy are such lines in calling before the mind pictures such as blaze through the pages of G. Whyte Melville. But perhaps the finest bit of phrasing in the poem is "a blaze of swords to quell insurgent cities." The thought is a sweeping one, and the words fitly voice it. Indeed it is in the largeness of thought, the grasp of mass effects, and the compression of them into the flashing illumination of a few potent words that the immense strength of Mr. Markham's poetry consists. These two poems being in blank verse might lead the reader to suppose that this author was not skilled in the making of lyric harmonies. But such an inference would be unjust. Mr. Markham writes very musically when he employs the lilting rhythm and chiming rhyme of song. Two stanzas from "Song of the Followers of Pan" will suffice to illustrate his deftness in making a melody of words:

Our bursting bugles blow apart
The gates of cities as we go;
We bring the music of the heart
From secret wells in Lillimo'.

We break in music on the morns—
Sing of the flower to stirring roots;
Apollo's cry is in the horns,
And Hermes' whisper in the flutes.

It would be a thankless task for any poet to try to sweeten the music of the last two lines. And it must not be thought that Mr. Markham cannot occasionally be simple and lowly in thought. It is not his characteristic attitude, indeed, and perhaps when he has cultivated it a little more carefully he will develop that lofty repose in which his verse is now for the most part deficient. That he has possibilities in this direction is proved by the little lyric called a prayer, which begins thus:

Teach me, Father, now to go
Softly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wild world as a rock;
But my spirit, propt with power,
Make as simple as a flower.

The fourth line, indeed, halts, and would easily bear revision, but the poem as a whole breathes a sweet and tender spirit and shows more of contemplative calm than most of the other verse in this book. It would be very easy to quote many strong passages from the volume before us, but the temptation must be resisted. Yet it is impossible to leave the subject without reference to "The Desire of Nations," a poem having for its text the second coming of Christ. The author pictures this in the light of the prophet's words, "and the government shall be upon His shoulders." In one imaginative passage he says:

And when He comes into the world gone wrong,
He will rebuild her beauty with a song.
To every heart He will its own dream be:
One moon has many phantoms in the sea.
Out of the North the norns will cry to men:
"Balder the Beautiful has come again!"
The flutes of Greece will whisper from the dead:
"Apollo has unveiled his sunbright head!"
The stones of Thebes and Memphis will find voice:
"Osiris comes: O tribes of Time, rejoice!"
And social architects who build the State,
Serving the Dream at citadel and gate,
Will hail Him coming through the laborhum.
And glad, quick cries will go from man to man:
"Lo, He has come, our Christ the Artisan—
The King, who loved the lilies, He has come!"

A beautiful thought lies at the foundation of the strong poem entitled "Song to the Divine Mother," in which is celebrated the poet's conception of the inclusion of the eternal woman-soul in the nature of the Deity. But enough has been said to call attention to the uncommon merits of the poesy of Mr. Markham. That his verse is read is already well attested. We cannot doubt that its circle of readers will constantly grow larger.

W. J. HENDERSON.

A Sketch of Mr. Markham.

From The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Markham, (Charles) Edwin, poet, and educator, was born in Oregon City, Oregon, April 23, 1852, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winchell) Markham. His ancestry on both sides is of the oldest Colonial stock in Pennsylvania and New England. By the paternal line he descends from Col. William Markham, first cousin and secretary of William Penn; Acting Governor of Pennsylvania during Penn's absence in England; made first Deputy Governor of Delaware in 1691, and later an associate of Lord Baltimore in important territorial matters. Although a stanch adherent of the Church of England, he believed with his Quaker cousin in non-resistance and the rights of the masses. Another William Markham, mentioned in "Pepys's Diary" and "Walpole's Letters," was of the family line. He was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford; Dean of Westminster, where his body lies; Bishop of Chester, and tutor of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for vigorous mind and profound learning, and was a close friend of Edmund Burke, whose "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" he helped correct, although he later quarreled with him over the case of Warren Hastings.

The Winchells are of equally ancient and distinguished lineage, deriving descent, according to tradition, from Robert Winchelsea, made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1293. The line is Welsh or English in origin, and is represented on the Continent by the names Winkel and Winschel. Having espoused the cause of the Puritan dissenters early in the seventeenth century, the family suffered persecution in England; some representatives accordingly taking refuge in England and others in Holland. Descendants of the Holland branch later came also to America, and the combined families at the present time number some 3,000 members, settled mostly in the New England and Middle States. One of the earliest American Winchells is mentioned for a contribution to King Philip's war, and another, Robert Winchell, is mentioned in the most ancient records of the church at Windsor, Conn., as the first to pay for a sitting, while his young son is memorialized by an appointment to beat the drum, calling the congregation to service. Twenty persons of the name served in the Revolutionary War, seven in the War of 1812, and over sixty as privates, chaplains, and field officers in the civil war. Throughout its history the family has been noted for intellectual vigor and aggressive activity in the affairs of Church and State; many representatives having been noted as legislators, preachers, scientists, and in other learned professions.

Deriving descent from such distinguished ancestry, and passing his early years amid the primitive surroundings of pioneer life, Edwin Markham—for so he is best known to the world of letters—early manifested the vigor and originality of thought which have characterized his entire career. He was the youngest son of pioneer parents, who, shortly before his birth, had crossed the plains from Michigan. Having lost the care of his father before reaching his fifth year, he settled with his mother and brothers in a wild and beautiful valley near Suisun, in Central California, where he grew to young manhood, inured to every kind of labor required on a Western cattle ranch, and depending for education on the rude country schools and his own ceaseless reading. For companionship the young poet depended almost wholly on an elder brother, who was deaf and dumb, and on his mother, a stern and silent woman, of strong character and great originality. His reading was largely poetical—Homer and Byron being his first masters—and his thoughts soon sought expression in verse. One of his earliest attempts in this direction was a Byronesque fragment, "A Dream of Chaos," which displayed poetic feeling and insight; and with this beginning he has constantly added to his reputation until he now ranks high among the popular and effective poets of America.

In 1871 Mr. Markham entered the State Normal School at San José, making his way on money he had earned, and then pursued the classical course at Christian College, Santa Rosa, Cal. After leaving college he read law for a time, but has never practiced at the bar. As Superintendent and Principal of schools at various places for many years, he has rendered important services in the educational progress of California. He is now (1899) head master of the Tompkins Observation School, Oakland, connected with the University of California, where he has been engaged for a number of years in a work which is highly significant to the interests of academic education. Prof. Markham's library is acknowledged one of the largest and best chosen in the State, and is especially excellent in the departments of philosophy and literary criticism. His own contributions to literature are chiefly poetical, and his work has been described as the most significant yet produced west of the Rocky Mountains. He has contributed to many of the leading American magazines, and enjoys high favor with the critics.

Edmund Clarence Stedman has described his verse as "truly and exquisitely poetical," but, added to its delicate lyric beauty, it may be said to possess a deep spiritual significance and a burden of daring and radical thought. He gravitates in philosophy toward Plato and Hegel; in religion, toward Swedenborg and the seers; in sociology, toward Ruskin, Mazzini, and Herron. His genius has been well described as "Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous." He has written on sociological questions, taking the stand of applied Christianity in regard to the political and social conscience, as shown in a baccalaureate address recently delivered at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. For years he has been at work upon a lyrical epic, designed to be his masterpiece and to embody his ripest thought upon man and his destiny here and hereafter. He has gathered his fugitive poems into two volumes, "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," and "In Earth's Shadow." Perhaps the most remarkable event in Mr. Markham's literary career was the publication of his "Man with the Hoe," a poem inspired by Jean François Millet's great painting with that title. This excited enthusiastic comment in the American press, and brought the author many letters from critics and admirers in Europe and America. It is generally conceded to be one of the greatest productions of the last quarter of a century, ranking with Kipling's "Recessional." A recent critic says of Mr. Markham's verse: "One of its distinctive features is its breadth of range. This gives it greatness—a greatness unknown to the singers of the flowery way. He breaks open the secret of the poppy; he feels the pain in the bent back of labor; he goes down to the dim places of the dead; he reaches in heart-warm prayer to the Father of Life."

Lessons It Teaches.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All who have read it will agree with Miss Rives, who says in her letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that "One of the strongest and most remarkable poems produced of late in America is Prof. Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe.'" The first effect produced by reading the poem is, as she says, "a sudden new sympathy for the man with the hoe." Then comes a feeling of resentment toward those who have been the cause of such a hopeless condition in the life of any human being. While this feeling lasts one is ready to enlist in almost any movement which would better the condition of that man and the class he typifies.

But does not Miss Rives mistake the class he is meant to typify when she says: "Is it not worth while to inquire whether or not the sturdy individual who tills the soil, in no matter how humble a manner, is actually the unfortunate being that both Millet and Markham would, in a way, have us believe?" She immediately excludes the American farmer, and "supposes" that the humble and impoverished French peasant suggested the motif, and then informs us that any reader "who knows anything of French peasant life knows well enough that the existence of the Normandy husbandman is by no means so miserable as either Millet or Markham would have us believe."

Clearly neither Millet nor Markham had any idea that his portrait of the toiler and moiler was to be limited by the boundaries of any one country. And to confine this great portrait by State or even national lines is to miss entirely the spirit of the painter and the poet. If it could be confined at all, it would, perhaps, best fit the condition of certain of the Slavonic peasantry: but it is not to be confined. Note the words of the poem itself:

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,

* * * * * * *

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?

Limited as Miss Rives "supposes" the poem to be, it would read:

O masters, lords, and rulers of all France,
How will the Future reckon with this French Peasant?

Does not Miss Rives also mistake the real lesson to be learned from this poem when she suggests that "a more wholesome way of looking upon such things * * * is that one class of people per se is quite as happy as another class of people, and that the misery and unhappiness of this life come not from outward circumstances, but from inward conditions and struggles * * * and that the man with the hoe has fewer inward struggles than has either Millet or Prof. Markham"? And then to clinch the matter, she adds: "It is not after all the toiler of the open fields himself who writes the poems about his unhappiness. It is only the Markham and the Millet who feel the dormant tragedy of such life, and it is with these husbandmen of sorrows (Millet and Markham) themselves that we should sympathize." Poor Millet! Poor Markham! They undoubtedly felt in very strong measure the utterly hopeless condition of their subject, in order to have been able to put on canvas and on paper such a powerful portrait with brush or pen. Their sympathy went out to this unfortunate creature, and the fidelity of the representation is what gives it such a power to move others. Had either of them been made "morbidly impressionable and introspective by advanced education and a tilt or two at psychology," as hinted at by Miss Rives?

Both the picture and the poem inspire to better the condition of the downtrodden; to restore the light to that darkened brain; to bring back the life that can know both hope and grief—a life that can feel, that can sympathize, that can resume again the upward looking. Is it not a false philosophy that would teach the enlightenment of the twentieth century that because there can be found a sort of happiness in the ignorant, downtrodden burden bearer of the world, he must be allowed to stay ignorant and downtrodden, if not kept so?

"What to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?"

For, as Miss Rives says, "the worker knows nothing of those things about which the author of 'The Man with the Hoe' writes so passionately." We are thus left to "suppose" that she would have him continue to know nothing of them. Let us then close our schools, and put a stop to the spread of "advanced education," for unless we do we may find others than Millet and Markham becoming so "morbidly impressionable and introspective" that their sufferings and struggles will draw too severely on our sympathies. Is there no such thing as adding to the happiness of an individual by bettering his condition? Must we feel no sympathy for this man with the hoe because one class of people is as happy as another? It seems to be the fad with some to inveigh against very much education on the part of the masses. They say it would only tend to make them discontented with "their lot." Do they not realize that to be discontented with one's "lot" is the surest way to set on foot means of bettering it? The dog and the cat apparently are contented with their lot, and are quite as happy as many people; but would that be a very good argument why people should have no higher aims than a cat and dog life?

"The Man with the Hoe" certainly was meant to teach more of a generous humane lesson than Miss Rives has gathered from it.

HARRIS A. CORELL.

New York, May 27, 1899.

Inarticulate and Yet Tragic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Miss Rives's letter calls for some comment. She attributes the sympathy for the laboring man shown by Millet in his "Man with a Hoe" and by Prof. Markham in his fine poem on the picture to the "overrefined and sensitised feelings" of "our artistic folk." But is not this doing an injustice to our time? Were the feelings of Moses overrefined when he took pity on the brickmakers of Egypt, and were David and Isaiah suffering from a fin de siècle malaise when they cried out against social injustice? And how was it with the Gracchi in the best period of Roman vigor, and with Lycurgus and Agis in the palmy days of Sparta? This "modern tendency among our artistic folk," as your correspondent terms it, is not altogether new, and the men who yielded to it in ages past occupy a decent place in history.

But, we are told, the workman is "uncomplaining." If this were true it would prove nothing. Horses are uncomplaining, and yet we go on organizing Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The slaves of the South were uncomplaining, and yet we honor their liberators. Surely your correspondent has quite missed the point of Millet's picture and Markham's verses if she does not see that the very inarticulateness of the man's woes is the culminating feature of the tragedy. But as a matter of fact the farming population is not satisfied. If any one doubts it let him read "Main Traveled Roads," by Hamlin Garland, who knows from experience what he describes. Or if he wishes to hear from the European peasant, let him get Bondareff's book "Work According to the Bible," which has been translated into English and French. Bondareff was an uneducated Russian serf and peasant. Here is an extract from his volume: "We are poor by your riches, and you rich by our poverty. O rich men, have mercy upon us! How many thousands of years you have been galloping on our backs like a runaway horse! You have long since torn us flesh from bone. The bread that you eat is our body; the wine that you drink is our blood. There is nothing more wicked, more infamous, than bread produced by others' labor; nothing more holy, more salutary, than the bread of one's own toil. And yet, nevertheless, you load men with burdens grievous to be borne, and you yourselves touch them not with one of your fingers." (See The Arena, January, 1897.)

That last sentence has a familiar sound and reminds me of a "workman" of Galilee who was not "uncomplaining" and who said some ugly things about the rich which I hardly dare to quote in such good society.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 27, 1899.

Why They Do Not Feel It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Hattie Erminie Rives, in your issue of May 27, has, much to my gratification, some words of praise for the poem, "The Man With the Hoe," and I quite agree with her that these unfortunates, of which the poet's subject is a type, do not feel their miseries as keenly as the artists and authors who portray their degradation. But why? They have been crushed too low to prize the liberties they have lost. They have ceased to feel. I watched the faces of lead, a thousand or more, that came pouring out of the shops, at noonday, in a manufacturing town. Nearly all of those toilers were silent. I was the only one heard to laugh aloud. But few smiles, and those very smiles made the faces all the sadder. I have studied and brooded much on the subject during the last twelve years, and I freely say that my country's future looks dark indeed to me. Four or five years ago I became convinced that trouble was brewing, but when I mentioned this to others they generally scoffed. Since then I have discovered a great change in public sentiment, especially within the last two years. I have interviewed not only wage-earners, but also farmers and other members of the middle class, and, to draw them out, I have made the remark, "We shall have civil war next." I can safely say that three out of four—some of them those who had previously scoffed at me—quickly answered, "You are right!" None pretend to say when, where, or how, but they speak in positive tones. As one, a bright, well-informed, young man, said, "I have no more doubt of it than that I am sitting before you." All seem to feel the coming storm in the air. In this connection I quote the last stanza of Prof. Markham's excellent poem:

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?

Allow me, Mr. Editor, a word on a different topic. I wish it could be possible for you to publish some of the best parodies on Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," notably Labouchère's. The extracts furnished by Albert E. McKay, in your issue of May 27, have whetted my appetite for more.

JAMES W. FITCH.

Uncasville, Conn., May 29, 1899.

LADY LOUISA STUART.

Memories of Her Long Life—Her Correspondence with Sir Walter Scott.*

Lady Louisa Stuart, the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Bute, was born in 1757, and died within a few days of the completion of her ninety-fourth year in 1851. The Earl of Bute was Prime Minister at the beginning of the reign of George III., and retired from public life in 1763. During her younger days Lady Louisa seems to have led a secluded life, and as it is explained this threw her upon her own resources, one of them being the habit of composition both in prose and verse, and this "began at a very early age." When the proper time had come Lady Louisa made her début in London society.

In 1792 her father died, and after the death of her mother in 1794 Lady Louisa settled in a house in Gloucester Place, where she continued her residence till her death. The quiet and retired habits of her youth continued through her long life. She certainly was a woman of a superior mind, and gradually "became the centre of a select circle of intimate friends." Strange to say, few of these friends knew of her literary efforts. Even what she wrote was unknown to her family. Lady Louisa seemed to have yielded to the prejudices of her times, which were opposed to a woman's appearing in print, "for in her early days," writes the Hon. James Home, the editor, "it was considered a loss of caste for a woman of good position in society to write for publication."

How far Lady Louisa may have been possessed of this idea may be found in her introductory preface to her "Fairies' Frolic":

> A certain portion of knowledge is more generally diffused among women, and men are inclined rather to wonder when they do not find it in a lady than to stand astounded when they do. Authoresses are likewise become too abundant to be either worshipped as divinities on one side, or ranked with learned pigs and bullinches on the other. You still hear the epithet blue-stocking, but it is uttered playfully, not in rancor and scorn, unless by those below the average height of sense and information. In my time it was a bitter reproach with some, resented as bitterly by others, according to the company you fell into. The set at whom it was principally leveled made head boldly against their maligners by gathering together all who had literary talents, pretended to them or admired them, in select parties sacred to rational conversation alone—that is, without cards, dancing, or music. I am afraid this was not always productive of what Pope describes, in a line which they were particularly fond of quoting, "The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

In Lady Louisa's writings the most curious example has for title "Some Accounts of John Duke of Argyll and His Family." This memoir has been twice privately printed. Lady Louisa wrote with a free hand, and, though she eluded the gros mot, often came perilously near it. The Duke of Argyll married a very coarse, ignorant, but honest and virtuous woman. Jane Warburton, the future Duchess, could not spell, and some of the letters she wrote are in the style, manner, and orthography of a servant girl. That is an immensely clever thing Lady Mary Wortley wrote: "Women see men with their ears." The Duke of Argyll was a famous soldier, used, so Lady Louisa writes, to the ways of the camp. His Grace "believed scarcely any woman virtuous." So when he made love to Jane Warburton he was surprised to find his gallant advances repulsed. The Duke was already married, but when his wife died he took Jane for his spouse. Lady Louisa tells the whole story of the courtship in an amusing manner, in keeping with the tone of the last century. What is of the greatest value in the volume is the correspondence between Lady Louisa and Walter Scott. The editor writes that "the most interesting of those letters not hitherto published are now given from the originals at Abbotsford, and the editor takes this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Maxwell Scott for her generous permission."

Sir Walter held Lady Louisa in the highest respect, as may be learned from Lockhart's "Life," and she "was one of the few to whom he intrusted the secret of 'The Waverley Novels.'"

Writing of the marriages arranged beforehand, where the man or woman had nothing to say, and the family everything, Lady Louisa rather inclines toward them, and introduced Richardson, as siding with her:

> Consult, indeed, an author of much later date, one certainly not too well versed in the manners of high life, one whose theme and object it was to treat of love—Richardson, I mean, the great father of modern novels—Richardson himself cannot help betraying an evident predilection for matches thus soberly settled. In No. 97 of The Rambler (written by him) you find his beau-ideal of a matrimonial transaction carried on exactly as it ought to be. The young man can see the young woman only at church, where her beauty and pious demeanor win his heart. He applies to her parents through a mutual friend; they acquaint her with his offer; she is all resignation to their will, for perhaps (mark the perhaps) she has seen him at church likewise. Then it proceeds: "Her relations applaud her for her duty; friends meet, points are adjusted, delightful perturbations, hopes, and a few lovers' fears fill up the vacant space, till an interview is granted."

In plain English, the two persons concerned have never exchanged a single syllable in their lives till they meet as an affianced couple. And this he calls marrying for love! Brush away all the fine words, and how far it differs from Dr. Johnson's scheme of people being paired by the Chancellor I leave you to determine.

This is the way things were managed at the close of the last century when a young man of rank and fortune insisted on marrying a ballet dancer. A Mr. Mackenzie of the bluest blood was madly in love with the Barberini a famous danseuse of the period, who counted the King of Prussia, the Great Fritz, among her friends, since a portrait of the Barberini once hung in the Potsdam Palace. Family pride brought about the measures as Lady Louisa tells it:

> On these occasions relations and guardians are sad, troublesome people. My uncle's uncle, Archibald, Duke of Argyll, such another cool, considerate person as his future self, instead of feeling due pride in the connection, or leaving "a man of his age" to secure his own happiness, officiously took measures to disturb it. Though the lovers were to be united far off, at Venice, where they hoped they might defy his authority, yet, having long hands, and putting many irons in the fire, he discovered that, before the lady executed her present plans of aggrandizement, she had signed articles binding herself to dance that Winter at the Berlin Theatre. This being ascertained, his friend Lord Hyndford, then our Ambassador in Prussia, easily induced that Court to demand of the Venetian Government that she should be compelled to fulfill her engagement. Accordingly she was arrested by order of the Senate, and, on the very day fixed for her marriage, sent off under a guard to Germany.

The Barberini found consolation, and married another man, who turned out to be a scamp:

> Then the danseuse availed herself of Frederick's favor to some purpose, when she found she had been entrapped into becoming the wife of a needy impostor. On her representing to him what were the circumstances of her marriage, his Majesty stretched forth his iron sceptre, supreme over law and gospel, to annul it as fraudulent, banished the sharper, and soon after made (or at least sanctioned) a match for her with a subject of his own, a gentleman by birth. As a Prussian lady she passed the rest of her life in good repute and comfort.

Titled people, in her time, according to Lady Louisa, were very fond of practical jokes, and the Dukes of Cumberland and York, and their coteries, carried out this coarse fun to an extreme degree:

> The most innocent of their pastimes consisted of practical jokes played on each other, and, if possible, on some luckless stranger of an age and character to render such pleasantry an affront. This man saw his bed sink through the floor just as he was stepping into it; that was awakened before day by a sluice of cold water from the ceiling. The ancient women started out of closets to catch the ladies at their toilets; the ladies stole and hid necessary parts of the gentlemen's dress in revenge. Mr. Wedderburne, afterward Chancellor, passing near one of these enchanted castles when going the circuit, thought it proper to pay his duty to the King's brother, and was received with much civility in secret with exultation, for he and his wife were fresh game, of the right breed. But a fearful figure in a white sheet appearing in the middle of their bedchamber, which, upon examining it, he found full of trap-doors, he took Mrs. Wedderburne away betimes next morning, without the ceremony of bidding his Royal Highness farewell. Among the motley tribe of gamblers, jockeys, boon companions, fiddlers, singers, and writers of good (i. e., infamous) songs who enlivened this illustrious association, Foote, the famous mimic and wit, held an eminent place, and paid no less than one of his limbs for the honor. He rode very ill; therefore it was an excellent joke to mount him upon a vicious horse, declared gentle enough to carry any lady. The animal threw him, as might be expected; and the surgeons could save his life only by instantly cutting off a leg which he had fractured in a horrible manner. However, the accident made his fortune: since the Duke, feeling some compunction on the occasion, engaged the King to give him the patent of the little theatre in the Haymarket, the source of his future affluence.

The Blue Stocking sisterhood is thus described:

> The only bluestocking meetings which I myself ever attended were those at Mrs. Walsingham's and Mrs. Montagu's. Too frequent the latter, however, was to drink at the fountain-head; for although Miss Monckton, (now old Lady Corke), Mrs. Thrale, Lady Herries, gave similar parties, Mrs. Montagu eclipsed them all. Nor was she a common character. Together with a superabundance of vanity—vanity of that happy, conceited, comfortable kind—disturbed by no uneasy doubts or misgivings, which keeps us in constant good-humor with ourselves, and consequently with everything else—she had quick parts, great vivacity, no small share of wit, a competent portion of learning, considerable fame as a writer, a large fortune, a fine house, and an excellent cook. Observe the climax, for it is not unintentional: the cook may be the only one of the powers I have enumerated who could carry on the war single-handed. Thus endowed, she was acquainted with almost all persons of note or distinction. She paid successful court to all authors, artists, critics, orators, lawyers, and clergy of high reputation; she graciously received and protected all their minor brethren who paid court to her; she attracted all travelers and tourists; she made entertainments for all Ambassadors, sought out all remarkable foreigners, (especially if men of letters;) nay, she occasionally exhibited a few of the very fine exclusive set themselves, at whom her less worldly visitants, country or college genluses, with nothing but a book in their pockets, were glad to have an opportunity of gazing.

As to love, Lady Louisa philosophizes in this way:

> Mme. de Staël has justly said that love is but an episode (she might have added an insignificant one) in the life of a man; the whole poem, the main story in that of a woman. And whether it be love commonly so called, or friendship, or maternal, or filial, or sisterly affection, no one can deny that some affection, something belonging to the heart, influences female conduct and fills far more than it does. What goes by the name of that organ is woman's vulnerable part, the defenseless side of her citadel. I do not say this in censure of men; I barely state a fact which the expression in daily use, unmanned, will certify. But such as men and women were created, such, I presume, is (in a certain sense) what they ought to be. Why has not man a microscopic eye? For this plain reason—man is not a fly. Why has not he (generally speaking) feelings that melt his resolution, impede his exertion, weaken his reason, combat his interest, overpower his prudence? For this plain reason—he is not a woman. Were it otherwise, how could the business of the world be carried on? How a single step be taken in public life?

This extract from a letter of Sir Walter Scott's to Lady Louisa Stuart, written from Edinburgh, with the date Feb. 7, 1826, is touching. Sir Walter begins "Were I to say I was indifferent to losing a large portion of a hard-earned fortune, I should lie in my throat, and a very stupid lie it would be considered":

> But yet it is inconceivable to myself how little I feel myself care about it, and how much I scandalize the grave looks and grasps of the hand and extremity scenes which my friends treat me to to the tune of a Grecian chorus, exclaiming about gods and fates, and lamenting poor Philgarlick enjoy his distress all the while.
>
> Every person interested, so far as I yet know, are disposed to acquiesce in measures by which they will be at no distant period completely satisfied. We shall only have to adopt some measure of economy of no very frightful nature, and which we meditated at any rate, for the number of visitors made Abbotsford very untenable during the Autumn months. Now, those who get in must bring battering cannon, for no billet-doux will blow open the gates, come from whom it may. My children are all well provided for, so that I have not that agonizing feeling, and we have ample income for ourselves. I am ashamed to think of it, and mention it as a declension, knowing so many Generals and Admirals who would be glad to change fortunes with me. My land remains with me, being settled on my son, and I look round and round and do not see one domestic comfort abridged, though I shall willingly lay down some points of parade of servants and equipage and expensive form, (which I always detested,) and all the rout of welcoming strange folks, which my age, advancing a little, and the want of my sons to do honors, made very annoying last season. I have everything else—my walks, my plantations, my dogs great and small, my favorite squire, my Highland pony, my plans, my hopes, and my quiet thoughts.

From Abbotsford, April 13, 1826, Sir Walter writes most cheerfully:

> My own affairs assume every day a more comfortable aspect. My chief and only subject of impatience is the regret that requires people to wait a little for their due so far as I have been involved in the misfortunes of others. But my agent John Gibson, whom four or five years since recommended to Lord Montagu, has done among the booksellers more in a few weeks than I have done in many years. He has sold the impending work of Woodcote for £8,000 and upwards, and has similar offers for my sketch of Napoleon. If these hold, a year or two's labor will place me in the happy alternative called statu quo. But I am very easy about that matter so long as I see the speedy prospect of getting rid of debt. I feel much like my friend John Hookham Frere, whom they could not get out of the lazaretto at the expiry of quarantine. I could not help telling said John Gibson that if he would maintain my settlement, which is very comfortable, in the present style and leave me my pleasant walks at Abbotsford I would, to chuse, remain as I now am, with every rational and many irrational wants supplied, and let the rest go to Colin Tampon, as the French song says.

Lady Louisa gives Sir Walter some of her literary experiences, and her deductions are excellent:

> I am lately returned from a friend's house where these prefaces have been devoured by man, woman, and child. One evening after they were finished, a book was wanting to be read aloud, and what you said of Mackenzie made the company choose the "Man of Feeling," though some apprehended it would prove too affecting. However, we began. I, who was the reader, had not seen it for several years, the rest did not know it at all. I am afraid I perceived a sad change in it, or myself, which was more, an eminent affecter failed. Nobody cried, and at some of the passages, the touches that I used to think so exquisite—oh dear! they laughed. I thought we should never have got over Harley's walking down to breakfast with his shoe-buckle in his hand.
>
> Yet, I remember so well its first publication, my mother and sisters crying over it, dwelling upon it with rapture! And when I read it, as I was a girl of fourteen not yet versed in sentiment, I had a secret dread I should not cry enough to gain the credit of proper sensibility. This circumstance has led me to reflect on the alterations of taste produced by time. What we call the taste of the age, in books as in anything else, naturally influences more or less those who belong to that age, who converse with the world and are swayed by each other's opinions. But how comes it to affect those who are as yet of no age, the very young, who go to an author fresh, and, if one may say so, stand in the shoes of his first original readers? What instinct makes them judge so differently? In my youth Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloise" was the book that all mothers prohibited, and all daughters longed to read; therefore somehow or other it was read, and were not the better for it, if they had a grain of romance in their composition. Well! I know a young person of very strong feelings, one "of imagination all compact," all eagerness and enthusiasm; she lately told me she had been trying to read the "Nouvelle Héloise," but it tired and disgusted her, so she threw it by unfinished. I was heartily glad to hear it, but I own a good deal surprised, for if she, the same she, had lived fifty years ago, she would have been intoxicated and bewildered and cried her eyes out.

How fine is this story of Sir Walter Scott's, as he tells it to Lady Louisa:

> I was always a willing listener to tales of broil and battle and bubub of every kind, and now I look back on it, I think what a godsend I must have been while a boy to the old Trojans of 1745, nay, 1715, who used to frequent my father's house, and who knew as little as I did for what market I was laying up the raw materials of their oft-told tales. My choice friend was a certain Alaster Stuart of Inverna-gyle, a leader of no ignoble portion of your ladyship's royal clan of the Stuarts, namely, of Appine, which he led on many a bloody day. I shall never forget one of his answers to me, as I suppose, aetoug ten years old, and seated on his knee, listened to his warlike exploits, of which he was no loath narrator. "O, Inver, (this was his familiar and pet name in the family,) will you tell me if you were ever afraid?" "Troth, Gurdie mavourneen," (Walter, my darling,) said the old man, "the first time I gaed into action, when I saw the redcoats rank opposite to us and our people put up their bonnets to say a bit prayer, and then scrug their bonnets down over their een and set forward like bulls, driving each other on and beginning to fire their guns and draw their broadswords, I would have given any man a thousand merk to insure me I was not run away."

Here is a remarkable letter of Lady Louisa's to Lady Montagu, the date of which is November, 1835, and written some two years after Sir Walter Scott's death:

> I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love, so beautifully touched upon in the "Life." You will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother, the only daughter of a Sir Gilbert Stewart. Her husband, mentioned, you know, in one of the prefaces to "Marmion," came forward in the handsomest manner, on the failure of Constable, with an offer of £50,000. Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage he withdrew his waking thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the "Lady of the Lake." He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and I recollect spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed in a dream. * * * The Mimosa lines in "Marmion" were certainly applied to Sir William Forbes, son of the good Sir William, at the time of its publication, when I carried it to Mr. Alison's, and read it to the family.
>
> In the appendix are printed the "Fairies' Frolic" and "The Diamond Robe; or, the Mania," which are rather long and elaborate stories in verse.

*LADY LOUISA STUART. Selections from her Manuscripts. Edited by the Hon. James Home. New York and London: Harper Brothers.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 5.—A most melancholy document is the letter which the Secretary of the Authors' Club has addressed to all persons who propose to have any dealings with publishers. The letter is a criticism of the form of contract with authors, which the Publishers' Association has drawn up, and it shows that the author who signs such a contract will deliver himself completely into the hands of the publisher. It is impossible to gainsay the justice of Mr. Thring's (the Secretary's) criticism. The form of contract has in some respects a specious air of fairness, but it is utterly one-sided. A shorter form of contract might read: "I, A. B., author of such and such works, hereby, for value received, grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over to C. D., publisher, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular my property and estate, both real and personal, including my physical body and immortal soul." Such an assignment would be in effect almost precisely the same that the publishers would seek to effect by their form of contract. It is the calm, complete way in which Mr. Thring demonstrates the true character of the publishers' form of contract that makes his letter melancholy. It certainly is extremely sad to find that intelligent and honest publishers are ready to convert authors into bond slaves. At the same time the letter is not without a certain sardonic humor, which makes it very readable. That it will have any practical results I very much doubt. Authors of established reputation can make their own terms with publishers, and therefore need have nothing to do with this form of contract. On the other hand, the new author will be glad to get into print on any terms, and will consent to anything the publisher may demand of him.

The announcement that Mark Twain intends to write a book to contain portraits of every one whom he has met, and to be published one hundred years after his death, has received a great deal of attention, nearly all of the papers, from The Spectator down, having devoted leading articles to the scheme. The plan of publishing a book after the disappearance of the entire generation to which the author belongs is by no means new. If, then, there is no novelty in Mark Twain's alleged scheme, why treat it with so much attention? For one, I very much doubt if Mark Twain has the slightest intention of writing a book which is not to be published until a hundred years after his death, if for no other reason than the fact that, owing to his scrupulous honesty in paying the debts of the publishing firm of which he was a silent partner, he now needs all the money that his pen can bring in. The alleged book of portraits will either appear during the time that the copyright thereof remains in force or it will never appear at all. No one seems to have thought that possibly the whole story is only one of Mark Twain's jokes. Whether it is or not, it has already proved a capital advertisement for him, of which I am heartily glad, for no man ever deserved success more thoroughly than Mark Twain.

Mr. Wells may congratulate himself on the faults which most of the critics have found in his new book, "When the Sleeper Wakes." It is a proof that he arrived at the point where his merits are so widely recognized that they need no emphasis, and criticism is compelled to concern itself with his errors. No one denies that the book is extremely interesting, and, as a whole, extremely clever. No one can deny that it is already very popular and is certain to have an enormous sale. On the other hand, the weak points of the book have been carefully pointed out. Mr. Wells is asked why the people of his London built houses of enormous height, when, owing to the abandonment of agriculture, real estate in the suburbs of London must have been exceedingly cheap and space was nearly annihilated by airships. Other questions of the same sort are asked, and Mr. Wells might find it difficult to answer them. Nobody noticed when his "War of the Worlds" was published that he had provided the Martians with what he called "handling machines," for the reason that the Martians, being mere masses of pulp, could handle nothing. In which case, who made the handling machines for them? However, Mr. Wells can afford to smile at the faults that are found with his story. It will certainly add to his reputation, and no one can compare it with his "Time Machine," the book that first brought him into notice, without recognizing that he has made a great advance in authorship. I am sorry to say that Mr. Wells, though he is better than he was at one time last year, is still very far from well. He ought to do no work whatever for at least two years, but he will probably continue to work while he has the strength. He is not the sort of man to whom rest is an attractive word.

Mr. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness," which was published in Blackwood's Magazine, was mentioned in Mr. Wells's book as one of the few stories of the Victorian era which had survived until "the sleeper woke." If there are two story writers of the present day who are sure of immortality, Mr. Conrad is one of them. I am almost ashamed again to mention "The Nigger of the Narcissus"— or "Children of the Sea," as I believe it is called in America—but that book will live as long as "Tom Cringle's Log." It is a slighter work than the immortal "log," but an infinitely greater one. It is not as most people imagine a work of fiction. It is literally true in every detail. Even the name of the ship has not been changed. Mr. Conrad knew the Nigger of the Narcissus on board the Narcissus, and the book is simply a photographic picture of her voyage home from Bombay.

Mr. Conrad is, as every one must perceive who reads his books, a sailor, and has been the master of a British ship. He writes out of the experience of years spent at sea and among the islands of Malaysia. He does not invent, he merely records. But the man has also the soul of the true poet, and his realism is tinted with poetic hues. Mr. Conrad is a Pole by birth and ancestry, and if you read his "Outcast of the Islands" you will catch the rhythm and pathos of Chopin.

That remarkable man Mr. Guy Boothby, who, like an expert conjurer, usually keeps three or four serials in the air at the same time, and publishes a new novel every six months, has made his usual financial success with his last book, "Pharos the Egyptian." It is the sort of story which pleases that large part of the public which asks for a story and nothing more. Mr. Boothby has genuine ability, but he resolutely puts it aside while he turns out his pot-boilers. It is a pity that he discards all effort after anything but speed on composition. I picked up a copy of Chambers's Journal the other day in which Mr. Boothby has a serial. The heroine is a Russian girl named Miss Petrovich, and her father is another Russian, whose name ends in "ski." Now "Petrovich" means the son of Peter and could never be the name of a Russian girl. The daughter of Peter might be called "Petrowna," but never "Petrovich." And Mr. Boothby ought to know that "ski" is a Polish and not a Russian termination. Has he never read his Tolstoi and his Turgenieff?

Miss Fiona Macleod has published a rather grieved and pathetic letter, in which she denies that she is any of the men or women with whom she has been identified. This is all very well. We can accept Miss Macleod's denial that she is neither Smith nor Brown nor Robinson, but will she deny that she is one of the several varieties of Andrew Lang? However, Miss Macleod has a clear right to preserve her disguise so long as she is pleased so to do, and the discussion as to her identity ought now to be put aside.

Mr. Robert Barr, who has the good fortune to be a Scotchman, a Canadian, and an American rolled into one, is hard at work at a new novel, which is nearly finished. Mr. Barr lives in a beautiful house on the very top of the highest hill in Surrey. In fair weather he can see the sea, and at his feet are spread out three or four English counties. Any man could write with such a view before his eyes, and I firmly believe that if Mr. Barr were to place a hand organ on his veranda it would begin to play of its own accord in sheer gladness of heart. Though perhaps a hand organ has no heart, which would explain the way in which it lends itself to the torture of helpless men and women with nerves.

Mr. Barr's books are well known in America, and their brightness and cleverness are fully recognized. But to read Mr. Barr's books is by no means a fully satisfactory way of knowing him. He is without exception the most brilliant conversationalist I have ever known. In the course of an hour's chat he will waste more wit and humor than would make the fortune of the stenographer who should copy and steal it. I have often wondered why some enterprising literary sneak thief does not make a reputation and fortune by stealing other men's brains with a phonograph. If when I spend an afternoon with Mr. Barr I could carry a concealed phonograph and steal his conversation, I would only have to publish it under my own name to become one of the great humorists of the day. Some of these days the phonograph "fiend" will become as common as the kodak fiend, and men and women who say anything worth printing will constantly find that their good things have been stolen by the secret phonographer, and sold to publishing "fences."

Mr. Morley Roberts has nearly ready a South African novel. He is unfortunately in bad health just at present. He went to South Africa in search of local color and returned with an African fever, which goes to show that it is always safer for a man to imagine his local color than to go in search of it. If a novelist cannot describe South Africa perfectly without ever leaving London, it is clear that he has not imagination enough to write a good novel.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. have begun the issue of a series of sixpenny novels. The first issue has the very great merit of being printed in large, clear type. Hitherto publishers of cheap books have steadily refused to print them in type large enough to be read by an ordinary pair of eyes. They have apparently taken the ground that if a man wanted to read a sixpenny book he ought to be punished by blindness. If there has been any sale whatever for sixpenny novels in the past there ought to be a tremendous sale for sixpenny novels in readable type. Publishers have always been tyrants. For many years they insisted that no man should read a novel unless it was issued in three volumes at thirty shillings. Every one not connected with the publishing caste would have preferred six-shilling novels in one volume, but the publishers refused to yield so long as resistance was possible. It must have been evident to them at any time during the last thirty years that there would be an enormous sale for well-printed sixpenny novels, but they have refused to give them to us so long as they could possibly induce us to ruin our eyes over sixpenny books in microscopic print. Some scientific man ought to make a study of the mental and moral peculiarities of the publisher. It would be more interesting and more valuable than half the books on the nature and habits of four-footed animals.

Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald" has been published in book form, but no one seems to be aware that it was published in book form in America many years ago. We were first told that it was a posthumous novel that had never seen the light in any shape. It is now admitted that it was originally published as a serial in The Dublin University Magazine. By and by it will be admitted that it was published in America thirty years ago, and after that most people will finally come to the conclusion that it was never worth publishing in any shape. It is certainly one of Lever's poorest novels, and bears all the marks of having been written merely as a potboiler.

Mr. Louis Becke has just issued a new volume of South Sea stories. It is called "Ridan the Devil, and Other Stories." Mr. Becke knows the South Sea, and he has genius. Nobody who reads this volume can doubt either of these assertions. His stories are curiously unequal, some of them being admirable as stories and others being little more than incidents painted with vast elaboration. However, the book is a notable one. With the exception of Stevenson, Mr. Becke is the only man who infallibly can carry us on his magic carpet to the islands of the Pacific. I do not forget Conrad, but Conrad deals with Malaysia instead of Polynesia, and between the Malay and the Polynesian there is as much difference as between the Chinese and the Japanese.

Mme. Sarah Grand's new novel is to be called, so it is said, simply "Petticoat." Of course, Mme. Grand has a right to select her own titles, and if she prefers to name her books after feminine articles of dress there is no one who can prevent her from so doing. But has she consulted those eminently modest people the Smiths? Will they consent to place on their book stalls a book with such a shocking title as "Petticoat"? Only the other day they decided that a book entitled "God Is Love" was improper, and surely they will never be willing to sully their stalls with Mme. Grand's "Petticoat." Besides, if a concession should be made to Mme. Grand in regard to this one book, who can tell what the result may be. If the author can entitle one book "Petticoat," what is to prevent her from entitling the next "Stockings," and is it not possible that either Mme. Grand or some of her imitators may before long insist upon calling a book "G—rt—rs"? This may prove to be a very serious matter, and the Smiths will be wise if they take at the very outset a determined stand against the naming of novels after the more esoteric articles of feminine dress.

Mr. Max Beerbohm's new volume of essays, entitled, "More," is clever and exasperating. Mr. Beerbohm has made himself objectionable to very many people, but it is impossible to deny that he is witty and that he knows how to write. That so clever a man should deliberately seek notoriety by posing as the most impertinent man in England is a pity. The late Oscar Wilde was the original inventor of this method of seeking notoriety, and Mr. Beerbohm ought to be above imitating any one. Instead of doing work that would be in all ways thoroughly worthy of his abilities, Mr. Beerbohm prefers to attract our attention by his extreme impudence. The result is that the public looks upon him as an impudent boy, who richly deserves to be spanked, rather than as the cleverest essayist of the day. A reputation thus made will cling. Mr. Beerbohm in the years to come may do excellent work, but the public will never take him seriously. He will always be thought of as the bad boy of contemporary literature. It is a pity, for Mr. Beerbohm is capable of doing work such as no other writer of the day can do.

Among the younger men Mr. Pett Ridge is steadily growing. He began as an imitator of Mr. Anstey. His sketches in dialogue were modeled slavishly after those of Mr. Anstey in Punch, and clever as they were, the fact that they were imitations was seriously against them. But in his later work Mr. Pett Ridge has taken a line of his own, and has succeeded brilliantly. His last book has, I hear, been as great a success in America as it has been here, and I am sure it deserved it. He is just now publishing a seriel story in To-day. I have read only one installment of it, but I was surprised at the merit of it. The two chapters that I read were far and away the best thing that Mr. Pett Ridge has yet done, and I shall be surprised if the book when it finally appears does not greatly enhance his reputation. Nobody seems to have heard of it, for To-day, since its successive abandonment by Jerome and by Barry Pain has become rather a place for the concealment of stories than for their publication.

Mr. George Moore does not like Mr. Kipling, and, as Mr. Moore always has the courage of his prejudices, he has freely expressed his persuasion that Mr. Kipling is a hideous blot on the civilization of the century. People always say that Mr. Moore has no sense of humor, but could any humorist have said anything funnier than that Kipling is a hideous blot? When Mr. George Moore arises in his wrath to denounce some great wrong which rankles in his soul, he usually displays an amount of humor that would make his fortune as a humorist were he conscious of its existence.

Mr. Moore delivered his estimate of Kipling at a dinner in honor of Mr. Yeats, the new Irish poet and dramatist. Mr. Yeats is a true poet, though I doubt if he is so very much superior to Shakespeare as Mr. Moore insists that he is. However, there is no doubt that he has written a good play, and that some of his verses are distinctly original and beautiful. But his first duty is to quarrel with Mr. Moore. So long as Mr. Moore makes after-dinner speeches in his praise and incidentally points out the enormous inferiority of such men as Shakespeare and Kipling, the public will refuse to take Mr. Yeats seriously. A poet might succeed, even if he had all of Dr. Doyle's six concentrated critics in opposition to him, but no man can hope to succeed if he has the active support of Mr. George Moore. I wish that this were not so. For Mr. George Moore's genius I have a profound admiration. In the days when other men ridiculed him I believed in him, and foresaw the day when he would write "Esther Waters" and thereby place himself in the very front rank of English novelists. But he is such a preposterously wrong-headed man when he writes of contemporary authors! His friends ought to keep him under close restraint and never permit him to make a speech or to write a line except when writing a novel.

Mr. Cable's new book, "Strong Hearts," is selling well on this side, and is praised by the six consolidated critics of The Bookman, and by other critics also. Some of it seems to me to be worthy of Mr. Cable at his best, and that is saying a great deal. The man who wrote the "Grandissimes" had the divine spark of genius, although he afterward wrote certain things that some of his warmest admirers found tedious and uninteresting. I fancy that Mr. Cable came under literary influences that induced him to turn up the wrong path for a time. The moment he goes back to the manner and matter of his earlier work he becomes simply delightful.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Conrad is, as every one must perceive who ' in The Dublin University Magazine. By and by it ' comes simply delightful.

W. L. ALDEN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"J. P. M.," who wishes to obtain Cranch's version of the "Aeneid" and Pope and Bryant's translations of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," should inquire of Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, or at almost any large book store. C. P. Cranch's "Aeneids of Virgil," translated into English blank verse, was published in Boston in 1872, and may be had direct from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who, we believe, are the present publishers.

The value in money of Chateaubriand's "Génie de Christianisme" and of Napoleon Roussel's "Les Nations Catholiques et les Nations Protestants," about which Mrs. George W. Gilbert of 149 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, inquires, is slight. Can some of THE REVIEW's readers tell our correspondent something about the author of "Les Nations Catholiques," &c.? The book was published in 1854.

The Lady's Magazine, London, 1793, which is in the possession of A. G. Cook of 103 Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J., is interesting, but has little value.

We recently printed poem called "Beautiful Hands," which several readers had sent in answer to "Franklin," who asked about a poem bearing that title. "L. H. W.," however, writes from Pittsburg, inclosing another poem entitled "Beautiful Hands."

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small,
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
More beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Tho' heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on
That children might be glad.
I almost weep, as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feeble now;
For time and pain have left their mark
On hand and heart and brow.
Alas! alas! The nearing time,
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
These hands shall folded be.

But oh! beyond this shadowy damp,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of glory bear.
Where crystal streams thro' endless years,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

—ANON.

From Saratoga Springs B. F. Mix sends this communication: "In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I find that St. Luke is supposed to be the founder of the Accademia de San Luca, which was founded in A. D. 1800. The Bible Dictionary, by William Smith, LL. D., says that St. Luke probably died a martyr between A. D. 75 and A. D. 100. Knowing he was one with St. Paul, I do not know how to reconcile the dates."

Albert E. Medway of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, asks for the name of the author, together with the full quotation of the following lines:

We gather shells from day to day,
Then die and leave them on the shore.

"A Subscriber," who is in search of the old magazine called The New York Museum, may find it at the Lenox Library.

"U. F. I." writes from Ansonia, Conn.: "Please ask your contributors to publish a list of the best ten or twenty books for a fire company. This class of people do not wish too heavy reading."

According to Foley's "American Authors," Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H.") was the translator of "Bathmendi: a Persian Tale. Translated for the Children from the French." Boston, 1887. This is in answer to "A. M. H." "A Denver admirer of 'H. H.'"

The interesting communication that follows was received from "N. B. F." of Baltimore: 1. What work of Ruskin is considered of greatest value? 2. What work is most read? 3. Is there a publication from which one may learn first editions? Among John Ruskin's greatest works are "Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "Stones of Venice." "Sesame and Lilies" is the most popular of his works and has had the largest sale. There is no special publication devoted to first editions. Slater's "Early Editions," London, Kegan Paul, 1894, gives a list of first editions of English authors of the century and will be found of value. Foley's "American Authors, 1795-1895," Boston, P. K. Foley, 1895, is a very useful book. The bibliographies in Nicoll and Wise's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" are wholly admirable. As for the older authors, Lowndes, Brunet, Corser, and Hazlitt must be made use of. We would suggest that "N. B. F." tell just what "first editions" he is interested in.

H. Jennings Quincy of Pearson, Ga., wishes to secure the life and works of Alexander H. Stephens, of Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, and John C. Calhoun.

Harvey's "Meditations," concerning which a "Constant Reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW" writes, was once highly regarded, but is now neglected. The edition of works which our correspondent possesses has scarcely any value.

A New York "Reader" and "L. M. S." of Atlanta, Ga., have both written in reference to the following lines, asking if they were written by Longfellow:

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead;
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid.

H. A. Harvey of Buffalo wishes to know the name of Mrs. Stowe's first published work. This is probably "The Mayflower; or, Sketches of Scenes and Characters Among the Descendants of the Pilgrims," New York, 1843. It has been said, however, that she compiled and published in 1833 "An Elementary Geography," but little is known about this book, and it may not be in existence.

"A Constant Reader" desires to trace the poem from which these lines are taken:

Thou uncreated, unseen, undefined source of
all life, and fountain of the mind,
Pervading Spirit, whom no eye can trace,
Felt through all time and working in all
space.

The two books asked for by John Greig of 33 Grove Street can be had at any large bookstore.

E. L. Warner would like to find a poem called "The Invocation," the opening lines of which are:

"There is a rest for all things. On still
nights
There is a folding of a million wings—
The swarming honey bees in unknown
woods—
Rest for innumerable nameless things."

The facts in the case of Kipling's "A Fleet in Being," serially published here last year, and issued in book form in London about the first of this year, appear to be as stated by 'K. H. W.' of this city. There seems to have been some dispute between the holders of the American copyright and the London publishers.

First thanking "Another Seeker for Culture" for his appreciative words about the editorial articles and book reviews published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, we would state that The Dial, Chicago, contains very interesting reviews and literary articles—as, for instance, some of the most interesting papers on dramatic subjects. It is hard where there are so many good magazines devoted to book reviews to choose among them, especially as one will be found to be particularly good one month, and another the next; therefore we can only name a few from which selections may be made: The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.50 a year, is one of the oldest of such magazines, being now in its eighteenth volume. This magazine has for its rivals The Bookman, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $2, and The Critic at the same price. The fact that The Bookman contains a good serial novel makes some regard it as the most important of the three; while the most interesting feature of The Critic is the department known as The Lounger, conducted by Miss Gilder. Book News, published monthly by John Wanamaker, is the cheapest of the book reviews, and will be found to cover this subject pretty thoroughly at the moderate price of 50 cents a year.

The Outlook, $3 per annum, is a weekly publication with an illustrated magazine number once a month. An important feature of this magazine is short editorial paragraphs on the important doings of the week—largely political or sociological. Its church news is also valuable, as are the sermons it reprints from time to time. Literature, a weekly journal, published in America by the Harpers at $4 a year, giving as it does so much English matter, is valuable and interesting. But if the writer of the above inquiry wishes to get the cream of the contents of all the journals and magazines at a small outlay we should advise him to subscribe for a magazine like Current Literature or The Living Age. The former, which is published monthly at $3 a year, contains selections from the journals and magazines of the world, in addition to well-written editorial comments, while The Living Age, Boston, published weekly at $6 per year, contains only articles from the foreign reviews. There are countless other good magazines and papers which might be mentioned, but a choice of one or more of these would be found to be very satisfactory.

N. G. W. of Elburn, N. J., will be obliged if W. N. S. of New York will give the title in full of "French Principia," in order that it can be purchased.

Alice B. Tweedy of 712 West End Avenue writes that she has in her library a copy of the Frazer edition of "The Pyramids of Gizeh," of which the copy presented by Dr. Coles to the New Jersey Historical Society and the one in the Lenox Library were said to be the only copies in this country.

"Scholastic" of this city asks which was the first American edition of Tennyson's poems. Roorbach's Bibliotheca Americana, 1820-1852," gives Tennyson's "In Memoriam," "Princess," and "Poems," two volumes, as published by Ticknor & Co., but gives a date to only one—"In Memoriam." This edition of the "Poems," which appeared before October, 1852, was undoubtedly the first in this country. In 1856 Ticknor & Fields published the "Poems" in one volume, and there was a two-volume edition by them in 1862 and another in 1865. Neither of the editions has any great value in money.

"H. W. Lane will find his sought-for words," writes W. N. Ellis of Brooklyn, "in the song 'Hurrah for Old New England,' which the Barker family used to sing. It was published by Ditson, the Boston music publisher."

Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley will find in Bailey's "Festus" the lines she is looking for.

We thank the friends of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who kindly wrote to this effect: M. R. L. of Newtown, Conn., "Essebee," "An Interested Reader," of Baltimore; Grace Reavy of Cohoes, N. Y.; "M. McN." of Baltimore, George P. Lodiam of 8 West Sixteenth Street, this city; Helen T. Clarke, editor of The Housewife, 52 Duane Street, New York; the Bible Study Publishing Company of 21 Bromfield Street, Boston, and Mrs. May Riley Smith of 241 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Smith sends this interesting and suggestive letter:

"Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley will find the quotation to which she refers in 'Festus,' by Philip James Bailey, a poem of some 400 pages, my edition of which is dated 1838. It had then passed its thirtieth edition, and was published by James Miller & Co. (the American edition.)

"The passage containing the sentiment to which Mrs. Kinsley refers may be found on Page 77, where Festus replies to Lucifer:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a
dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He
most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end; that end—
beginning, mean, and end to all things—God.
The dead have all the glory of the world.
Why will we live and not be glorious?
We never can be deathless till we die. It
is the dead win battles. And the breath of
those who through the world drive like a
wedge, tearing earth's empires up, nears
death so close it dims his well-worn scythe.
But no! The brave die never. Being death-
less, they but change their country's arms
for more—their country's heart. Give, then,
the dead their due; it is they who saved us.

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a liberal education in its hints and suggestions; a literary taster and promoter of good appetite in viands artistic for those who have not the time nor taste to select the best things for their own edification. A bound copy from year to year of THE SATURDAY REVIEW would make the best possible volume of reference for one who desires—as who does not?—to know something of everything.

With personal indebtedness for much keen pleasure and genuine profit, believe me yours cordially, MAY RILEY SMITH.

June 9.

"J. H." of Jersey City inquires about a book entitled "The History of Despotism," and about "The Mysteries of London," of which he has a copy that has no title page. The latter-named work was written by George W. M. Reynolds, editor for many years of The London Weekly Miscellany, to which he contributed largely. Among his writing are "The Youthful Imposter," 183—; "Pickwick Abroad," 1839; "Grace Darling," 1839; "Alfred de Rosanne," 1839; "Master Timothy's Bookcase," 1843; "Robert Macaire in England," 1844; "The Mysteries of London," first series, 1845-8, second series, 1848-53; "Faust," 1847; "The Mysteries of the Court of London," 1850, two volumes; "The Steam Packet," 1852, &c. Most of his books, when first republished here, were so widely read that a number of sensational productions bearing his name but not written by him were put upon the market. At his worst, Reynolds was not more sensational than Ainsworth, and was, in fact, a man of considerable talent.

A. D. Keller of this city writes: "Will you please tell me where I can get Miss Broughton's 'The Game and the Candle,' mentioned by Mr. Alden in a recent letter to THE REVIEW, and also what other later books Rhoda Broughton has written? I have read her first books, 'Nancy,' 'Red as a Rose,' &c., published in cheap editions, but have heard of nothing very lately that she has written, and for light reading of a wholesome sort I do not think any one writes more entertainingly."

"The Game and the Candle" was published in April of this year by Macmillan, and may be had, we think, of Macmillan & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, or at any bookstore. Miss Broughton published in 1880 "Betty's Visions," Routledge, London; "Mrs. Smith of Longmans," Routledge, London, and "Dr. Cupid," Bentley, London; in 1890, "Alas," Bentley, London; in 1891, with Elizabeth Bisland, "A Widower Indeed," Osgood, London; in 1892, "Mrs. Fligh," Bentley, London; in 1894, "A Beginner," and in 1897 "Dear Faustina," Bentley, London.

F. E. Frederick writes from the University of Illinois: "I am interested in the Cornwall coast of England, and wish to secure books describing the coast, its people, &c. The town of St. Ives I am particularly interested in." Constance Bushe's "Cornish Coves and Corners," London, Hawkins, 1890, 3s. 6d., has interest, and a useful book is J. J. Daniell's "Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall," Truro, Cornwall, Netherton, 7s. 6d., and of great value is G. C. Boase's "Collectanea Cornbiensia," privately printed in Truro in 1890, but to be had from English book dealers. An extremely helpful book is John Hobson Matthews's "History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack, and Zennor," London, Stock, 1892, 31s. 6d. Sonnenschein calls this "an elaborate work, carefully compiled and triply indexed, full of folk lore, local customs, borough accounts, stories of worthies, contested elections, &c." In fiction Cornwall has been described by the Rev. R. S. Hawker in his "Prose Works," Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1895, 3s. 6d.; by H. D. Lowry, in "Wreckers and Methodists," London, Heinnemann, 1893, 3s. 6d.; by J. H. Pearce, in "Inconsequent Lives," London, Heinnemann, 1893, 5s.; by G. Norway, in "A True Cornish Maid," London, Blackie, 1893, 3s. 6d., and by Dolly Pentreath in "In a Cornish Township with Old Vogue Folk," New York Century Company, 1893, $1.50. The best of Cornish writers is, of course, Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, ("Q.,") author of "Dead Man's Rock," London, Cassell, 1887, 6s. "The Astonishing History of Troy Town," London, Cassell, 1888, 5s.; "The Blue Pavilions," London, Cassell, 1891, 5s.; "I Saw Three Ships," London, Cassell, 1892, 6s.; "Naughts and Crosses," London, Cassell, 1892, 5s.; "The Delectable Duchy," London, Cassell, 1893, 6s.; "Ia," London, Cassell, 1896, 3s. 6d., and "Wandering Heath," New York, Scribner's, 1896, $1.25. "Naughts and Crosses," "The Delectable Duchy," and "Wandering Heath" are collections of short stories, nearly all of which deal with Cornwall. "The Roll Call of the Reef" in the latter is one of the finest tales in the English language.

Re: Lee Traylor writes from Richmond: "Will you oblige one of your readers, who very greatly appreciates your work and worth, by giving some facts as to the personality and other literary productions of Edward John Payne, author of the 'History of the New World Called America,' the second volume of which is reviewed in your issue of the 20th inst.? I read the first volume, upon its appearance in 1892, with unusual interest and profit, and am now further impressed by the originality and power of his methods and work. From my reference sources I have been able to learn nothing of him to add to the statement made on the title page of his book, that he is a 'Fellow of University College, Oxford.' He is not mentioned in Douglas Sladen's 'Who's Who,' 1897."

The editor regrets that his efforts to find this information have not yet succeeded.

The First Landing Place of Columbus.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is a little singular to find the old question of the island first discovered by Columbus coming to the front once more, and to notice in the discussion of it such slight reference to the original authorities and a complete silence concerning such writers as Mr. Rulolf Cronau, Don Juan Ignacio de Armas, and Lieut. J. B. Murdock of the United States Navy. It is quite safe to say that the conclusions arrived at by these three students have put the subject in such light that it will be necessary to discover new material in order to successfully attack their defense of Watling Island as the land on which Columbus first set his foot.

Our original authorities are but two; viz., the fragments of Columbus's journal given by Bishop Bartolomé de las Casas in his "Historia de las Indias," and a few words of the Bishop's own in his "Historia Apologetica." The search for the island began in 1825, when Señor Navarrete published the first volume of his "Coleccion de los Visages," &c., in which he gave to the world all that we have of Columbus's precious journal, and with it published the statement that he had traced the course of the fleet by the information given in the journal and decided that the island now known as Grand Turk was the land first seen by Columbus. Since that time the same data have been re-examined by professional navigators and other investigators with the result that five different islands have found advocates. Beginning with Grand Turk and proceeding in a northwesterly direction, the other islands are Mariguana, Samana, Watling, and Cat Island, or San Salvador, and the islands at the extremities of this line are about 270 miles apart. As we cannot discredit the professional ability of any one of the able men who have arrived at such inharmonious conclusions, we are forced to believe that either they have overlooked something or else that the information before them is very defective.

Probably there is truth in both these points. Columbus was unquestionably a skillful sailor, but, like many another bold mariner, he was endowed with a limited ability in the use of the pen, and his account of the course he took in going from point to point leaves much to be desired in respect to clearness of language. Neither was it the custom of navigators of his time to make any attempt toward such a record of a voyage as is now found in the log of an ocean steamer, and consequently it need cause us no surprise when we see accomplished sailors of our day unable to agree as to the precise point on the earth's surface at which Columbus found himself on any day of his voyage. And we must remember also that he possessed absolutely nothing for the determination of longitude or for measuring the speed of his vessels; and the wonder is that his journal enables us to trace his course even so well as we can.

Then, it is also true that, in their eagerness to fix upon the geographical position of the desired island, the investigators have given insufficient attention to what it would look like when found, and for this information it is necessary to consult the "Historia Apologetica" as well as the journal. If this had been kept in mind, it is difficult to understand how islands like Grand Turk and Samana could ever have found a defender; and Señor de Armas tells us that when Navarrete's attention was called to the matter he admitted that he had been guilty of oversight in selecting Grand Turk, and that Watling Island is the only one that comes near meeting the requirements. Mr. Cronau exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 a diagram of Watling Island, showing the supposed course of Columbus's vessels in approaching it and that of his boats in the exploration made along the shore, according to the information contained in the journal. This showed an island "shaped like a bean," as Las Casas says it was; about thirty-nine miles in length, "more or less," lying northnortheast and south-southwest, and with a fresh water lake in the middle, as Columbus tells us.

No assistance is to be had in this matter from old maps or from Columbus's name of San Salvador for the island. The maps of Columbus's time, and for many years afterward, took small account of trifles like a little island of the size of Guanahani, as the natives called it, and Las Casas, who was a contemporary of Columbus, says that the map makers all put the island in the wrong place. The fact of its being the first discovered lent no prestige to save it from misrepresentation, and before the companions of Columbus were in their graves it was wrongly placed on the maps. The same is true with regard to the name. As is well known, the Spaniards swept away the entire population of the smaller islands to labor in the mines of San Domingo and Cuba, where they perished utterly, and when the devastation was complete the man-stealers turned their back on the desert they had made and went in search of other victims of their rapacity. Oblivion slowly settled down on the ruin of these Islands of the Blessed, and for 150 years they attracted very little attention. In 1729 the British Government began to pick up the Lucayan or Bahama Islands as neglected pieces of property without an owner, and if during the long interval the name of San Salvador had drifted about and become attached to the wrong island it would be nothing strange; and, as there was then no one to tell whether it was rightly or wrongly applied, its presence or absence constitutes an argument of little weight. Even in Las Casas's time the name San Salvador was little known, and the island appeared on the maps sometimes as Guanahané and sometimes as Triango, but not by the name of San Salvador. JOHN ROCKWELL.

Tarrytown, N. Y., May 16, 1899.

COMMENTS ON BOOKS.

Thomas Hardy and the Spirit of Despair.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The publication of "Wessex Poems" has crowned Thomas Hardy prince of the pessimists—a title he has justly earned. It is in the first spontaneous expression that we reveal ourselves to the world; that which follows is either an affirmation and perfection of what has gone before, or a growing away from nature. He alone is the true artist who keeps steadfast faith with nature. In one sense, therefore, Hardy is a great artist, for he has painted life according to his own conception, and if she has revealed herself to him in her sullen moods and instilled the spirit of despair into a heart just as susceptible, we allow, to her kinder touch, he has wielded the pen no less heroically. If life be made up of gloom, thunder claps, inequalities, the struggle for the unattainable, the optimist makes it none the less so by taking up "the gauntlet flung down by pessimism," and fighting against such odds as conquered the greatest philosophers.

We have read ten different criticisms of Thomas Hardy's art—or his lack of art—and six out of the ten accuse him of pessimism. The latest, and with one exception the strongest, is from the pen of May Kendall in the last issue of The London Quarterly Review. Under the title "Pessimism and Thomas Hardy's Poems," she has treated us to an exposition of the gospel of despair, with Hardy as the principal exponent. "Life, humanity, and the Creator are weighed in Mr. Hardy's balances and found wanting," she says, but while acknowledging pessimism as the keynote of the poet's work, she does not deny the leaven of optimism which is working continually through all that he writes. "Yet we cannot call despair Mr. Hardy's deliberate choice. It is less trouble to acquiesce in any painful and degrading experience than to transmute it into character; and the hypothesis that there is no sense in the universe and that God is playing a losing game is an excellent non-working hypothesis. But Mr. Hardy is emphatically a worker, a man impelled by the creative instinct to interpret life as he finds it."

The writer then makes a little detour into the explanatory paths of faith. We quote a few lines which have a direct bearing upon this "creative instinct" of the poet, impelling him toward that special interpretation of life for which he is being so severely censured.

"Faith is greater than we dream. We do not realize sufficiently the many aspects of the Christ of God, the many paths by which he calls on men to follow Him. The creative impulse is one not only of unification but of differentiation; and the language God speaks to each soul is conditioned by that soul's vocabulary. After this necessary digression on faith, let us come back to pessimism, which is faith's absence. Perhaps a complete pessimist never existed—certainly we should be far from wishing to ascribe that title to Mr. Hardy. Without a good share of working optimism he could never have written what he has done; indeed, we think that in his own mind he must often have been convinced that there was more than a 'vast imbecility' behind him and his books."

The writer calls "The Well-Beloved" a parable for all who prefer an emotion to the object of that emotion. "Such a preference is one of the great maladies of our age, infecting not only literature, but politics and religion." This is rather a sweeping statement. The memory of Poe, his musical affinities, Chopin and Wagner, must not make us forgetful of Drummond, Kingsley, Robinson, and Whittier.

Touching upon love in its different aspects, we find that Mr. Hardy has abused the unwritten laws of its hospitality. For his conception of the Hereafter he is also rebuked:

"He might have spared the dead—he who has given us so many pictures of disloyalty in living heroines and heroes. Mr. Hardy speaks of loyalty as though it were the dream of youth. It is, but it is also the certainty of old age." This last remark carries a strong meaning. The writer follows it up with a short study in soul evolution, in which the compensations of old age are so beautifully and originally treated that we quote it at length.

"Youth's task is the finding of love, faith, and work, and wherever he passes, fresh visions fascinate and elude him. In middle-age love, faith, and work are found, and in their ceaseless activity men have small time for dreaming. As for their stock of unclaimed enthusiasm, that, too, is small, if not to the last fraction turned into motive power. The peculiar glory of a possibility that has not yet hardened into the probability falls on their path no longer; nevertheless, if they have lived truly, the force of no dream is lost. Even a man's baffled hopes as he grows older are turned into a sympathy that redeems energy from harshness and strife from bitterness. He has learned patience, even with himself. He is less sanguine, but he is also less selfish than the boy could ever be; and whereas he once expected God to serve him, he is now well content to serve God. Therefore, there is a peace about him that youth cannot understand—through what tribulation he has won it his own heart knows. Perhaps he may seem to have replaced his eloquent faith in great things by a silent faith in small things, but when we look closer we see that he is busy about great things all the while. Once he said without knowing; now he knows and does not care to say. It is well that we should be able to use certain words freely, before we find out what they mean. We have a foreshadowing of their purport; they help to keep us on the right track. But afterward they mean too much to us, and we avoid them or we use them diffidently, as men tread softly in a great cathedral. This reticence of maturity, however—in those who have followed their star—never spells apathy or doubt. And one doubts whether Mr. Hardy's middle-aged enthusiasts, with protestations on their lips, and in their hearts a mournful consciousness that protestation is in vain, have really followed their star. Have the marsh fires allured them, or have they been too much absorbed in self-analysis to look up at the sky?"

"Pain is nothing," concludes the writer. "We should all be optimists to-day if there were only pain. To the gospel of pessimism, as founded on sin, we must oppose a gospel of optimism, founded on character. Some gospel every one must preach. Each human life is an epistle, read and known of all men—a message ostensibly from God. And we may write words of love and justice, or of indifference and wrath—both will be read, both taken in evidence."

May Kendall has uttered some fundamental truths, and if, according to her lights, there be good in all things—and an ultimate good whose meaning we can but hope to understand in the revelation which the years alone will bring—the great evil of Thomas Hardy's pessimism has served its purpose in drawing out this eloquent defense of the gospel of optimism.

Had the writer used the poet and his foibles merely as a peg on which to hang her theories, our interest in her words and the lesson they teach would be no less keen.

WINIFRED LEE WENDELL.

Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1899.

Barrow's "Lavengro" Not Dull.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to enter a gentle protest against the tone of W. L. Alden's London letters. I do it with bated breath, as he generally speaks in such an ex cathedra style as to make one feel that criticism of him approximates blasphemy. But I, for one, have not found "Lavengro" (which I have just read) either "utterly dull" or "exasperating." On the contrary, I have found nearly every page interesting and the book a most notable one. The old bookseller on Fourth Avenue from whom I bought it told me that he had read it through before offering it for sale, and intended buying a cheaper copy to reread. I have intended reading it ever since 1876—the days, by the way, or before the days, when W. L. A. was a daily grievance to the judicious in the "Agony Column" of the old NEW YORK TIMES. The book and the opportunity, however, have not paired for me until last week, and I regret the long delay of an intellectual treat.

I am not objecting to Mr. Alden holding an opinion of his own on this or any subject. But he always writes "at the top of his voice," as if to drown all other views. His characterization of Mrs. Browning a few weeks ago was like the lurid epigrams of the most jaundiced of the yellow journals. To be sure, he admits being a changeable creature. Years ago he was a violent admirer of Barrow, and in this same letter he makes a specious plea for the right to change his judgment in the next decade. But it is the flippant rashness of his criticisms—a result, perhaps, of those dreadful comic things of yore—to which objection is made. Or is it caused by the London air?

Is it not strange the effect this London air has on some Americans? They seem to inhale with it some of the most disagreeable attributes of our British cousins. There is the present owner of Cliveden, for instance. What a consummate—shall I write it?—it has made of William Waldorf Astor. And what a small american ("a small a") it has made of G. W. S. And now comes W. L. A. with his toploffy dismissal of every book or writer who fails to interest him. It is not a new discovery, however, that professional criticism is more or less farcical, in the absence of universal canons of taste. But the slovenliness of Mr. Alden's summary is shown in the fact that the portions of the book which he selects as admirable make at least one-third of its contents instead of one-twenty-eighth, as his arithmetic reckons them.

A. JOEL O. GRADY CAMERON, M. D.

New York, May 29, 1899.

"The Associate Hermits."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Who that has experienced the keen sense of physical delight that waits upon the early morning ramble through the woods but would sacrifice many other pleasures for its perennial cling to the mind? When that is obtained, we honor its possessor by the title of "lover of nature." He can paint the colors, but cannot descant upon their meaning and gorgeousness. It is his province to pause and wonder mid solitary retreats, and let the inflow of their charm surge through his soul by the side of babbling brooks to watch with childish glee the freighted ships of wood, and mimic in his merriment the accents of their gurgling talk—and where dark-robed night doth issue her mystical calls to adherents and servitors he can, if he choose, acquaint himself with the diversions of nocturnal sprites and hear the language of Elfland. Such an author is Frank R. Stockton, a lover who was evidently a devotee of nature not long since, and who consequently must soon become a veritable disciple.

Most of us, when thrown in with these component parts of our organization—the primeval forests, great mountains, like mighty lions girded for a spring; the ocean, with its illimitable background, and the zenith at night, with its myriads of twinkling clusters—feel a responsive echo in the heart to the majesty, might, and beauty of these manifestations of divinity.

We are then devotees, we may become lovers, we rarely essay the difficulties of discipleship.

One of the recent books from Stockton's pen is "The Associate Hermits," wherein there are capital descriptions of love entanglements, and all the trials and blessings of camp life that assail and enrich the moods of the city bred. Instead of the usual honeymoon, we have here a pliant, good-natured father, and an agreeably disposed mother willing to take the wedding journey that their daughter condemns as superfluous. Through this situation humor ensues as naturally as rain after thunder. In line with the continual accretion to a formative factor in social life we discover our author to be a trust builder, or sympathizer, else why should he so carefully elaborate the shining qualities of Peter Sadler and dwell upon the beneficent features of his institution? He is a dealer in camps, and can supply in a few hours' notice scenery and situation, lake or rocky wild, solitariness or friendly association, as varying attractions of the pioneer order to those who apply to his hostelry and judgment for health or relaxation among the woods.

You cannot parallel Stockton's work with any of his contemporaries. He can be witty without being ironical, lofty without preaching, sad without being morose. His humor is unique as his delightful creation of Pomona testifies. "Rudder Grange" is a classic among classics, and "The Lady or the Tiger" stands easily first in the rank of short pieces of that mysterious character.

J. F. F.

New York, June 5, 1899.

Westcott's Horse Trade Story.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I first read the famous "horse trade" story of "David Harum" in The New York Sun. It amused me so much that I cut it out and read it to various people for the pleasure of seeing them laugh. I handed it to a member of my family, with the remark: "You owe me two luncheons on bets. If you don't say that's the best horse story you ever read, I'll call the bets off."

The slip was returned to me the same day with the dry remark: "Those bets are still on me." Later I had the pleasure of reading the book, with ever-increasing enjoyment. The "lifting of the mortgage" is a wonderful bit of human nature.

CHARLES H. WARD.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Lowell and His Friends.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The contents of some biographies seem to be a mere compilation of statistics, but Edward Everett Hale has here provided us with a channel which assimilates all that is knowable about the youth, growth, personality, and genius of James Russell Lowell.

Born under an auspicious star, heredity and circumstances worked favorably for the evolution of his genius, and with the publication of a few sonnets, a poem or two, and sundry prose pieces in The Boston Miscellany of 1842, the literary world of that day awoke to the discovery of a new master poet. There has always been an indefinable relish in my mind for all narratives of these old journals and magazines—the spirit or personalities that founded them, and the traditions of art or history with which they are interwoven. To marshal the names of his compatriots and contemporaries is in a sense an admission of his indebtedness to the heritage of his age and time. It is a privilege to be born at all, but it is a rare privilege to be born with the surroundings that transmit the ethereal essence of culture. Hale says: "Lowell could talk with Wendell Phillips, or applaud him as he spoke. He could go into Garrison's printing office with a communication. He could discuss metaphysics or ethics with Brownson. He could hear a Latter Day Church preacher on Sunday. He could listen while Miller, the prophet of the day, explained from Rollin's history and the Book of Daniel that the world would come to an end on the 21st of March, 1842. He could lounge into the "Corner Bookstore," where James T. Fields would show him the new Tennyson, or where the Mutual Admiration Society would leave an epigram or two behind. Or he could hear Everett or Holmes or Parsons or Webster or Silliman or Walker read poem or lecture at the Odeon. * * * Mr. Emerson lectured for him; Allston's pictures were hung in galleries for him; Fanny Elisler danced for him, and Braham sang for him. The world worked for him—or labored for him. And he entered into the labors of all sorts and conditions of men." A king among men was the mighty Lamartine, and the great sweep of his services to mankind may be gathered from Lowell's eulogistic poem written in 1848. The following lines may serve as testamentary evidence of his immortality, viz.:

Who says thy day is o'er? Control,
My heart, that bitter first emotion;
While men shall reverence the steadfast soul,
The heart in silent self-devotion
Breaking, the mild, heroic mien,
—Thou'lt need no prop of marble, Lamartine.

Upon reading for the first time a poem that probes to the very innermost recesses of the soul, laying bare the rust and decay that are evolved from sin, there breaks upon the mind the confused memories of a misshapen youth filled with the shattered ideals of the past. Such a poem is "The Legend of Brittany." One needs neither pilot nor preface to traverse or enjoy the fancied woods or visions of the lovable Keats. And the feeling of admiration and reverence for "Endymion" and its author is pronounced among men of letters. Lowell dwelt upon his works lovingly, and some of his best sonnets are written in his praise.

Among the most valued of my books is a small pocket edition of Lowell published by Ticknor & Fields in 1858. It contains his best poetry, and from long acquaintance with the nature of his work in a resultant mood I wrote the following sonnet:

O rare was the quality of thy soul!
Thy stanzas haunt my memory for days—
Serving as coal to kindle my soul's blaze;
Winning my heart to aim at lower goal;
In churlish mood thy music on me stole—
Like dream of vineyard 'neath the sun's hot rays;
My heart seemed iron till they burning lays—
Fused it and roused its depths to new control.
Could the fine particles of Truth thou scatterest wide,
Find harbor in the worn and haggard breast!
Contentment's breeze would fan them as they sighed—
And Envied Malice could not break their rest;
Serenely conscious that God all supplied—
Knowing the wants of wayfarers the best.

New York, May 29, 1899. J. F. F.

Where Lies the Secret of It?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My dear SATURDAY REVIEW, what is the secret of "David Harum's" popularity? Why, the business man has discovered it. Who among the people one meets is most enthusiastic about "David Harum"? It is the man who never reads anything but his newspaper and the magazines he buys on his business trips, and who doesn't care a straw for literature. It is the shrewd business man who has surprised his friends by praising a novel, and set them reading it to see what manner of book it can be, who has brought the book into vogue. Such men buy what they read; they do not borrow books like women or people of limited incomes. Maybe other books have more readers, but "David Harum" finds buyers. Many people confess that they would not have discovered the book's greatness if they had not heard how it sells. They seem to feel a mild regret over their own stupidity, and while they hesitate to speak first about their sense of disappointment in it after they have read it, they eagerly meet one half way if you insinuate that you did not care much about it.

David Harum is a recognizable type, and probably he has not appeared in fiction before, but the other characters in the story and the love affair of John Lenox possess no interest at all. It is David the men like so much. Such is the theory held by yours truly concerning the sale of 175,000 copies, "which, if laid side by side, would extend as far as Rye."

SALINA SILCOX.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 10, 1899.

George Eliot.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is not likely that many of your readers agree with what Mr. William L. Alden wrote concerning George Eliot in his literary letter from London published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 6.

Referring to women writers of the present, Mr. Alden says: "But there are certainly several women who write extremely readable stories, and among them are at least two who will, I am inclined to think, be read when George Eliot has become, like Richardson, a novelist to be written about rather than to be read."

That any one with the literary acumen possessed by Mr. Alden should entertain such a belief as this is very remarkable.

Can it be true that posterity will not care to read the books written by the greatest woman novelist of the nineteenth century, for has not George Eliot been awarded, by universal consent, the highest place among all writers of her sex? Does she not stand among women as Shakespeare stands among men? Is it possible that she will be placed by future generations on the shelf with the author of "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Pamela"?

It will be remembered that Mr. Alden attempted, not long ago, to tear laurels from the brow of Jane Austen, whose pure and refined English is a model for all time; and now he tries to drag down the greatest of her sex, the deepest thinker, the finest delineator of character, the powerful word painter of English rural life, the cultured genius, the poet, the profound scientist, the most astute philosophical writer of fiction—the master mind among women.

Mr. Alden virtually informs us that George Eliot will be removed from her high place; that she will be supplanted, not only by one, but "at least" by "two women who write extremely readable stories."

Literary people everywhere will no doubt be very glad to know the names of the two women of to-day, discovered by Mr. Alden, who surpass George Eliot, and who are destined, according to his prediction, to extinguish her light so that future readers will look no more toward her.

No! no! There is but one George Eliot. She stands alone. She stands at the top and her fame is secure.

JOSEPH R. GAWTHROP.

Kennett Square, Penn., May 30, 1899.

"The Intellectual Life."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 27 there is a letter signed F. J. and headed "Hamerton's Intellectual Life." This is a book, in my opinion, of great value, but in his eulogy of it your correspondent does not, I think, give an accurate representation of it, in the allusions he makes to some authors quoted there. The book, as I understand it, is not a book of criticism; and if my memory serves me, I do not think that Keats is ever referred to by Hamerton as "the passionate Keats," or by any other writer for that matter; nor do I recollect Lamb's being quoted in the book at all. And as for Wordsworth, no one could tell from the reading of the book on what subject he wrote. These which I think errors in a letter of, no doubt, good intentions, I beg, as a student of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, your leave to point out, as no one else seems

to have done so. I have found very few readers acquainted with the book, and I think an account of it in the pages of THE REVIEW would be a very good thing.

New York, June 7, 1899. P. F.

Le Gallienne's "Young Lives."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With the memory and influence of Mr. Le Gallienne's book, "Young Lives" fresh upon me, I was greatly impressed by the mysterious nature of your criticism, published May 20. This alone stirs me to the superfluous vindication of a book palpably its own defender.

From the title page to the last sentence your critic has misunderstood the author's meaning. The young lives consistently grow only to "autumnal thoughts." It is a book of simple youth, so youth and not the "problems of the age," is its theme. The final sentences leave us with a certain conviction of the hero's future, for in the promise of that "forever" there is the abiding love which, like no other sentiment, can give an encouraging companionship through the slow, unending toil in literature. The waiting means success.

There is a soulful sentiment current through the entire book, and the sacredness of rebellion in these young hearts makes one wish for other evidences in story of the restrained transformation and humanizing touch which Mr. Le Gallienne can give to what in this instance might have been in other hands the vulgar buffeting and beating of a runaway boy.

The prejudiced position your critic holds against the charms of the little quartet seems an even greater "compulsion of mysterious instincts" than that which governs them so naturally. Mike's "mastery in the child's play of love" engages more than a transitory interest. We might even like to feel that there were the eternal struggles implied in a "forever" among the easily won, hence dangerous, successes of his life—for Esther would be ready for them!

The sketches of Myrtilla Williamson and Mr. Gerard are delightful suggestions of another sphere, that to which the young lives are tending, and their place is strong as novelistic entourage.

Mr. Le Gallienne is epigrammatic, poetic, simple, and sincere, and in this discouraging age, when 1,500 "David Harums" go to support daily the literary vacuity of our people, it is with a sense of gratitude and hope that we can turn to Richard Le Gallienne as qualified to "assist at the birth of another romantic, idealistic age."

Hartford, June 1, 1899. L. T. W.

A Story of Southern Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have never trespassed on your time or space before, but I feel that I should like to say a word in commendation of a little book that I have just finished reading.

It is a story of Southern life and character, and as I have lived in the South I can testify to its truthfulness in reproducing the local atmosphere perfectly. The manners and customs of the natives and the homely details of their daily life are worked in with skill and evident knowledge, so that as a social study the book has value.

The book is called "Out of Nazareth," by Charles R. Hardy, and is published by Neely. It is unusually strong in character drawing, dialogue, and analysis of feeling, and the story is told in a style unaffected, natural, and pleasing, and holds the interest of the reader to the end. The author is unknown to me, and doubtless this is a first effort; but this story clearly shows that he possesses unusual strength and ability as a story teller, and I hope we may be favored with something more ambitious from his pen. CLARA FISHER.

New York, June 3, 1899.

Henry James's Motive.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One word about "The Awkward Age." A most careful reading of the story leaves with me the impression that the author writes with a motive. The final decision of Old Van that he will not, cannot marry a beautiful young girl whom he cares for and is assured is in love with him, whom his best friends urge him to marry, and with whom he will inherit a fortune, points a moral that he who runs may read—and run away from.

Are not the grandmother and the dear "old man" with his sleeveless overcoat a "show of virtue" that relieves not only this story, but this musty old world?

If girls in "shameless, pagan London society" read the story in time they will be spared the tears that Nanda shed.

DEVOTED TO TIMES REVIEW.

New Vernon, N. J., June 10, 1899.

Altsheler's "A Herald of the West."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was pleased to read in your issue W. C. Browning's praise of J. A. Altsheler's "A Herald of the West," because he expressed my opinion, too, and I remember when the book appeared R. H. Stoddard, the veteran literary critic, said in The Mail and Express that the author was doing better work in American historical fiction than any other man since Cooper. Mr. Stoddard certainly ought to know, and I want to call attention to the fact that this man, Altsheler, whoever he may be, is the only living writer who has produced a regular series of American historical novels covering different periods, and the latest always the most meritorious. These are "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Soldier of Manhattan," "A Herald of the West," and another, "A Knight of Philadelphia," which appeared in a magazine. I have read them all. I have yet to see one who has read any of them and did not like it, and I think the author is entitled to great credit for the instruction and entertainment he has given.

C. L. THORBURY.

New York, June 4, 1899.

Looking for the Friend Who Praises It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Possibly "Holley" may derive some comfort from the knowledge that he is not quite alone in his opinion of "David Harum," as expressed in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. Before reading it I received a letter from a relative whose judgment of literature I consider particularly good, (because it agrees with mine,) in which it was said, "A friend persuaded me to read 'David Harum,' and now 'I am laying for him.'" There is not much detail in that as a criticism, but in my opinion it is complete. The assertion in the introduction that "we are at once compelled to admit that there is a new and permanent addition to the long list of American literary portraits," strikes me as simply ridiculous. I must admit, however, that I was pleased by the recognition of some of the old tales familiar to my early youth, although the one of the Sunday horse trade is somewhat marred in the telling.

While on the subject of popular books, permit me just one fling at another one—"McTeague." One reviewer says, "It never becomes vulgar." I don't agree with him in this, but really think that it does sometimes rise from its general average of absolute brutality to the level of mere vulgarity. H. C. W.

New York, June 5, 1899.

Errors by Edmund Gosse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I hesitate to criticise, and tardily, too, so eminent a writer as Mr. Edmund Gosse, a reputed authority on eighteenth century literature; but I may be pardoned for calling attention to a few careless errors that occur in his entertaining "essayette" on "Unhappy Welsted," that appeared in Literature of date of April 28.

I have taken the pleasant pains to compare the quotations from the "Dunciad" that Mr. Gosse gives with the original lines, and I find some peculiar variations from the text and facts. My volume of Pope, I hasten to say, is Macmillan's Globe Edition, of 1879. The book lacks a good general index, and I have not had time to search it more thoroughly than to follow the clues given.

In the first place, the subject of Mr. Gosse's paper and Pope's hostility is not called "Uuhappy Welsted" in the "Dunciad," (Book II., 209,) but "Unlucky Welsted." But as most unlucky persons are also unhappy, this may not greatly matter, and any one who figures in Pope's scalding satire may well be deemed to have been both unlucky and unhappy in his little dogday.

The four fine lines beginning: "Flow, Welsted, flow!" are perfectly quoted, however. Then Mr. Gosse confidently asserts that "Nothing in the 'Dunciad' is finer than Welsted's plunge into the Sable Stream," and follows that statement with another alleged quotation, beginning:

"Drawn endlong by his skull,
Furious he sinks, precipitously dull,
Whirlpools and storms his circling arms invest," &c.

Now the plain truth of the matter is that it was not "Unlucky Welsted" at all who took this plunge described, but a certain other object of Pope's anathema, one William Arnall, quite another person, who is described in the note to the name. The passage is found in Book II., beginning with line 315, and reads quite different from the version given above, running as follows:

"Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of skull,
Furious he dives, precipitately dull,
Whirlpools and storms his circling arms invest,"

and concluding like the other.

Now, whether texts of Pope differ as to these persons and versions I cannot tell, for I am not an expert in readings or editions, and have not present access to any large library for comparison; but on the face of things it would seem as if the excellent Mr. Gosse had trusted too much to his memory or to his office boy in writing this article and making these quotations. It is not an agreeable task to pick flaws in writings we are reading for pleasure or edification, and such curious errors as these noted that come within one's range are also apt to cause doubt in the mind of the reader as to the author's accuracy and fallibility in other particulars beyond easy investigation. The mistakes of writers, and especially of young critics and essayists, are legion, and often most amusing; but Mr. Gosse is neither a youngster nor an amateur, and we might naturally expect exactness from him, if ever from any one not an editor.

In brief conclusion, allow me to commend THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It is pleasing, useful, and sufficiently instructive, bright, and light without being flippant or trivial, and altogether interesting and entertaining. It makes fine Sunday afternoon reading out here in the charming Ohio Valley, especially in the incense of a good after-dinner cigar. Its weekly appearance is most acceptable, and you must not think of making a monthly magazine or any other kind out of it. The magazine business is already greatly overdone, and we are also surfeited with cheap process pictures and photographs. Do not change the form or style of your journal one bit. You might possibly better the paper and the type at times, so that it will always be well printed and not have too much small type in it; but be sure to keep its columns open to its readers. Too many of our literary journals is a set of "staff" writers who think they "know it all," when they often do not, and are inexcusably assertive, arrogant, and exclusive toward their public. All lovers of literature cannot be writers—although too many may wish or try to be—and in almost every corner of the land you are apt to find a "club of one" or more who read their "best books" and think about them, and have expert views and real experiences of life. Such persons you must continue to keep in touch with, and if you do they will sustain and assist you.

CHAMBERS BAIRD.

Ripley, Ohio, June 10, 1899.

A Round-Up of Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the notice of Miss Harraden's new story, in your issue of May 6, seems to be unaware that there is a third English version of the Psalter, with which millions of English-speaking men and women all over the world are much more familiar than they are with either of the two which he has named. The motto of "The Fowler" is from this, the Prayer Book version. The same reading is adopted by the "Four Friends," who in the Golden Treasury Psalter, (London, Macmillan & Co., 1870,) as the preface informs us, attempted to give "an amended version at once correct and more generally intelligible, * * * incorporating the more certain results of critical research with the least possible alteration of words familiar to every Englishman." Although in many places this version differs from every other one, the familiarity of the words seems in this instance to have led the editors to disregard the fact that the original Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the Vulgate all have "fowlers," in the plural, as well as the authorized and the revised versions in English. Perhaps some one of your readers can tell us the reason for this strange departure from the original text—to me it appears inexplicable, except on the supposition of a printer's error in one of the older English Psalters, (Tyndal's or Coverdale's,) which has been followed by the compilers of the Prayer Book. Its retention in the "Golden Treasury Psalter" is a striking proof of the tenacity with which Englishmen cling even to the errors of the Prayer Book.

Your correspondent, "Solomon Wiseman," would like to have the name (not the "sound," as he calls it) of the aspirate altered from "aitch" to "ha." By all means, but why not couple with this a not less needed change—that of the names of four of the vowels to those which they have in all parts of the world except where English is spoken. Why should we call the first vowel by the proper name of the second, the second by the proper name of the third, the third, very absurdly, by the name of a diphthong, and the fifth still more absurdly by the name of a double vowel? Which is the commoner sound of the first vowel—that implied by its name or that which, though often flattened, can only be derived from its proper or "Continental" name? I take the second paragraph of your correspondent's letter, omitting the editor's addition, and find the first vowel has in twenty-nine cases the sound proper to a vowel named as the Frenchman or German names it, and in only nine cases the sound which in French or German belongs to the second vowel. Repeating the scrutiny for the second vowel, I find the proportion is thirty-four to nine, and this preponderance of the proper sound would be considerably increased if the first personal were absent, as it generally is from ordinary prose. As to the third vowel, the proportion is twenty-three to four, and "I" is one of the four. Of such pronunciation of the fifth vowel as might be inferred from its name the word "sure" is the only example in these eighteen lines. There might easily have been none.

Of course the English utterance of what children are wrongly taught to call the "short" vowels is not exactly the correct one. Having a horror of clear, precise articulation, we flatten, roughen, or grunt these vowels. Compare a Frenchman's pronunciation of the last syllable of "bluette" with our way of saying wet, or the cleanness with which the Italian utters the first two syllables of "civita," with the Englishman's—and still more the American's—way of saying "city," and this grunting is at once apparent. One of the hardest things for a European to learn is to say "city," not as it seems to him like a gentleman, but like a boor.

But though we thus modify these "short" vowels in the wrong direction, the fact remains that they are the proper sounds and the others the foreign and exceptional ones, and that the names of the vowels should follow the usual and not the unusual pronunciation. To tell a child that "eye" when shortened becomes such a sound as he hears in it is to trample on his budding ideas of reasoning and common sense. A German child easily understands that "ha," i, (I shudden at having to transcribe it "ee,") t spells "hit," but "Solomon Wiseman," even if doubly a Solomon, could never in his youthful days have discovered why "aitch," "eye," t should spell "hit," and not rather "chita." An Italian child asked to write "met" would do it right enough, and the same with "mit," but if you told him that he must call the vowel in "met" by the name which he gives to that in "mit," and that "met" as he calls the letter would be "mat," he would certainly think your correction very stupid even though he were unable fully to appreciate the absurdity of giving to the simple vowel in "mit" a name requiring the combination of two vowels.

But not only does our way of calling the vowels fly in the face of the facts of the most common use of them, but it entails much needless trouble and awkwardness in acquiring any foreign language, and in transcribing foreign words for correct pronunciation. (The sight of a page of Spanish transcribed according to "Webster" for the assistance of an English or American student is enough to make one sick,) while it causes many of us when reading foreign names for the first time to make all manner of blunders. Here in California, for example, more than half the people think it must be correct to call Los Angeles "Los Angeleez," though they never think of saying "yees" or "housees," or even "mouses."

In fine, if we would only teach our children to name the vowels and the aspirate as a German does, and as we probably should have done 300 years ago, it would be an immense blessing to instructors in English, as well as in Latin and other languages, to the makers of dictionaries and grammars, and to all well-educated people.

Like "M. W. G.," I cannot but think the words quoted by him from "The Tempest" were originally meant to be the outcries of the crew and passengers, interrupting Gonzalo's speech. But the only two editions that I am able to turn to which can be relied upon for correctness of printing attribute them to Gonzalo," [A confused Noise within:]" being the only words in brackets.

The list of tales and novels dealing with old New York reminds me of former regrets that there is no easily accessible map of the city and its environs as they existed 200 years ago. Those who are fond of Cooper's "Waterwitch" will, like me, have had a desire to follow the story with a good map of the waters then adjacent to Manhattan Island, and will have found that in a modern map many of the creeks and inlets have disappeared and the coast lines are greatly changed.

As a last "stray" in this round-up of topics I should like to give my vote against any change in the form of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. We have magazines enough, and I could not make "cuttings" from a magazine as I can from your folio sheet.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

Carpenteria, Cal., May 15, 1899.

A Review of the Book of Nature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reading Celia Thaxter's "Life and Letters," one realizes what possibilities of delight lie in the knowledge of nature at first hand.

Close to her fostering breast we imbibe courage, truth, love, a trinity of good.

What was solitude, and storm, and encircling seas to her but opportunity in which she "might meet her own mind and learn what the oracle had to impart"? We shall ever associate her with the tiny sandpiper on the beach sands, the dawn and sunset of her isles, and the love and ministry bestowed upon the sea-bound fishery folks about her.

The roadsides, the fields, the woods are thickly set with beauties and interests that no man can number. Here are vast gardens where we may "gather where we have not strewed," and reap what we have not planted. The balm of Gilead grows here for the city-worn.

We lift enraptured eyes to vast mountain ranges and snow-wrapt peaks, but there is beauty nearer still, even at our feet. The red cup-moss that upholsters the stony hassock where we rest, and whose delicate scarlet-rimmed cups we carelessly crush with the satiny ear-moss that clothes the moldering stump beside us, each merits closer observation.

Are you cognizant of the haunts of the leafless Indian pips far a-forest, and their compeer, the pipsesserva, whose waxen white flower set with dark-veined leaves betray with their nutty fragrance its deep seclusion?

Away by the singing rills, that, stealing from the forest's edges, thread the low hazels in the meadow, can you recognize the crimson-spiked crowns of the stately cardinal flowers, or the blue Summer asters blowing beside the stream? Do you know that when the pleurisy-root opens its orange blossoms it betokens that harvest is ripe, and that the fringed gentian (than which no other flower is so heavenly blue) declares that it is east?

When the heads are yellow with pale snapdragons and the roadsides with golden-rod, is it time for the sumac to grow red? Up the steep terraced rocks where the ferns have pre-emption, are their graceful fronds yet beaded beneath with dusty seed?

Blessed is the privilege, if we have learned this country lore in childhood, for it will always remain. "Men must work and women must weep," but in these simples is cure for sick souls and ease for sorrow.

When insomnia holds our lids from sleep, do we "know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows"? for thither to transport distracting thoughts and conjure up the blossoms fluttering in the Summer winds, is to fetch hence a poppy pillow, and to dream dreams.

There is an aged woman who retains her health and strength in such remarkable degree that she still pursues her study of botany far a-field in the woods of Staten Island. She resides in the city, but makes frequent excursions for her specimens, and mind and body seem fitly poised spite of her threescore years. A young physician called upon her one day as she was engaged in analyzing a flower, to whom she said: "I am glad to see that your profession is making more use in pharmacy of the Hedeoma species." He "threw a bluff," as he expressed it, and confidently averred "that it was a good thing." He had long been convinced, but he confided to a friend, "I went straight home and read up about the thing, lest she should ask me something regarding it next time, and trip me up."

To stand upon a thick-wooded bluff in these early Spring days, beneath the yet leafless trees, when above we can descry in a naked crotch a few foundation sticks laid for a projected nest; a newly unprisoned brook murmuring joyously below the hill; the plaintive chorus of the frogs, singing the refrain, "Spring has come! Spring has come!" while beneath one's feet a thick carpet of arbutus trails its brave wreaths about gnarled roots, and through dead-lying leaves to find an exit to the sunlight; to gather and not stay our hand among those dawn-pink blossoms, while their chaste fragrance fills the April air; this—this is to breathe a foretaste of eternal joys! We need not be lonely, although perchance some who loved these frail blossoms with us now share their bed. It is but a step further on that they have gone, to where "everlasting Spring abides and never-fading flowers" partake of their immortality. Our spirits can meet and touch again in these well-remembered paths, beside the singing brooks and under the arching woods, or, with the odor of the first-found violets on our breasts, we do indeed "believe in the communion of saints."

Emerson says: "The spirit comes forth to quiet hearts from every dry knoll of sere grass, every pine stump, every half-imbedded stone on which the dull March sun shines, to such as are of simple taste. If thou fill thy brain with Boston and New York, with fashion and covetousness, and wilt stimulate thy jaded senses with wine and French coffee, then shalt thou find no radiance of wisdom in the lonely waste of the pine woods."

None could interpret Wordsworth to a soul unacquainted with nature, unsympathetic with her sweet reserves. None could understand else that to him

"The meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

A. K. B.

Astoria, L. I., June 10, 1899.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

ON CUTTING NEW BOOKS.

A certain well-known small bookshop in New York is responsible for the statement that many customers will only buy new books on the condition that they are sent home with their pages cut. Such people know little of the minor pleasures of reading, the sum total of which goes to make up the book lover's crowning happiness. Literature is full of allusions to reading old books, but there are very few advocates of reading the new. What Mr. Davenport Adams calls "Paper Knife Pleasures" are often connected with the latter. Even the essay by Hazlitt "On Reading New Books" is really a condemnation of the practice, under the guise of what would first seem to be praise:

> To cut open the leaves, to inhale the fragrance of the scarcely dry paper, to examine the type, to see who is the printer, (which is some clue to the value that is set upon the work,) to launch out into regions of thought and invention never trod till now, and to explore characters that never met a human eye before—this is a luxury worth sacrificing a dinner party or a few hours of a spare morning to. Who, indeed, when the work is critical and full of expectation, would venture to dine out, or to face a coterie of blue stockings in the evening without having gone through his ordeal, or at least without hastily turning over a few of the first pages while dressing, to be able to say that the beginning does not promise much, or to tell the name of the heroine.

Charming as Hazlitt usually is, next to Lamb perhaps the most delightful of the old essayists, here he seems to lack the true ring; at the very least to have missed a great pleasure and to prove himself less the book lover than the man of letters. What can be more charming than to sit down "under the trees" on some pleasant Summer day, or by a cheerful open fire, or bright evening lamp, and slowly investigate the character of some new acquisition, or a new edition, or a copy of some old favorite.

Assuming that the binding, paper, type, and general make-up of the book had been carefully examined before its purchase, the next step is carefully to open its pages. Perhaps, however, the book has been ordered from a catalogue, or from the other side of the water. And you first spend some time in gloating over its mechanical details, which is another pleasure. Perhaps you even decide where it is to stand, or (which is said to be a very common occurrence) you have "sneaked it into the house," so that your family may not know of your new extravagance. Whatever the first steps may have been, at last you sit down, paper knife in hand. How carefully you go about the cutting and how slowly, dipping in here and there, reading sometimes a whole essay, or poem, or chapter, as the case may be, and, again, only a paragraph or a sentence or two, as the mood of the moment compels you. And with all due deference to Andrew Lang, such cutting can be most acceptably done with his hated hairpin, provided one is to the manner born; cut beautifully, too, so that the edges, and particularly those of English books, may have that peculiarly ragged look which is so attractive.

With every intention of reading the book at once, so long a time do you spend in thus tasting its contents, here and there, that the afternoon, or the evening, as the case may be, flies swiftly by, and the book may still have a few unopened pages, promising a pleasure yet in store for the next leisure time. Delightful as the book may be, and often as you may read it, it would seem

> That you never could recapture
> That first fine, careless rapture

that comes with such first reading. There are even people who will not possess, if they can avoid them, cut copies of magazines, and even read them with a lessened zest if other members of the family have happened to use the paper knife first. One could never fancy Du Maurier's retort directed to a lover of the paper knife: "You never cut your dear old friends!"

But it must be admitted that there is a dark side to this subject. Fancy the disappointment, when a new book, thus treated, is found to be a poor one! Perhaps the very book you have long been planning to buy, and that you bring home with all due elation, fails utterly under the paper-knife test, and you wish it back in the shop and your money in another volume. In that case, however, the cutting is done rapidly, and you only glance casually at the remaining pages, in the faint hope that even yet something will be found to justify your new purchase.

In the case of a new edition of an old favorite, as, for instance, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's "Thackeray," how pure the pleasure in finding your favorite bits in new positions, in reading her delightful prefaces, and so coming to find new meaning in the books you know almost by heart. And how long the big red English volumes of this edition can be made to last, even without regularly re-reading them!

THE LONDON ROMANCE MARKET.

A reporter of The London Daily News has been interviewing the publishers, seeking information as to the romance market. The opinions of the publishers are given, and universally these august persons declared that the supply very much exceeds the demand. One publisher said that out of 100 manuscripts offered, the chances were not good that one would be accepted, and then it might be that this exceptional sample was too long or too short, and had to be chopped off or inflated. What was wanted was a story of from 70,000 to 100,000 words.

If a romance was accepted, what was the remuneration? A conscientious publisher says: "Accept what a first-class house offers. If it is a 10 per cent. royalty, take it, but make the proviso that if the book sells beyond a certain number of thousands the writer is to get 15 per cent., and 20 per cent. if it goes beyond a certain other figure. Do not ever offer or accept the half-profit system. If you do, the pay you will receive will not balance your outlay for ink, writing paper, and postage. It's heads I win and tails you lose as far as the publisher is concerned."

London publishers are not overfond of the literary broker. They say he has been of advantage to the few writers of the first class, having made their work very much more expensive, while he has been the ruin of all the smaller fry. The steady, old-fashioned relationship between the publisher and the author no longer exists. "Suppose," said a publisher, "we make a lucky find. There is Mr. A. We are his discoverers. We accept his first venture and it does remarkably well. We congratulate ourselves. We took a big risk and have not lost. Now A., inflated by his success, has written another book. Then the literary agent steps in and may offer it, asking a big price for it. We hesitate. Sometimes, before we have made up our mind, a rival concern gets the book, and as often as not A.'s second romance is a dead failure." And did the publisher laugh? might be asked. The interviewer is discreetly reticent.

THE SIZE OF BOOKS.

The reported decision of some of the New York publishers to follow the example of an English publishing house and describe their books, hereafter, in catalogues and newspaper advertisements, by length, width, and weight, instead of using the old forms, 8vo, 12mo, and the like, is probably "in the line of progress." Alas—as the poet said—

> Friend after friend departs;
> Who hath not lost a friend?

So, now, we must say "Good-bye" to our old friends, Folio and Quarto, Octavo and Duodecimo. Though, to be sure, they have been with us in name, only, for many years. Folios have been scarce, indeed, and quartos scarcely less scarce. As for 8vos, 12mos, and 16mos, sometimes they have been quite unidentifiable, sometimes their names have belied them.

In the old days of the mold, almost from the beginning of the manufacture of linen paper, sheets of paper were of a fixed size. A book made of sheets once folded was a folio, and this was the prevailing size when printed books were rare and costly luxuries and movable types were big and cumbersome. In the quarto the sheet was folded twice, and so on. But with the invention of paper-making machinery, this was all gradually changed. Sheets of paper were made of many sizes. It was not possible to tell the technical size of a book unless it was marked with a "signature," and latterly it has become quite the fashion to omit the "signature" altogether, a fashion not to be deplored, perhaps, when this mark itself was so misleading and an octavo might be no larger than a duodecimo.

For a long while, with the 8vo as the prevailing type of volume, we have had gradations of that type, such as royal, demy, and crown, and the best of them might not have passed muster as a true 8vo in the good era of molded paper.

Before long it is likely that the public will know books only by their sizes in inches and their weight in ounces, and only the student of bibliography will employ the old terms which will then fitly describe only the treasures of a past age.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN ADDRESS.

At the commencement of Columbia University last week a number of honorary degrees were given to several men prominent in science and in the affairs of the day. Among those so honored were Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, and Gov. Roosevelt. Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the college and Acting President of the university, presided, and granted the degrees with appropriate speeches describing the achievements of the recipients in their several fields of work. In conferring the degree of Master of Arts upon John A. Stewart, Esq., Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Olim in discipulis nostri collegii ascriptum, postea utilitati hujus urbis bonoque publico devotum semper atque deditum, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Artibus, tibique omnia jura et privilegia ad istum gradum attinentia do et concedo."

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau with these words:

"In arte medicinae penitus versatum qua sortem aegrotorum et maerentium meliorem saepe reddidisti, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Scientia."

Rear Admiral Melville also received the degree of Master of Science, for, as Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Consensu omnium, fama ingeniariorum Americanorum in pacis artibus se exercentium, jam dudum secura fuit; nunc sane et in belli periculis eadem luculenter divulgatur. Scientiae nostrorum enim machinali haud minime debetur quod illo die memorabile classis Hispanorum cum adversus nostram inaciter enavigasset subito, sicut coeli luminibus sebversa, aequore toto Manilae disiciebatur. Tibi, vir scientiae illius peritissime, nautarum fortitudinis adjutor, nos gratias nunc agimus amplissimas; et ego ipse, auctoritate mihi commissa, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Scientia."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Carl Schurz and Theodore Roosevelt. The diploma of the former was given with the words:

"Jam diu civibus reipublicae Americanae qui saluti omnium communi multum contulerunt, tu, vir spectabilis, optimo jure ascriptus es. Nam patriae praeclaras fortiter gessisti, et consilium per bonum civibus dedisti, et causas nobilissimas eloquentiae tuae splendore ornavisti. Quam ob rem, auctoritate mihi commissa admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus."

To Gov. Roosevelt Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Tu quem in armis nuper perillustrem, in rebus civicis 'justum et tenacem propositi virum' omnes mortales spectaverunt, de civitate nostra optime meruisti. Nec studiorum tuorum obliviscimur sed hodie in aula universitatis nostra te militem fortissimum, et civem praeclarissimum, et historiae scriptorem praetestantissimum magno cum gaudio te salutamus."

The Author Who "Arrived."

In the current number of The Independent W. G. Bowdoin gives a very happy picture of the emotions of an author who had achieved such success that publishers and editors were at his beck and call, which incidentally gave him the opportunity to pay off a lot of old scores. "A small colored boy guarded the outer door and took the cards of editors who crowded his anteroom, jostling one another, and who wanted special Sunday and other features. * * * He had, however, a very retentive memory, and for the ordinary editors who had returned his manuscripts unconsidered and unread when he was unknown he had a printed form that read:

"Washington Irving Browne has received your request for a manuscript. He regrets to say that it will not now be possible for him to consider your present wishes in this regard. His time is so engrossed in his regular channels that he is unable to consider anything outside of his present clientele. This does not imply any lack of appreciation on his part of your suggested patronage or signify in any way that the standard of your magazine is not acceptable to him. It has been a pleasure for him to have received the courtesy of your submitted request. Respectfully,

Here was revenge sweet to be sure. And once Robert Louis Stevenson partook of it in his own genial, gentle way. When he visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the meantime the "stuff" had been disposed of elsewhere and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson, like Washington Irving Browne, had a "very retentive memory." He rolled a cigarette and repeated the incident. "How provoking," said the editor. "I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you." Stevenson lighted his cigarette and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: "Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw."

AN INTERCESSIONAL.

From London Truth.

Suggested by the Poet Laureate's request to The Times to point out that his proper designation is not Sir Alfred Austin, but Mr. Alfred Austin.

"The Fount will play again next week,
The 'Birthday-Honors' list they'll print,
So, more in sorrow than in pique,
'Tis time I gave a gentle hint:
I'll mention I'm not knighted yet,
Lest they forget—lest they forget!

"Since first my merits they up-summ'd,
And granted me my heart's desire,
They cannot say I've not 'tum-tum'd'
Persistently my laureate lyre—
Ode, eclogue, madrigal, lay-ette—
Still they forget—still they forget!

"In loyal accents I have lisped,
I've ranted in a Jingo vein,
In ecstasy I've even crisped
The British Lion's mighty mane;
My Muse to turgid tasks I've set—
Yet they forget—yet they forget!

"Beneath a bright Italian sun
I've broken out in various spots—
A Tate and Brady rolled in one,
A kind of courtly Doctor Watts;
Yet with no recompense I've met—
They still forget—they still forget!

"No wonder that my heart is sore
When at the feast I'm forced to see
'Sir Lewis' proudly walk before,
'Sir Edwin' take the pas from me;
I'm Laureate, 'tis true, and yet
They still forget—they still forget!

"But hope, oft crushed, flies up once more—
They may pooh-pooh my futile rhymes,
Yet how, I'd ask, can they ignore
My hint in yester-morning's Times?
Methinks in Saturday's Gazette
They can't forget—they can't forget!"

* * * * * *

L'ENVOI.

(Written after looking at The Times on Saturday last.)

"What's this? It is extremely odd!
Names stare at me from every line—
'Salt,' 'Armstrong,' 'Stanley,' 'Rennell Rodd,'
But there is not a sign of mine;
'Preece,' 'Pollitt,' 'Agnew,' 'Murton,' 'Rotton'—
They do forget—they have forgotten!"

"Style Is of the Man Himself."

P. de Jersey Grut recently wrote to The Spectator of London to correct a usually misquoted sentence from Buffon. The sentence appears in Buffon's "Discours sur le Style," delivered on the occasion of his reception into the French Academy, Aug. 25, 1753. The sentence as constantly misquoted even among admirable French scholars is "Le style c'est l'homme." Buffon actually wrote, and the context is given so as to show the drift of his thought:

> Les ouvrages bien écrits seront les seuls qui passeront à la postérité. La quantité des connaissances, la singularité des faits, la nouveauté même des découvertes ne sont pas de sûrs garants de l'immortalité; si les ouvrages qui les contiennent ne roulent que sur de petits objets, s'ils sont écrits sans goût, sans noblesse et sans-génie, ils périront parce que les connaissances, les faits et les découvertes s'enlèvent aisément, se transportent et gagnent même à être mis en oeuvre par des mains plus habiles; ces choses sont hors de l'homme, le style est de l'homme même.—[Didot's corrected edition of Buffon.]

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Andrew Lang is translating the Homeric hymns for Mr. George Allen.

***

Algernon C. Swinburne is writing an important dramatic poem.

***

Marie Corelli's new novel for Messrs. Methuen will consist of 150,000 words.

***

Theodore Watts Dunton's novel is expected before Christmas.

***

Messrs. Cassell will publish toward the end of the Summer "Wars of the Nineties," by Hilliard Atteridge, the military critic. It will be a volume of 800 pages with maps and portraits.

***

An interesting Stevenson manuscript of thirty pages all in his own handwriting, entitled "Markheim," will be sold at Sotherby's auction rooms July 5. It appeared originally in an annual, and is supposed to be the first shape "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" took in Stevenson's mind. The same sale includes thirty-six unpublished letters from Dickens, 1857 to 1861, and six from Thackeray, all addressed to John Hollingshead.

***

Dickens's manuscript, "The Battle of Life," realized on Tuesday $2,000; "Pickwick," in original parts, each inscribed by Dickens to Mary Hogarth, $525, and Forster's "Life of Dickens," in an extra illustrated form, $2,500.

***

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased one of the finest private libraries in London for $150,000. It contains the finest first folio Shakespeare extant. The library is believed to be destined for America.

***

The copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, which sold in Edinburgh last year for $3,860, is again in the market.

H. N.

MRS. OLIPHANT AGAIN.

Further Features of the Memoir Now Ready in An American Edition.*

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for May 13 appeared a notice of Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography," and now that the American edition of the book is ready, so interesting has it been found that it calls for a second notice.

Long as we have all been reading Mrs. Oliphant's books, (and her novels alone number nearly a hundred,) and charming as readers have found them, a much rarer interest attaches to this book, the record not so much of the literary woman as of the wife and mother of a typical English household. Mrs. Oliphant's life, filled as it was with sorrow and work, was yet a very happy one. Years ago, at a time of great trial and loneliness, she began a more or less scrappy autobiography, writing later on of brighter early days. The first entry dates from the beginning of her widowhood; then comes the loss of her daughter, followed by a gap of over twenty years; until with both her sons and her adopted daughters around her, she once more takes up the thread of her life story, and with the exception of breaks at times of fresh sorrow, brings it to a final close after the death of her last remaining son, a few years before her own fatal illness.

The second half of the book is devoted to letters to intimate friends; thus filling some of the gaps in the first portion of the book. Most of the letters are addressed to members of the Blackwood family, with whom her relations were always of the most intimate character; the letters to the different members of this family giving almost a connected history of Mrs. Oliphant's literary life. Others were addressed to Mr. Craik of Macmillan & Co., to her sons, and a few to old friends.

While always a writer, yet it is Mrs. Oliphant's beautiful family life, saddened as it was by repeated losses, that chiefly appeals to us. The book is edited by Mrs. Harry Caghill, the "Cousin Annie," to whom so many intimate and affectionate allusions will be found all through its pages. Mrs. Caghill's work has been most acceptably done—how well only a careful reading will show. She has so entirely subordinated the editor that the whole book is, except for occasional connecting links, Mrs. Oliphant's life story told entirely in her own words. Writing to the Blackwoods in December, 1894, two months after the death of her last boy, Mrs. Oliphant says:

> I forgot to say to you, when writing last, that I have various chapters of my own experiences written, which, if I live long enough to finish them, might make a book not without interest. It has sometimes given me a little amusement to write it, meaning it for my sons. Its character may be changed now, but it will be more adapted, perhaps, for the public.

It might seem that the fact that this autobiography never was finished or revised is the very reason why it is so interesting. It gives us such an intimate picture of the woman, and only subordinately that of the writer, that we cannot be too grateful for it. Perhaps the keynote of the whole book will be found in the following passage, where Mrs. Oliphant, writing of her earlier life, says:

> I have had trials which, I say it with full knowledge of all the ways of mental suffering, have been harder than sorrow. I have lived a laborious life, incessant work, incessant anxiety—and yet so strange, so capricious is this human being that I would not say I have had an unhappy life. I have said this to one or two friends who know faintly, without details, what I have had to go through, and astonished them. Sometimes I am miserable,—always there is in me the sense that I may have active cause to be so at any time. Always the gnawing pangs of anxiety, and deep, deep dissatisfaction beyond words, and the sense of helplessness, which of itself is despair. And yet here are times when my heart jumps up in the old unreasonable way, and I am—yes, happy, though the word seems so inappropriate—without any cause for it, with so many causes the other way. I wonder whether this is want of feeling, or mere temperament and elasticity—or if it is a special compensation. "Weren't my heart licht I wad dee."

How naturally she writes of her own work in the world of letters:

> I have written because it gave me pleasure, because it came natural to me, because it was like talking or breathing, besides the big fact that it was necessary for me to work for my children.

Mrs. Oliphant always seems to have had an uneasy feeling that, successful as her work was, and pleasing as were its financial results, it was not the highest. She often wondered whether, if it was not so absolutely necessary she should have money at once, she might not have done better work—something more sure to live—to have been able to find time, and she hoped with that time the ability, to have written one or two great novels, instead of the hundred or more good ones. How truly, and yet entirely without bitterness, she writes of herself:

> I have always had to think of other people, and to plan everything, for my own pleasure, it is true, very often; but always in subjection to the necessity which bound me to them. On the whole, I have had a great deal of my own way, and have insisted upon getting what I wished; but only at the cost of infinite labor and of carrying a whole little world with me whenever I moved. I have not been able to rest, to please myself, to take the pleasures which have come in my way; but have always been forced to go on without a pause. When my poor brother's family fell upon my hands, and especially when there was a question of Frank's [her nephew] education, I remember that I said to myself, having then, perhaps, a little stirring of ambition, that I must make up my mind to think no more of that, and that to bring up the boys for the service of God was better than to write a fine novel, supposing even that it was in me to do so.

The main events of Mrs. Oliphant's life and the history of her books are very familiar to us. Born at Lasswade, about six miles from Edinburgh, in 1828, her earliest recollections centre around her favorite brother Frank. A short time after the family removed to Glasgow. Of her mother she writes:

> She was of the old type of Scotch mother—not demonstrative, not caressing—but I know now that I was a kind of idol to her from my birth. * * * She had read everything she could lay her hands upon all her life, and was fond of quoting Pope. * * * She had a very high idea, founded on what I have never quite known about, of the importance of the Oliphant family, so that I was brought up with the sense of belonging to an old, chivalrous, impoverished race.

Mrs. Oliphant thought her mother very like Mrs. Carlyle, having the same gift of telling a story, and the same dangerous vein of sarcasm and cutting speech. The Wilsons lived for a long time in Liverpool, Mrs. Oliphant's father having some sort of a Custom House port; very quietly, too, for money was not at all plentiful. They never went out or entertained, and their pleasures were all centred in books and magazines. Margaret Wilson's first book, "Margaret Maitland," was published in 1849, bringing her £150, which in every way delighted the family; but they could not help regarding it rather as a joke. "Maggie's book!" Mrs. Oliphant says: "My mother laughed and cried with pride and happiness and amazement unbounded." About this time Miss Wilson spent some time in London with a brother, who was there studying; meeting there here cousin, Frank Oliphant, whom she afterward married, in May, 1852, going up to London to live. There her father and mother followed her, the latter dying in 1854. Shortly afterward Mrs. Oliphant's second child, then eight months old, died, and even years afterward she seemed to think it unreasonable that she should have felt her child's death the most.

Mrs. Oliphant does not seem to have seen much of London society or to have found much enjoyment in going out. The S. C. Halls were the most prominent people she knew; and many and interesting are the stories told of their evenings. The one feature of their London life which really pleased her was the little informal evening visits with her husband to artists' studios, where she and the wife talked, while their respective husbands smoked and discussed pictures in the studio above. So their life went on happily enough; never with much money, but usually just enough; with two strong, healthy children to comfort her for the loss of the two who came between; until suddenly the happy time came to an end. Mr. Oliphant's health failed, and they were ordered to Italy, when Maggie, the little daughter, was only five, and Cyril two years of age. Their only certain income was £20 a month, which the Blackwoods agreed to send as payment for certain articles; so that Mrs. Oliphant found it necessary even then to work constantly; not always too successfully under such sad conditions. In the Autumn of 1859 Mr. Oliphant died at Rome, and six weeks afterward their second son, Cecco, as he was always called, was born. So Mrs. Oliphant found herself a widow at thirty-one, with three children, no money, and indeed £1,000 of debt. How she struggled on, and with what great success, the book itself will best show, as well as the friends she succeeded in gathering around her. Suffice it to say her life went on with more or less happiness, until, on a second visit to Rome, her little Maggie, her darling daughter, then nearly eleven years old, died of gastric fever in January, 1864.

After some time spent in travel Mrs. Oliphant returned to England, taking a house at Windsor, so that her boys might be educated at Eton. Here, after a time, came a great addition to her burdens. Her brother Frank had failed in business and lived abroad, but his wife dying, he came to Mrs. Oliphant, with his children, a hopeless wreck in every way. She writes at this time: "I had been obliged to work pretty hard before to meet all the too great expenses of the house. Now, four people were added to it, very small, two of them, but the others not inexpensive members of the home." She had to set herself steadily at work "to make as much money as I could, and do the best I could for the three boys." Her "best" was a very good best, sending them to Eton first, and then through college. She writes of her difficulties in getting along; always using up the money for a book before it was published, and often coming to a place where it seemed impossible to go on. At one such time she took a journey up to London, trying to dispose of a finished novel, but with no result, and was feeling most miserable, when all at once a visitor was announced—a stranger, who wanted a serial for The Graphic.

> "He wanted it very soon—within a week or two, and after a little talk and negotiation, came to the conclusion that they would pay me £1,300. * * * I was absolutely without hope or help. I did not know where to turn—and here, in a moment, all was clear again—the road free in the sunshine, the cloud in a moment rolled away."

Although things seldom came to quite such a crisis, "it was always a struggle to get safely through every year, and make my ends meet. Indeed, I fear they never did quite meet; there was always a tugging together, which cost me a great deal of work and anxiety." She also comments on the fact that she ought to have been "worn out by work and crushed by cares and hard times," but never was. Yet the results she achieved were only possible because of her good health; had that failed, she would have been helpless. Therefore, she questions whether her attitude was that of one who "tempts Providence or trusts God."

The book is interspersed with little stories of the friends she had made and the celebrities she had known; the Carlyles, Tennysons, Leslie Stephen, Miss Thackeray, of whom she grew very fond; Kinglake, who so praised her books, and many others. So the autobiography goes on, until finally the entries cease with the death of Cecco, her last and best beloved child—"And now I am here all alone—I cannot write any more."

One of the two illustrations in the book is a picture taken in 1874, a photograph of the outside of the Windsor house, showing Mrs. Oliphant, surrounded by her three boys, Frank Wilson, her nephew and adopted son; Cyril, next in age, and the little Cecco. This picture was taken at the happiest time of her life. "Next year I expect everything to be changed. The little girls are going to a school we have found for them in Germany. * * * Frank goes to India, and Sids [Cyril] to Oxford."

Many of the letters after 1875 are to Frank Wilson, who was doing so well in India and who was so much interested in all the home doings. Mrs. Oliphant was very proud of her adopted boy's successful career, which, alas! four years later, was terminated by an attack of fever. In a letter to Mrs. Craik dated December, 1879, she writes:

> I have had a long spell of peace and quiet; all well with my children, which is the one thing that matters after all. And of all the family, my boy Frank was the one I was most secure about and had least anxiety for. All seemed so well with him; he was so robust and vigorous, nothing wrong about him, either real or fanciful. And now, in a moment, all is over for this world. It is the most inscrutable blow.

The fact that Cyril had only taken second class at Oxford was a great disappointment to Mrs. Oliphant, but Cecco, then at Oxford, was naturally a student, and promised better things, so her life was still a happy one, and the time went on until the beginning of 1883, when Cyril's health began to cause great anxiety; but he grew better, so that in January, 1884, he went to Ceylon as private secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, at a salary of between two and three hundred pounds a year; but in six months' time he had to come back, the climate having almost proved fatal to him. Cecco, in the meantime, had been hoping for an appointment to the British Museum, for which his tastes eminently fitted him, and in the Fall of 1887 he passed a brilliant examination, earning a much larger number of marks than was required; but, alas! he could not pass the medical examination, and the doctor's verdict was that he could not live in London, for some time to come at least. In 1888 it was found necessary for him to go to the south of Europe for a time. Both her boys were doing acceptable literary work, and Cyril had published a volume on de Musset, which came out only a week or so before Cyril's death, which happened very unexpectedly in November, 1890, after a slight attack of congestion of the lungs. Of this great blow Mrs. Caghill writes:

> All was over. A career so brilliant in the hope and promise of its beginning had ended in bitterest disappointment. One little volume and a few verses were all that was left. Yet there are still some living who can testify that Mrs. Oliphant's pride in her son, and ambition for him, were not unreasonable; who can recall the handsome, brilliant boy, his lovely voice, his quick sympathy, his generosity in the small things of daily life. And it is they, also, who can recall the falling away from that bright youth—broken health, broken hopes, a dismal resignation to inactivity—which was more tragically painful than words can say to the mother whose toil had been so gladly given for him.

The Winter of 1890-91 was spent at Davos Platz, on Cecco's account; the climate not at all agreeing with Mrs. Oliphant, who writes: "It appears that the high Alps are not good for older people, and almost always produce a collapse of some kind." In her case it was very nearly fatal, and the little party moved as soon as possible to a milder air. In 1894 the last blow was struck. Cecco, who had been miserable all Summer, died on the 1st of October.

> He has gone from me, my last, my dearest, and I am left here a desolate woman, with the strength of a giant in me, and may live for years and years. Pity me; it seems as if even God did not, and yet, no doubt, He had a higher reason than pity for me. The dreadful thing is that I can't go too; I am forced to live, though everything in life is gone.

In 1896 Mrs. Oliphant, her adopted daughter, (the other niece had been married for some time,) and a friend's daughter, who spent most of her time with her, moved into a new house at Wimbledon Common, where the remainder of her life was spent, if not happily, at least cheerfully. In Mrs. Oliphant's younger and brighter days she had four dear and intimate women friends—Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Blackwood, and Miss Fitz Maurice; two of whom had been dead for some years, and now the other two passed away, leaving her still more desolate. In June, 1897, her own health began to fail, and she went up to town for medical advice. The verdict was a great blow to her friends, but not to Mrs. Oliphant; finding there was no hope for her, "she made up her mind, in the greatest serenity and happiness, to await the end." In the meantime she arranged her affairs, wrote farewell letters to her friends, and even dictated some verses which she desired should be sent to Mr. Blackwood, beginning:

> On the edge of the world I lie, I lie,
> Happy and dying, and dazed and poor,
> Looking up from the vast great floor
> Of the infinite world that rises above
> To God, and to Faith, and to Love, Love, Love.

She wished to live over the great day of the Queen's jubilee, and urged a friend to go, promising her "she should hear no bad news on the 22d." She bore with great patience the noise of the bands and fireworks on Wimbledon Common; "through all her wonderful security and absolute certainty that she was so soon to recover what she had lost seemed almost to transfigure her; making her room, which she loved to have filled with flowers, the one cheerful spot in the house." In this room, on the 25th of June, 1897, passed away one of the bravest and most beautiful souls in the annals of English literature.

The book is a well-printed volume of 450 pages, containing also a bibliography of Mrs. Oliphant's books, as well as a list of her contributions to Blackwood's. In addition to the family group already referred to, the book contains as a frontispiece a portrait of Mrs. Oliphant, made from a pencil drawing by her adopted daughter, "Denny," in 1875, which is regarded as a very successful portrait. There is also an interesting preface, in which Mrs. Caghill tells just how the book came into being.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS OF MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT. Arranged and Edited by Mrs. Harry Caghill. With two Portraits. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $2.50.

Books for Young Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been greatly interested in the lists of books presented in your recent issues for the younger readers. The inclosed list was published about a year ago in The Pilgrim Teacher of Boston, and was prepared by Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress. It was not given by him as in every way an ideal list or as complete, but was the result of his observation and the test of experience by young readers. I have found it so helpful that I wish to present it to your readers. A. S. COMUS.

New York, May 22, 1899.

Muloch, "The Little Lame Prince."
Phelps-Ward, "The Trotty Book."
Macdonald, "At the Back of the North Wind."
Carroll, "Alice in Wonderland."
Carroll, "Through the Looking Glass."
Hawthorne, "The Wonder Book."
Hawthorne, "Tanglewood Tales."
Kingsley, "Water Babies."
Wiggin, "Patsy."
Mark Twain, "Prince and Pauper."
Dodge, "Hans Brinker."
Lear, "The Nonsense Books."
Wiggin, "The Birds' Christmas Carol."
Macdonald, "The Light Princess."
Hale, "The Peterkin Papers."
Macdonald, "A Rough Shaking."
Baldwin, "Story of Siegfried."
Baldwin, "Story of Roland."
Baldwin, "Story of the Golden Age."
Frost, "The Wagner Story Book."
Tomlinson, "Three Colonial Boys."
Tomlinson, "Three Young Continentals."
Tomlinson, "Washington's Young Aids."
Macaulay, "Horatius at the Bridge."
Yonge, "The Little Duke."
Yonge, "Lances of Linwood."
Alcott, "Spinning Wheel Stories."
Susan Coolidge, "Nine Little Goslings."
Alcott, "Little Men."
Susan Coolidge, "What Katy Did."
Susan Coolidge, "What Katy Did at School."
Yonge, "The Pigeon Pie."
Phelps-Ward, "Gypsy Breynton."
Phelps-Ward, "Gypsy's Cousin Joy."
Ramé, "Dog of Flanders."
Yonge, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest."
Herford, "Artful Anticks."
Gibb, "Gudrun and Other Stories."
Kipling, "The Jungle Book."
Kipling, "The Second Jungle Book."
Frost, "Court of King Arthur."
Frost, "Knights of the Round Table."
Field, "Lullaby-land."
Pyle, "Otto of the Silver Hand."
Munroe, "The Fur Seal's Tooth" and eleven others, including "Flamingo Feathers" and the entire "Mate" series.
Spyri, "Heidi."
Scott, "Marmion."
Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Longfellow, "Evangeline."
Aguilar, "Days of Bruce."
Brooks, "A Boy of the First Empire."
Barnes, "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors."
De La Motte Fouqué, "Undine."
De La Motte Fouqué, "Sintram."
De La Motte Fouqué, "Aslangis Knight: The Two Captains."
Pyle, "Robin Hood."
Hollway-Calthrop, "Paladin and Saracen."

Yale's Wooden Spoon.

Dr. Miles G. Hyde has written an account of the "Wooden Spoon" ceremonial as once carried out in Yale. The Wooden Spoon, it is said, was started at Yale by Henry T. Blake of the class of '48. Dr. Hyde thinks Mr. Blake derived "the suggestion of awarding the wooden spoon to the lowest colloquy man from a practice prevailing at Cambridge University, England, of nicknaming the junior optime, or last man on the honor list, 'the Wooden Spoon.'" The earliest spoon presentations of Yale were secret ones. Then public entertainments were given. The spoons themselves were of wood, either of black walnut or rosewood, and were about 32 inches in length. A list of spoon men, who were recipients of these emblems from 1848 to 1871, is given by Dr. Hyde. Then, unfortunately, there arose dissensions among the "Cochleaurati," as they called themselves, and so the wooden spoon is of the past.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

"The Market Place," the posthumous work of Harold Frederic, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is now selling in its thirteenth thousand, and a third edition is in preparation. The advance orders that are coming in promise a fifth impression at an early date. In other words, the novel, after a few weeks of desultory sales, seems to have "caught on." The public did not take kindly to the author's preceding novel, "Gloria Mundi," but even this is showing signs of reviving, while its effects are being overcome by the continual advance of interest that is shown in the posthumous tale.

A new "bird book" is announced by Small, Maynard & Co. It is called "On the Birds' Highway," and is by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. Mr. Howe's essays comprise studies of birds from the Maine coast to that of Maryland. The volume will contain a frontispiece in color from a painting by Louis Agassis Fuertes, together with some sixty illustrations in halftone from photographs by the author.

On July 7 of last year Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge University, England, delivered a lecture on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood" at the Imperial Institute, London, at which Lord Rosebery took the chair and delivered an address on the same subject, now reprinted in the volume of addresses by that statesman. An abridged version of Prof. Waldstein's address appeared in the August number of The North American Review. It is now to be brought out in full in a volume from the press of John Lane of the Bodley Head. Prof. Waldstein, who was once a student at Columbia University, is an enthusiastic advocate of expansion, imperialism, and Anglo-Americanism. He is now in this country to edit the large publication of the American excavations in Greece at Argive Heraeum. In order to take charge of the American School at Athens in 1889, he resigned the directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum, a life position he had held for six years. But the English university authorities generously permitted him to take charge of the American work while still maintaining his Chair of Archaeology by giving him six months' leave of absence every Winter.

The issues of Mr. Westcott's book, "David Harum," follow each other so closely that even the "most recent" reports sometimes run awry. It so happened that a week ago the impressions of "David Harum" were recorded both at 145,000 and at 175,000. Of course the latter figure was correct. The sales of the book began this week with 1,500 copies, and have kept above the 1,000 mark for six days.

"The Orange Girl," by Sir Walter Besant, with eight illustrations," will be brought out in the early Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. "The Orange Girl," like the author's "Dorothy Foster," is a tale of the eighteenth century—of the time when the debtors' prisons were kept teeming with wretched humanity, and when men, women, and children were hanged for trifling offenses. The heroine of the tale belonged to the criminal class; she began her career as an orange girl at Drury Lane Theatre. Her inherently fine and noble nature is intensified by the vicious character of her surroundings. Of course the time of action permits the author to bring into play as a setting for his scenes much of old London, with which he is so familiar.

"Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys of Hardwick House, Oxon: 1756-1808," edited by Emily J. Climenson, will shortly appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The work will include the pedigrees [Lybbe and Powys] and a photogravure portrait.

Students of the lore of the North American Indians will be interested to learn that Mr. Montague Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, has printed for private distribution a little brochure called "The Maliseet Vocabulary." The work is not a lexicon, as it simply gives the Indian words with their English equivalents. The Maliseet tribe never had even a sign language or one of hieroglyphics. They inhabit parts of Maine and New Brunswick. William F. Gangong, Ph. D., has written an introduction to the pamphlet.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish this week "Alaska and the Klondike," by Angelo Heilprin; "A Cosmopolitan Comedy," by Anna Robeson Brown. (Mrs. Charles Henry Burr, Jr.,) and "Uncle Sam's Soldiers," by O. P. Austin. Next week the same firm will bring out Prof. Ripley's great work, "The Races of Europe," and in the following week, "Snow on the Headlight," by Cy Warman, author of "The Story of the Railroad." As has been said, this last relates in the form of a novel the history of the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike, as witnessed and considered from the point of view of the strikers.

An authorized edition of the early novels of Henry Seton Merriman will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Merriman, it is said, is very much displeased that some of his earlier work has recently appeared in this country without his knowledge or consent. These novels will be uniform in letter-press and binding. The same firm has also secured the American rights to publish the forthcoming novels of this author, one of which, entitled "The Isle of Unrest," is already announced for issue in 1900. It is the only story written by Mr. Merriman since "Roden's Corner." Mr. Merriman, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Sowers," "In Kedar's Tents," "The Phantom Future," "Young Mistley," "Prisoners and Captives," and "Suspense."

Dr. Max Bartels, the Secretary of the Anthropological Society of Berlin, and author of "Das Weib," has highly praised Mr. Charles de Kay's "Bird Gods," published a few months ago by A. S. Barnes & Co. Dr. Bartels's review has been incorporated into the proceedings of his society. He says among other things: "Through such arguments a high degree of probability is reached that originally these birds were themselves worshipped as deities, and that their habits of life were gradually brought into a mystical connection with the changes of the seasons throughout the year, and the incidents that befall human lives. * * * A wealth of interesting facts has been amassed in this stimulating work, which shows on all its pages the author's abundant knowledge of languages and his wide acquaintance with the habits of birds, as well as the great comprehensiveness of his reading. The pictures, drawn in heavy lines, have a decorative rather than pictorial character."

The literature of criminology has a valuable acquisition in "The Hooligan Nights," just published by Henry Holt & Co. We are assured that it is practically a biography of a real criminal. It will therefore be interesting to compare him with some of the hero criminals of fiction, although Alf Hoolagan is not set up as a "hero." Long ago Hugo gave us Jean Valjean, and Byron, Conrad that man "of one virtue and a thousand crimes," who in view of the number of the aforesaid crimes, would have a hard time as an "habitual offender" were he now a resident of the Borough of Manhattan. Of late years we have had "A Social Highwayman," Mr. J. A. Mitchell's highwayman, murderer, trapeze performer in "Gloria Victis;" "An Amateur Cracksman;" "François," the thief, juggler, fencing master, and the murderer-explorer in "God's Prisoner." But one must be cautious in seeking the criminal of fiction among French novels; for there he is usually drawn from real life, his biography being sometimes copied verbatim from the procès verbeaux of the juge d'instruction.

A second edition of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's "Women and Economics" has been brought out by Small, Maynard & Co. The text has been somewhat modified and a full table of index has been added.

Among the early Fall publications of the Montgomery Publishing Company is announced "The Romance of Atlantis," by Elizabeth Birkmaier. The story of the lost island empire is graphically portrayed, and the love romance upon which the tale is based is said to be cleverly drawn. One particular strong scene is the sinking of the island, where the author's imagination makes her pen move swiftly, but not too feverishly.

"The Outsiders," the last novel to appear in book form from the pen of Robert W. Chambers, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, is creating no end of talk among the younger generation of New York writers, for within its pages certain publishers of the metropolis are lampooned and certain successful but vain writers are touchingly caricatured. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Chambers undoubtedly had a long and varied experience with publishers before he attained his first success, or else he has been closeted with some unsuccessful literary aspirant and has lent a ready ear and a remarkably fluent pen to a story of woes. And now it is Mr. Chambers's turn to bother the publishers, for it is said that he is never satisfied with his own work, and will revise as long as a proof is sent to him, while the proof sheets themselves resemble those of Balzac, owing to the myriad of changes, interlines, crossed lines, and inverted phrases. In "The Conspirators," now running in Harper's Weekly, Mr. Chambers has turned his attention from the publishers to the German Kaiser and, as has been said in the columns, he handles him without gloves.

"The Last Years of St. Paul," by Abbé Constant Fouard, translated by the Rev. George F. X. Griffith, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's "The Yellow Wall Paper" is being issued by Small, Maynard & Co. This tale was first presented several years ago in a magazine. The story in book-form will be inclosed in a cover of orange and yellow, which should be found suggestive enough. Mrs. Stetson is at present in England, where she has gone partly for rest and partly to attend the International Congress of Women, which is to be held in London the last of the present month. She is to return for a lecture tour in this country in the Autumn, and will then go to Australia.

Brentano's has published a catalogue of guidebooks, travelers' handbooks, and bicycle maps, which tourists abroad or at home will find of much instruction and interest. In the same pamphlet is also included a list of fiction for Summer reading in French, German, and English. In other words, the wants of the traveler are well looked after and his desires attended to both en route and while taking his ease at his inn on a rainy day, when the roads are impassable and he would have a good tale to keep up his spirits.

The Booksellers' League have arranged for a trolley party to Far Rockaway, L. I., for Saturday afternoon, June 24. The party will leave the Broadway Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock precisely. The following gentlemen have the affair in charge: Charles A. Burkhardt, 31 West Twenty-third Street; Cass Richardson, 31 West Twenty-third Street, and James Macdonald, 32 Lafayette Place.

The following paragraph appeared in Mr. Henry Norman's cable notes to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a week ago: "In deference to the American Ambassador's wishes, Messrs. Sands will suppress the projected publication of 'Joe Choate's Jest Book.'" This note may be supplemented by advices from the American publishers, the Montgomery Publishing Company, which are: "It is understood that Mr. Choate has purchased the entire English edition."

A translation of Edouard Rod's "The Sacrifice of Silence" has been made by John W. Harding for G. W. Dillingham Company. Mr. Harding is the author of "The Piper of Brittany," "An Art Failure," and "A Conjurer of Phantoms," &c. Arrangements have been made by which the future works of this author will probably be presented through the G. W. Dillingham Company. This firm also announces "The Naked Truth," by Albert Ross; "The Slave of the Lamp," by Henry Seton Merriman; "A Princess of Vascovy," by John Okenham, author of "God's Prisoner;" "Hats Off," by Arthur Henry Veysey; "The Man Who Dared," a historical romance of the days of Robespierre, and a third edition of "Waters That Pass Away."

This year in Mr. D. L. Moody's Northfield "Extension," the place of the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London will be filled by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the same city. Mr. Morgan will spend the months of August, September, and October in this country, and will deliver addresses in the principal cities.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will present within a fortnight "What Women Can Earn," by Mary E. Wilkins, Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and others; "Our Conquests in the Pacific," by Oscar K. Davis; "Pabo the Priest," by J. Baring Gould, and "An Eclipse of Memory," by Dr. Morton Grinnell.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott, the geologist, is the author of an important article on "The Antiquity of Man in North America," which will appear in Appletons' Science Monthly for July. Dr. Abbott believes that the many attempts to modernize all traces of man on the eastern coast of North America "can safely be relegated to the limbo of misdirected energy."

Volume IX., No. 1, of 'Current History' has just made its appearance from the publishers, the Current History Company of Boston. It gives pertinent and minute details and judicious summaries and opinions on all the events of the world, both national and international, that have occurred in the first quarter of the present year.

A Silver Anniversary number is announced of The School Journal, which has been published just twenty-five years to date by Messrs. E. L. Kellogg & Co. The anniversary is to be commemorated by the issuing of an illustrated number on June 24, in which, among other things, will be presented a review of the evolution in education and educational methods of the last quarter of a century.

Two new volumes of Kiplingana are in preparation by the Montgomery Publishing Company. One is a collection of "Kipling Parodies," and the other is a "Kipling Bibliography," which will contain not less than 200 titles, and will be published in a limited edition for collectors. The same house also announces a new edition of "The Reign of the Poster," by Charles Knowles Belton. This little brochure contains twenty reproductions of famous posters.

James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent, spent most of the Winter in Havana, and he will write for the July Scribner's an account of the regeneration of that city by American military officials. The installment of the Stevenson letters, which will appear in the same number, contains those written from "Skerryvore." Several of them are addressed to Henry James, and deal with the art of fiction, upon which these two eminent novelists held divergent views. Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letter" will be addressed "To a Young Man Wishing to Become an American."

The demand for Miss Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope" has been much stimulated by the opening chapters of her serial "To Have and to Hold" in The Atlantic Monthly. Both stories have the genuine historic spirit, and Colonial Virginia has rarely been pictured so truthfully and so dramatically.

"A Tent of Grace," which deals with the race antipathy between Jew and Christian, is based on observations made by Mrs. Lust and facts she learned before she left her native Germany. It would be well worth reading for its lesson in this respect, even if it were not a very interesting novel, as it is.

The books of belles-lettres by Col T. W. Higginson, hitherto published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., have been taken over by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. There are twelve of these—"Atlantic Essays," "Common Sense About Women," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," "The New World and the New Book," "Travelers and Outlaws," "Malbone," "Oldport Days," "Outdoor Papers," "The Procession of the Flowers," "The Afternoon Landscape," (poems and translations.) "The Monarch of Dreams," and "Wendell Phillips." There is a wealth of good thinking, good writing, and good humor in these.

Mr. John Fiske's latest book, "Through Nature to God," adds fresh force to the statement that Mr. Fiske, with all the value and charm of his books of history, has not done a greater service to his generation than by his three small volumes, "The Idea of God," "The Destiny of Man," and "Through Nature to God."

It aids one to be optimistic, at least for a time, to know that stories so wholesome and sane as Miss Alice Brown's "Tiverton Tales" are in active demand. There is a deal of "Summer cheer" in these twelve tales.

A Story of Art Student Life*

"Rapin" is the slang expression of the Parisian studio for a professed student of art who does not possess either sufficient energy or talent for success. There were exceptional reasons to render this rapin more interesting than rapins in general. The story is on the part of one of the principal actors an idyl; but by no means so on the part of the others. The book is essentially French in every particular. The time of action is the present; the scene is entirely laid in the French capital. The characters with one exception are taken from the Bohemians of the Latin Quarter to the highest class of the Faubourg and the Elysée. The exception is an American. All are bold types portrayed with a strong pen. The story depicts the loose life of Parisian society, and as a sketch of that it is excellent, but as an interesting narrative it is not a success. The characters are mostly unattractive. Only one, the pretty young heroine, elicits love and pity. The hero, the rapin of the book, the author thus describes: "Never was created a more debonair or devil-may-care-looking person than Toto; the name fitted him like a glove, at least now. He looked about eighteen; his real age, however, was twenty-two, and he possessed that brightness of eye and vivacity of manner which sometimes indicates genius, sometimes excellent health, combined with highly strung nervous temperament. Affecting Longchamps and art, the society of pugilists and men of letters, shining here as flâneur, there as the patron of little poets, and lately—somewhat in secret—as a painter of pictures painted all by himself, he presented a queer variety of that always amusing insect, 'the child of age.'" He falls in love as deeply as a person of his character is able to, with the pretty little hat trimmer, Célestin; he engages cheap apartments in the Latin Quarter, where he establishes his atelier and can be with his Célestin. It is needless to detail the scenes in an oft-told story, failure in his chosen profession and ignominious desertion of the child milliner. His career terminates with his return to society, his sins forgiven by society, and his subsequent marriage to an American heiress. Right here the book becomes in a way didactic, but if there are a few American girls who sell themselves to a foreign libertine for a title, they are in a grand minority, and unworthy of a place in a story book.

The only character in this book at all interesting is the guileless young Célestin. Her little history is that of many poor girls in large cities who are honestly endeavoring to earn a living. Her brief happiness and her very sad end are both pathetic. The story is brightly told and descriptions of scenes and conversations well written, but the language used by the characters is extremely coarse, and often immodest. On this account the volume would have no place upon the refined reader's table or in a library for our young people.

*THE RAPIN. By Henry De Vere Stacpoole, Author of "Pierrot." 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 308 Pp. $1.25.

Fourteenth Century History.*

This is a book of very unequal merit. Perhaps the best thing in it is the appreciation of Froissart, which is very good indeed and amply deserves to be quoted from:

"Froissart, then, is neither an accurate transcriber nor a philosophic interpreter of the events of the time. He errs in matters of detail, and he completely misses the import of vast social and constitutional changes. 'Je suis historien,' he says of himself; but there is a disposition on the part of critics not therefore unfriendly to contest this claim. One calls him a 'troubadour,' another a 'chronicler,' but perhaps it would be more reasonable to call him a great 'prose poet.' He is almost without rival in word-painting, and though he may confound one village with another, he brings before us in torrents of color the broad features of the age. It is true that he deals mainly with the superficial aspects of contemporary life, with Courts and camps, with fightings and feastings, that he is fairly absorbed by pride and pomp, by beauty and gallantry; but this limitation should not be made a reproach to him. His onesidedness gives a sort of unity to his work. Whether he favors French or English, he is always, as regards principles and criteria, himself. Froissart is the finest exponent the world has ever had of the chivalrous idea as it shaped itself in practice, and therefore his chroniques possess general truth, which it would be folly were it possible, to barter for trustworthy particulars. As to these, Froissart was perfectly versed in the arts and the usages, in the thousand and one minutiae, of that side of life he undertook to depict."

Here Mr. Snell shows a higher qualification as a literary historian than even accuracy, important as accuracy is. This paragraph is correct enough, but over and above correctness the words breathe the love of literature. We recognize the critical imagination, what the Germans call "Nachempfindung"—the power of following in the spirit. It is such a passage as the above that gives us confidence that Mr. Snell has it in him to achieve far better things than the all too ambitious little volume before us, which bristles with strange languages in a manner to repel the general reader, and in a few places equally bristles with errors to repel the specialist.

If we tried to criticise all parts of this book we should no doubt come to far worse grief than Mr. Snell, and that with all the untold advantages of the reviewer, as against the author, on our side. However, the account of Dante's life is as readable as any than we know of. The facts of that life are nearly all of them the subject of dispute, but Mr. Snell has evidently studied the subject for himself and is entitled to express his own opinions.

Weak parts of the book are undoubtedly those which deal with French literature outside of Froissart, with Icelandic literature, and with English literature. The account of Icelandic literature is peculiarly unfortunate. It is quite unnecessary, in the first place; in the second, it is so full of technical terms as to be hardly readable; in the third, it is compiled, not without blunders, from an article by Mogk, and indicates little, if any, first-hand acquaintance with the subject.

It would be ungracious to dwell long on Mr. Snell's treatment of Chaucer. Twice he takes it upon himself to set Ten Brink right. In neither case is Ten Brink guilty of the error ascribed to him. Mr. Snell's familiarity with the work of Mr. Skeat

*THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. By F. J. Snell. Cloth, 12mo, pp. xi. and 428. Periods of European Literature Series. 1899. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

does not seem to be great, and of Mr. Lounsbury's work Mr. Snell seems to know nothing whatever. And yet Mr. Lounsbury is not only a first-class authority on the subject, but also a writer of great lucidity and charm of one whom we should expect Mr. Snell to find particularly useful. Moreover, Mr. Snell seems to know nothing about Mr. Child's work among the English ballads, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find him suggesting that the English ballad is essentially a sort of "dance-song." Mr. Child's testimony on this point is explicitly to the contrary.

In the general treatment of his subject, Mr. Snell gives judicious attention to the effects of social conditions on literary productions and to the passing of the mediaeval into the modern world. How symmetrically we might group the five great literary figures of the century! In spirit Dante and Froissart are well to the mediaeval side of the picture, while Petrarch and Boccaccio are on the modern. Chaucer combines in a remarkable way the characteristics of both eras. In his early poem, "The Death of Blanche the Duchess," he is more mediaeval than Dante, while in the "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales" he is more modern than Spenser. Nay, in some of his latest tales Chaucer reminds us of an author so modern as Fielding. And between these extremes Chaucer's poetry presents numerous gradations.

When we add to this consideration the fact that Chaucer is one of the most dramatic of all the English poets—one of those most gifted with the power of entering into the thoughts, language, and manners of other people—we have an interesting argument bearing on a celebrated controversy. There is an English poem called "The Romaunt of the Rose" which has sometimes been attributed to Chaucer, but concerning which there was recently a great discussion among English, German, and American scholars. If we may offer a suggestion where so many have already been made, it shall be that those scholars who, in view of certain minute distinctions of style, maintain that Chaucer was not the author of "The Romaunt of the Rose," have not sufficiently taken into account the range of Chaucer's development, his dramatic power of entering into other styles than his normal one, or of the probability of a period of shifting experiments before any style had become a habit with him. But whatever opinion we may hold, the question cannot be regarded as settled.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Tales of Insects.*

There is a world of romance hidden among the insects and in the life that is theirs. Too often is it that we are prone to pass by the lower forms of life with little or no attention, and it is not until Sir John Lubbock and some others, who study insects, learn of their ways and write of what they come to know, so that we also may have the benefit of their investigations, that we pause to consider and then to marvel.

Mr. Badenoch has not attempted to follow Lubbock, but rather out of certain zoologic forms he has selected examples of the Orthoptera, Saltatoria, Lepidoptera, and other families, and to the thus chosen types he has introduced his readers and has spread out before them rich treats in the "True Tales of the Insects" that he has registered in his present book. He first directs attention to the Devil's Riding Horse, (Mantidae.) Probably no other insects are surrounded with such a halo of legend and superstition, none have acquired the same reputation for wisdom and saintliness, as those technically known as the Mantidae. The character they bear is one of long standing, and almost worldwide fame. It originates in the insects' habitual attitude, that appears devotional. For hours they rest without motion upon four hind legs in their characteristic posture, with head raised and with the front legs entirely free, half opened, the joints clasped together and held like uplifted hands in prayer. Among the Turks and Arabs it is of a more or less sacred nature, and they hold that it prays with its face toward Mecca. Appearances, however, are not always safe things upon which to rely. In spite of monkish legends that go to the length of making the Mantis give utterance to devout sentiments, it is in reality not the saint of the insect world, but is rather a tiger. It lives by rapine, and in reality a more atrocious little savage could not be found. Its tastes are essentially carnivorous. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Much that is intensely interesting finds a place in regard to the Mantidae, after which follows Walking Sticks and Walking Leaves, (Phasmidae,) who have a curious power of reproducing lost limbs, as well as of insect adaptability, and a marvelous imitative resemblance; locusts and grasshoppers, (Acrididgae,) with their gifts of song, musical organs, and music; butterflies, which are the symbols of Psyche; moths, case moths, hawk moths, and the death's head moth, the last of which is in several respects a most remarkable species. It is particularly striking and unique from the fact of possessing a voice or the power of uttering a kind of shrill, plaintive, mournful squeak, somewhat resembling, or at least not unlike, that of a mouse. The strange cry has been known to naturalists, but to others it will appear as a novelty. There is much to charm the reader in the present book. Insects are not deified, but they are made to occupy the places that properly belong to them as parts of created animated nature. The work may well find a place in the library of those interested in insect life and the legends and folk-lore that belong to it.

*TRUE TALES OF THE INSECTS. By L. N. Badenoch, author of "Romances of the Insect World." With forty-four illustrations. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Gilt top. Octavo. Pages 250. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $2.

"Children's Playgrounds."*

Froebel, of course, understood and developed to practical results one phase of child's play in his kindergarten philosophy, but there is another phase that is just as valuable and far more interesting to contemplate at this torrid season of the year, and that is child-play without doors. Mr. Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff has just published a little book which treats of this phase of infant sociology from a more or less practical point of view. "Save the child and you save the man" is his text. He proceeds to show along very broad lines that the development of the child's moral culture depends upon his play, and not only upon the play that can be given in the schoolroom where nature's effigies are displayed before the little one's eyes by a master of psychology, but in the open fields and the woods where nature may be seen as she actually is. But of course it is not always convenient to take the child to the woods or fields, among the birds and the flowers. Mr. Tsanoff has a plan by which these features of nature may be brought to the child of the metropolis; in other words, he suggests the establishing of parks that may be used for children as their open-air playgrounds.

As to the educational value of children's playgrounds, with proper teachers about, there can be no question, but these teachers should not be guardians of the park armed with sticks to keep the intruding youngsters off the grass. The children should be taught in other ways that if they trample on the grass under their feet it will die and grow no more, and that the beauty of their playground will be ruined. In a like manner the child may be taught to regard the flowers, the shrubs, and the birds and butterflies that flit among them. By gentle and forbearing guidance the child is thus made to form habits which develop its character both physically and morally.

The author is unstinted in his praise of the work that has been done in Philadelphia toward sustaining public playgrounds for children. Many newer cities that are growing up in the West, and many contemporaneous ones in the East, could draw instruction from these models. In short these playgrounds are indispensable supplements to the home, the school, and the church for the development of the highest possible type of manhood and womanhood. A campaign in their favor deserves the highest possible encouragement.

*CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS. By Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff, General Secretary of the Culture Extension League, Philadelphia. Published for the author. $1.

A Charming Story.*

Mr. Locke in his "Idols" has given us a really fine novel. He has written with a charming subtlety and a strong human interest that lend to his pages something more than mere artistic construction and cunning aggregation of words. His plot is exceedingly strong, and the outcome is well concealed until he skillfully arranges the unfolding. The characters are none of them hackneyed types, and, though rare, are not impossible. The author knows the world that he portrays, and there is much that he says that makes excellent reading, even for the veteran reader of romances whose taste is critical. London figures largely as the scene of the story, but Monte Carlo finds an incidental place, as do also South Africa and some other places. Four gentle lives are the burden of the tale—Irene Merriam, her husband, and Hugh Colman, who had been the lifelong friend of Mr. Merriam, and Minna Hart, the daughter of a Jewish money lender.

Gerald Merriam and Hugh Colman had been rivals for the hand of Irene, but when the sentimental victory rested with Gerald, Hugh accepted the inevitable, and the friendship of the trio remained unbroken. Hugh continued the intimate friend and welcome guest; he was in possession of a pass key, and used it at the Merriam residence at his unrestricted pleasure. Colman had certain financial expectations, on the strength of which he became involved with the money lender, and because of this he was induced secretly to marry Minna Hart. Time rolled on in spite of delicate situations revealed, and on the very night on which Hugh learned, in a sought-for interview, that the father of Minna would never give his consent to a marriage between his daughter and any Christian, the very while the interested two were in subsequent conference in regard to the matter Israel Hart was foully murdered. The Jew's will provided that his daughter should forfeit her money should she marry out of the faith of her father. It thus became important for her to conceal the fact of her secret marriage, and she binds Hugh to secrecy in regard to it and then casts him off forever.

Hugh is suspected of the murder, and in keeping heroic faith with his faithless wife would have lost his own life had it not been that Irene at the trial perjures herself and confesses to a nameless crime which she had not committed, but which was confirmed, in the evidence, by the testimony of her own husband, that corroborated it, and by such a magnificent sacrifice that is almost beyond thought, Hugh is acquitted. Gerald, however, assumes his wife's guilt and divorces her in consequence, upon this as a basis leaving her forever. Irene's idol is thus destroyed. In the place of her first idol there presently springs up another in the person of Hugh, and without being able to follow the plot in detail in the limited notice here given, Hugh, no matter how reluctantly, casts aside his scruples and finally marries Irene during the life of his secret wife, Minna. In the meantime Minna becomes wanton, and her money does not bring her the joy she had expected. The moral and other sacrifices she was forced to make to obtain it and the loss of her husband, that she comes to realize and finally to regret, weigh heavily upon her and change the current of her life, which is at last ended by suicide after she had had Irene's divorced husband at her feet as a suitor. The theme is at times not as healthy nor as pleasing in point of view as one might wish, and in the story we sometimes see too sad an aspect of life. The tale is frequently iconoclastic, but there can be no doubt of the exceptional moving power therein.

*IDOLS. By William J. Locke, Author of "Derelicts," &c. Cloth, Decorated Cover. Gilt top. 12mo. Pages 368. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. Price, $1.25.

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A Dash for a Throne.*

"A Dash for a Throne" is a story full of the most lively action, as the title itself could suggest. The plot is a very complicated one, and the numerous exciting scenes shift rapidly, while various characters are entrapped in the meshes of a net of wild intrigues, from which the author skillfully rescues them. Germany is the home of the story.

On a certain festive occasion aboard the imperial yacht, where all partook so freely of wine that no one could give an accurate description of the happenings, the hero, Count von Rudloff, and the Prince became involved in a quarrel, which terminated when the latter received a blow in the face. As a result of this encounter von Rudloff was advised, officially, without the Prince's knowledge, to flee the country and cause reports of his death to be widely circulated at home. This was done. He changed his name and occupation frequently, and his place of residence just as often. Meanwhile he was thought to be dead, no one suspecting differently. The funeral was celebrated at Court with proper mourning, and the papers reported at length his life, illness, death, and funeral. His future career was now open. Through a most peculiar chain of circumstances he met the Countess Minna von Gramberg, whose defense he immediately assumed. Previous to the death of her father, Minna von Gramberg was betrothed to a Count von Nauheim, a villain of the deepest dye, whom she thoroughly despised. Von Nauheim had a deeply laid scheme, which he instigated and expended all his energies in executing, to dethrone the King, marry Countess Minna, and assume the power himself. There follow plots within plots, and all would have terminated most favorably for von Nauheim had not von Rudloff appeared. The two men were exact opposites by nature; one imbued with all that is despicable, the other noble and generous to the extreme. Von Rudloff, assisted by three acquaintances, waged war upon von Nauheim's heinous plans, and succeeded in thwarting him in all he undertook, although frequently at his own peril. The Countess, abducted by von Nauheim's agents, was found and returned to her castle and the history of the coup d'état made public. Von Rudloff was summoned to Court, and was received most cordially by his old friend the Emperor, to whom he related the story of his life since their quarrel. The past offense was obliterated, and von Rudloff, who has figured under another name throughout the book, reassumed his own title.

Von Nauheim, who it was proved already had a wife and children living and was guilty of unpardonable offenses against the King, met with his just deserts.

Count von Rudloff then turned his attention to love and wooed and won the Countess von Gramberg. They were quietly married, and traveled abroad for a year, at the expiration of which time they returned to their home to live under the Emperor's friendship and favor.

The few remaining characters are of but little interest, except only as occasionally they figure in the execution of the plot.

*A DASH FOR A THRONE. By Arthur W. Marchmont, Author of "By Right of Sword." Illustrated by D. Murray Smith. 12mo. 383 pp. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. London: Hutchinson & Co. $1.25.

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AUGUSTIN DALY'S LIBRARY.

It was generally known that Mr. Daly had a remarkable dramatic library, and so he had. His general library was even more so. In fact, he had an ideal library, well-night filling all the rooms of his residence from the basement to the top floor; room after room was filled with treasures in literature, all arranged with care, and each class had its own place in this wonderful library, which, possibly for its unusual variety, easily ranks it as being the grandest this country has ever seen. Rest with Mr. Daly was unknown; he was a thorough worker, and a hard worker, too, at that, from early morning till late at night. Everything he undertook was done with a thoroughness never excelled, excepting with remarkably busy men.

Mr. Daly knew his books well, read them and loved them for their contents and associations. His library was a representative one of everything that was good and of value, and selected with the care and judgment that with Mr. Daly were characteristic of the man.

In a brief paper, as this necessarily is, much cannot be written of Mr. Daly's library save a panoramic view of some of its principal contents. The Douai Bible, in forty-two folio volumes, with eight thousand prints, each volume containing specially prepared title pages, on each of which was a different water color by Eugene Grivaz, the noted French aquarellist, representing some Bible scene in that particular volume; this Bible was the monument of Mr. Daly's library.

Mr. Daly always believed that magazines represented the growth and true history of the country they belonged to, and his library, therefore, contained complete sets of Harper's, Century, and Scribner's Magazines, Harper's Weekly, as well as a complete file of The New York Herald, excepting the first twelve volumes; also The London Graphic, Illustrated London News, Black and White, Dramatic News, Punch, and some of the principal illustrated papers of France and Germany.

"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," originally in four volumes and extended to twenty-five volumes by the insertion of over two thousand portraits and autograph titles of all of the leaders of the rebellion, cost Mr. Daly $5,000, and is particularly rich in autograph letters of all of the great Generals of both sides. The letters written by Gen. Grant are numerous, interesting, and of great value. The frontispiece of each volume represents the great Generals on each side.

At this time, when anything pertaining to New York is so eagerly sought for, this was anticipated by Mr. Daly in the numerous volumes of various sizes which he collected and called "Old New York," and containing a magnificent collection of prints of New York and vicinity from the earliest period to about the year 1850. To-day this could not be duplicated, as it contains every print one could ever wish to acquire. The two volumes of "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" cost Mr. Daly $2,000; this work was specially illustrated on the margin of the text by David Edward Cronin, with 255 original pen-and-ink and water-color sketches, representing scenes in the life and history of Gen. Grant, and inserted in the work are numerous autograph letters of Gen. Grant.

As was to be expected, Mr. Daly had a grand collection of Shakespeare's works, among which were the four folio editions, the Halliwell-Phillips set of Shakespeare, editions by the various editors, and the Henry Irving Shakespeare, large paper, in eight volumes, extended to forty-five volumes by means of some 3,000 additional illustrations collected from all sources, and all the known sets of Shakespeare plates issued by themselves or in the various published editions of Shakespeare. This work cost about $6,000 and was used by Mr. Daly as a working copy.

His collection of stage biography embraced hundreds of works; in fact, everything he could obtain that gave particulars of the lives of all connected with the stage, was to be found in his library, as well as all works on the history of the stage. This was unusually valuable and very complete and numbered hundreds of volumes. Another valuable set was works that had been written for and against the stage, "Pro and Con," as Mr. Daly called them. They were numerous and covered the last 200 years, and showed that opinions were about equally divided for and against the stage. Another important illustrated book in the library of Mr. Daly was his "History of London," thirty-six volumes, imperial folio, which gives an excellent pictorial history of London from the earliest to modern times.

His copy of the "Memorial to George Holland" was extended to two volumes, with over 200 prints. Other works that were illustrated with an exceptionally choice collection of rare plates are "Sketch of Edwin Booth," "Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan," Campbell's "Life of Mrs. Siddons," Chambers's "Book of Days," extended from two to twelve volumes; Arthur Murphy, author of "Johnson and Garrick," James Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," in six volumes.

Mr. Daly also extra illustrated two copies of Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwynne," one of which is in one volume and the other, which is by far the most remarkable copy in existence, is extended to four volumes folio. Spooner's "Biographical History of the Fine Arts" is extended from two to four volumes. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean;" this was extended to fourteen volumes. Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Garrick," which contains many valuable autographs, as well as the first will of Garrick; this work is in fifteen volumes. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is in ten volumes, Doran's "Annals of the English Stage" was extended to twenty-five volumes. Colley Cibber's "Apology for His Own Life" was extended to three volumes, with over 500 portraits. Hugh Kelly's "Thespis: A Critical Examination Into the Merits of the Performers Belonging to the Drury Lane Theatre," contains 200 prints and portraits.

Mr. Daly also extra-illustrated Ridgeway's "Memoir of Mrs. Billington," "Henry Irving," "Charles Kean," "Barney Williams," "Fanny Elssler," "Mr. and Mrs. John Wood," "Coquelin versus Irving." It was Mr. Daly's custom to privately print all the new plays that he put on the stage, and the greater part of which he extra-illustrated; such as "The School for Scandal," "The Country Girl," "As You Like It," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "The Critic," "She Would and She Wouldn't," "Love's Labor's Lost."

His copy of "The Record of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860," by Joseph N. Ireland, which was published originally in two volumes, was extra-illustrated with over 10,000 illustrations, water colors, drawings, pen-and-ink sketches, and autographs, playbills, &c., and numbers over thirty volumes. The "Life of Peg Woffington," written by Mr. Daly, was extra-illustrated and extended to two volumes. The margin of the book itself is well illustrated in water colors by Eugene Grivaz, who also treated many of Mr. Daly's books in the same manner.

Mr. Daly also had an uncut copy of Balzac's works, the Roberts Brothers of Boston edition, translated by Miss Wormeley, in forty volumes. This was extra-illustrated, and in illustrating the plates were taken from two different French editions. In addition to this set of Balzac, Mr. Daly had a collection of various books that had been written about Balzac, some of which were extra-illustrated with portraits and autograph letters.

Mr. Daly had an excellent collection of books, illustrated, showing the different costumes of all nations from the earliest period up to the present time. In addition to this he gathered together everything on the subject of costume it was possible to collect. These he had arranged chronologically and had done up in eight large quarto volumes. By doing this Mr. Daly saved considerable time, as he could see at a glance the different costumes that were in vogue at any one period.

William Winter's book on Ada Rehan he had enlarged to quarto size, extra illustrated, and extended to two volumes. This work contains nearly every portrait that has ever been published of Miss Rehan, and in itself is a splendid portrait gallery of one person. Mr. Daly had a very good collection of books illustrated by Cruikshank; also a complete set of the publications of the Grolier Club. The publications of the Kelmscott Press are well represented here and worth to-day considerably more than he ever paid for them.

There are original editions of Harrison Ainsworth's historical novels, also the works of Bulwer Lytton, sets of Victor Hugo and Molière; and the library also contained many of the original editions by Molière, as well as a copy of the rare edition of one of Molière's works that was presented to Mr. Daly by the noted French actor, Coquelin.

One of the nuggets in Mr. Daly's library was a folio called "Pass Two," a series of passes, signed by the great actors and actresses of the last century and the commencement of this. The works of Boisgobey, Paul de Kock, and Gaboriau are also well represented.

Of the first editions of modern authors, Mr. Daly's library, while not complete, was more perfect than a great many collections; among them are all the works illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, who had a style of his own, and whose works will ere long be more sought after than a great many illustrators. Eugene Field's works are excellently represented, many of which were limited and large paper editions. This collection also included Field's "Model Primer," with Trow's imprint, and possibly this is unique and more valuable than the Denver edition, which in reality was the original issue. Bunner's works were very perfect, and the collection included a splendid set of Andrew Lang's works, many of which were limited editions and on large paper. Edwin Arnold's works were very full, as well as the works of Austin Dobson. Riley's works were complete. William Winter, as may be expected, was well represented. The works of Tennyson were not complete, but were fairly so. Longfellow wanted some of the earlier volumes to make it perfect; many of the rarest earlier works by Longfellow were to be found among his collection. The various editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was very full, and there were a few of Lewis Carroll's works.

This collection of first editions, as Mr. Daly called them, was gathered within a very short time, and in connection with them it is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Daly wrote me asking me to be on the watch for first editions of the Fitz Gerald Omar and Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

Mr. Daly's collection of first editions of Thackeray was something wonderful. Everything that he had written and published was here; newspapers and journals that contained Thackeray's articles, no matter what they were, were to be found in the collection, as well as several duplicate copies of The Snob and Gownsman. Mr. Daly also had an exceedingly valuable gathering of original letters by Thackeray, as well as pen-and-ink sketches and drawings that Thackeray made, many of which have never been published; and there were also portraits of Thackeray that Thackeray made himself, and if many of the popular magazines of to-day could only get hold of this matter it would give considerable of the life of Thackeray that has never appeared in print.

Mr. Daly's collection of first editions of Dickens was remarkably complete. Mention has already been made about the collection of letters in Dickens's autograph. His collection, however, of Dickens letters I should judge numbers not far short of 500 letters written by Charles Dickens, and a great many of which relate to the earlier life of Dickens, and give considerable insight into Dickens's early successes; and in the collection are quite a number of letters written by Charles Dickens's father to the various publishers that Charles Dickens had dealings with, asking for certain favors. The greater portion of the Dickens manuscripts were used in extra illustrating Forster's "Life of Dickens," three volumes, inlaid to quarto size, and extended to eight volumes. This work alone cost Mr. Daly over $5,000. About five years ago Mr. Daly secured at auction in London the original drawings that Seymour made for the first number of "Pickwick," some of which were issued and some were not. The collection included a privately published pamphlet on the subject and a few letters that passed between Seymour and Dickens. This cost Mr. Daly £500, or $2,500.

Quite recently Mr. Daly secured the original title deeds of the house in Pall-Mall that was presented to Nell Gwynne. These deeds had Nell Gwynne's initials "E. G.," and written by herself. It is said that in addition to this there is only another autograph of Nell Gwynne in existence, both of which were in Mr. Daly's possession.

His collection of prompt books of all the plays that he ever put on the stage is very large, and with each play there are newspaper clippings, taken from the newspapers at the time, as well as the programmes and other matter in connection with the play. He had a magnificent collection of playbills belonging to this country and to London. Mr. Daly had a complete file of all the programmes he issued in connection with his theatres in New York and London. He had also all the contracts that he made with his people from the time he took the management of theatres up to the present time. Of subscription books in sets, and those issued in one or two volumes, folio size, he had a great gathering.

Of that class of literature that we have seen so much of in this country of late, such as The Chap-Book, The Lark, Four o'Clock, What to Eat, The Poster, Red Letter, Lotus, Clack-Book, Echo, Baton, he had complete files. These he called his Topsy-Turvy Literature. Of the works of Sir Walter Scott Mr. Daly's library contained full and complete sets in full levant, as well as another set in boards as issued. This latter set, however, lacks the first three volumes of "Waverley." Of miscellaneous books, rarities, ancient and modern, Mr. Daly's bookcases—and he had several—were just overflowing, and if a bookseller was to start in business with these books he could issue a catalogue that would be remarkable for second-hand booksellers in this country.

Mr. Daly had a complete set of William Hazlitt's works in original editions, and the same could be said of the works of Charles Lamb. Notwithstanding that Mr. Daly had such a collection of books, he had them so arranged that he could find at once anything he wanted. One room at his residence contained only extra-illustrated books, another his dramatic books, another his miscellaneous books, and when he wanted a certain book he had only to go to a certain room and get just what he wanted. In his office at the theatre he kept his prompt books and his books on costumes and a miscellaneous lot of works that he needed in his business. He also had a room in the rear of the entrance to the stage door; this contained his magazines, his newspapers, and some of the larger books that took up too much room at his residence.

HENRY BLACKWELL.

THE LIBRARY MR. DALY SOLD.

Mr. Daly's first library was sold Oct. 14, 1878, and following days, by George A. Leavitt & Co. of this city as "the valuable and interesting collection formed by a prominent American playwright, consisting of an unusually choice and desirable assemblage of books relating to the drama, including many extra illustrated and unique copies." There were 1,117 lots in the auction catalogue, and the sale is said to have realized over $10,000. Mr. Daly's name does not appear in the catalogue, but it was widely known at the time that the collection was his. The preface itself disclosed the fact when it said that the collection had been used during a career that scored a hundred successes as the working library of a practical playwright. Here would be found, it went on to say, a score of authorities, suggestions, histories, documents, and general hints collected for the express purpose of theatrical management. Here was an astonishing quantity of superb art works, of books of costume, of historic ornament, of architecture. Here was pictorial matter enough to shadow with the dream scenery of the artist the most stupendous stage, and actors enough to fill it, and professional gossip enough to set the coulisses ringing.

Many of the extra illustrated books in the 1878 collection had not been extended by Mr. Daly, but were from English collections. One of the highest prices of the sale was the $572 paid for a copy of Knight's edition of Shakespeare, extended to forty-four volumes by the insertion of 3,700 plates. At Bangs's the same copy was resold for $231 on Feb. 24, 1898. Another interesting book was Spooner's "History of the Fine Arts," in four volumes, with 1,000 extra plates, which fetched $200. The book that excited the most competition, however, was the copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," which Mr. Daly had extended from two to ten volumes, adding 2,000 plates. The sum of $1,110 was paid for this work, which was probably the best extra illustrated Ireland that has been sold at auction.

Among other prices of interest were the following: Boswell's "Life of Johnson," six volumes, 600 plates, $168; Chambers's "Book of Days," twelve volumes, $234; Cunningham's "Nell Gwynne," 166 plates, $70; Dr. Doran's "Annals of the English Stage," five volumes, 700 plates, $175; a book on "Human Longevity," five volumes, many plates, $162.50, and Spence's "Anecdotes," with three works relating to Pope, in three volumes, 220 plates, $240. At the recent Cox sale in this city the latter was resold for $129.

Apology for His Own Life" was extended to three | remarkably complete. Mention has already been made | this city the latter was resold for $120.

STRAY TOPICS.

Possible Literary Centres.

Auburns are scattered all over the United States. The remote West has a predilection for Goldsmith, but the Kansas, the Wyoming, or the Oregon settler would not like to couple the name Auburn with that of "a deserted village." In England there actually is, or there was, an Auburn. The original name is not a poetical one, for the dryasdust antiquarians say that in the remote Domesday period it was Eleburn, then Alburn, and afterward Auburn. In the same way Osborne dropped all reference to the bivalves once fished there, and Oysterbourne took to itself "euphony and dignity," and according to Mr. Isaac Taylor it became known to the modern world of yachtsmen as Osborne. By poetical or romantic license Goldsmith may have established his reasons for the decline of Auburn, but it became "a deserted village" because of the encroachments of the sea, and man had nothing to do with it.

What, after all, is fame, literary or otherwise? Sometimes it is impressed by means of a shade of color, the particular hue of a ribbon or the cut or knotting of a necktie. Why does not some wideawake haberdasher put in his window "The David Harum Cravat"? But these are but ephemeral honors, and they pass with the caprice of fashion.

You may name streets after distinguished musicians and literary men. The French are fond of doing this kind of thing. Possibly in a century to come some of the Parisian streets will help to recall authors whose works would be otherwise forgotten. Think of a bold proposition made out West to call a thoroughfare in a city (which metropolis is only as yet on paper) Zola Avenue. We applaud the idea.

When you name a town after an author, you do indeed give to it something akin to perpetuity. The place may have been once boomed, and now in a condition of collapse, or a mere cross-road station, a watering place on a railroad, where locomotives slake their thirsts; that makes no matter, for the name once printed goes down to posterity. The United States Post Office authorizes the names and mailbags are dropped there. Even the inhabitants of the most forlorn place may take a just pride in a name.

Quite lately in the West a place has been baptized Ibsen. Supposably an Ibsenite knew Hedda Gabler by heart, and was always quoting it "in the bosom of his family," and that enthusiast will in the future look down with contempt on other places less fortunately called. Mr. Archer, who writes so happily of his visit to us, ought to make a pilgrimage to Ibsen, and then it might become in time a great literary centre.

Looking over the Post Office list, a big, loose, flabby volume, but not to be classed "among books which are not books," towns and villages, bearing the names of authors past and present, stand out in bold type. There are many repetitions of the same name, but when this happens, it is not to be considered as precisely a gauge of popularity, because authors cannot pre-empt names, for they are common property. There are many Scotts that can claim no kinship to Sir Walter.

Taking the list alphabetically of certain places in the United States, there are 18 Addisons, 1 Arago, 22 Byrons, 24 Burnses, 5 Brownings, 4 Coleridges, 16 Coopers, 1 Dante, 1 Defoe, 5 Dickens, 3 Dumas, 1 Goethe, 5 Herricks, 7 Howells, 5 Hugos, 4 Holmes, 14 Irvings, 13 Irvingtons, 26 Johnsons, 1 Kipling, 7 Lambs, 3 Longfellows, 3 Motleys, 35 Miltons, 5 Popes, 14 Prescotts, 7 Poes, 3 Schillers, 25 Scotts, 6 Swifts, 1 Sue, 4 Tassos, 2 Tennysons, 1 Thackeray, and 7 Whitmans. Unquestionably there will be more Kiplings, or there ought to be, for Kipling has a smart, quick sound, and means business.

It might be curious to learn of the country houses bearing the names of authors, or suggestive of the books which have been written. To romantic influences are due the first names of many men and women, but this was more à la mode during the last century than it is to-day.

The Insipidity of It.

There is a clever spider, the most interesting of the whole order of the arachnida. He throws off little fluffs of silk, and so manufactures a balloon, and when the wind gently blows he launches himself into space, and so by his own ingenuity finds an ideal method of transportation. Little does he care where he is going. In fact, he does not know.

If as a naturalist you should want to look up that spider after a flight, you never could find him. You may see the silken sail fluttering on a tall spear of grass, but that is all. Now you might put the delicate spinnings under a microscope, and you would be amazed at the elegance, suppleness, brilliancy of the flocculus strands. Do not attempt any measurements. Be satisfied that it is an impalpable substance, otherwise the spider never could have so skimmed along.

Why should you be so matter of fact? What fault can you find with that particular spider? Did he sail away for his or for your particular delectation?

What a hard, realistic dunce you are to think for a moment that there be authors who write romances precisely in the manner of this particular spider. Take one of their printed pages, and if you do not understand it, or the drift of it, then set yourself down as one dull of wit. Positively the proof-reader who corrected the typographical errors must have cought at that continuity in it, which you do not. But of this you may be satisfied; that just as your patience had been tried, so was that of the proof-reader, and you are rather inclined to believe that you two are not in the minority.

Gelatine, as Prof. Atwater will tell you, contains no nourishment. Feed dogs on gelatine and they starve to death. There are, then, you may make bold to say, many romances of this precise gelatinous composition, flavored, of course, but with a homeopathic dose of sugar or salt. There must be some with weak digestions who absorb such delicate alimentations, pleased with the elegance in the dishing and serving up of them. But it will surely come about, in a year or so, that we shall simply wonder why anybody spooned such insipidities. Occasionally people will say that the cook of this vapidness had cleverly concealed in it some peculiar tonic. That fancy is at least ingenious. The authors of these romances have no such intention. They repudiate all ideas of utility. "You wrong us," so they cry. "The twang, the gusto, is what we abhor. We do not write for the ordinary rank and file. The major part of the world is made up of vulgarians. Our mission is to impose style—for the genteel. Our chief glory consists in writing about nothing at all. Granted that we are meaningless purposely, but we are always fastidiously elegant."

L'Affaire Dreyfus.*

The brochure with the title "Histoire des Variations de l'Etat Major," to be briefly translated "divergences of the staff," treats of the Dreyfus case. On the title page you read these two quotations, "L'affaire Dreyfus est le chef-d'oeuvre de l'Etat Major," (Col. Sandherr,) and under this "Mon enfant, votre condamnation est la plus grande infamie du siècle. (Me Demange.) It is by a resort to the parallel column, only worked out in the "Histoire des Variations," by means of entire pages, that the wickedness of the charges against Dreyfus become salient. On one occasion a witness may have said something deprecatory of Dreyfus, and on another his deposition is quite to the contrary, entirely exculpating Dreyfus of the former charge. The testimony of this kind occupies 125 pages, and represents the opinions and the depositions of Ministers of War, Generals, officers of all grades, experts, and civilians.

What a superb liar must have been M. le Capitaine d'Attel, who said that Dreyfus had confessed everything, "Il a avoué," and yet this Ananias a week afterward told le Commandant Forzinetti, the Director of the Cherche-Midi Prison, "Never did Dreyfus make any avowal," ("Jamais le Capitaine Dreyfus ne m'a fait aucun aveu,") and yet M. Cavaignac declared in the Chamber of Deputies, "On the morning of his degradation Dreyfus was held for some hours in a room, where there were two officers, and from his own mouth came the avowal of his crime." In rebuttal of this, M. Merzbach, sergent de planton a l'Ecole Militaire, on the day of Dreyfus's degradation, says: "I affirm that it was materially impossible for Capt. Dreyfus to have said anything after I left the bureau of the place, because he had not the time, and I cannot think that he made any confession before because of the way in which he declared that he was innocent." To cap the climax, Dreyfus's particular accuser, le Capitaine Lebrun-Renaud, wrote: "Ah! cette canaille de Dreyfus qui n'a jamais cessé de hurler son innocence," or, translated, "This blackguard Dreyfus never stopped howling that he was innocent."

Le Commandant du Paty de Clam's peculiar method when asking Dreyfus to write some lines, so that an idea might be had of the general character of Dreyfus's handwriting, Lieut. Col. Picquart presented during the debates in the proces Dreyfus. Du Paty de Clam was dictating, Dreyfus was writing, when du Paty de Clam interrupted him, remarking, "What is the matter with you? Why do you tremble?" When asked why he had done this, du Paty's answer was, "I knew I had to do with a man who was given to prevarication. I knew he was expecting something. I tried an experiment on him. If he had not been put on his guard, he would have shown his trouble. He never budged, (il na pas bronché,) hence he was shuffling." Was there ever a more cruel idiot than this Paty de Clam? During the trial for the revision this special piece of writing was exhibited. M. le Conseiller Bard said: "You can see for yourselves whether the writing shows the least irregularity, either at the fourth line or to the very end of it. As to ourselves, we see no trace of what M. le Commandant Paty de Clam discovers."

No text, save of an official character, taken from the records, from the testimony itself, appears in this volume. It is not, however, any dry mass of compiled material, but it tells completely the saddest of all stories, an accusation directed toward an innocent man, and how a false charge may be brought about by means of untruthful and wicked testimony.

"L'Histoire des Variations de l'Etat Major" is an entire digest of the Dreyfus case. We may flatter ourselves by asserting that this sad business has been nowhere treated more carefully, more impartially, than in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the work now under notice substantially reaffirms the facts presented by us, and makes even clearer the absolute innocence of Capt. Dreyfus.

As a conclusion we translate something of Lieut. Col. Picquart's: "I must say that it would be proper to control in the most stringent way those indications which are current in the Bureau de Renseignements; I am afraid that too often we accept too readily inglications and assertions as they are brought to us. Once admit a legend and it becomes almost impossible to destroy it."

*HISTOIRE DES VARIATIONS DE L'ETAT MAJOR DREYFUS. Avec une reproduction de Bordereau en Hellogravure. Paris: Georges Bellais.

John W. Randall's Poems.*

The poetic effusions of John Witt Randall were first made public in 1856 in a small volume called "Consolations of Solitude." The work was published anonymously, and died a silent death. The author was so filled with appreciation of the dignity of the poet's calling that he would not even permit his book to be advertised. The result was inevitable. A few copies were given away and the rest consigned to dust and oblivion. But there were a few who read and admired them, and some of these were men and women of literary skill and reputation. The editor of the present volume, which contains all the poet's work, takes great delight in producing letters from famous persons testifying to their high regard for the author's work.

Among these appreciators of Mr. Randall are Richard Henry Dana, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Jones Very, Epes Sargent, the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody, Dr. Samuel Conant Foster, William Cullen Bryant, and E. P. Whipple. The commendation of such people will undoubtedly excite the curiosity of the reader, provided he be one of those who examine prefatory matter. Mr. Bryant, for example, said in his review in The Evening Post:

They [the verses] are the offspring of a mind more attentive to the essential forms and elements of beauty than to their decoration. There is not a scrap of tinsel in the whole volume. The author is not afraid of what is homely, provided it be true; and in this peculiarity of his genius, or rather in his manly and sincere taste, he reminds us of the older poets of the English language to whom we turn when wearied with the artificial graces of modern verse.

It would not be at all difficult to construe these words of Mr. Bryant into a successful endeavor to credit the author with poetic feeling and boldness of expression. But when one recalls the simple dignity of Mr. Bryant's own style, he cannot avoid the conclusion that the author of "Thanatopsis" was sincere in his praise. With this thought in mind, one can read with pleasure the author's address to the reader:

If aught here painted to thy soul or sight
Of moral truth or natural scenes delight,
Welcome! for thou art straight a comrade grown,
Who oft before hath walked with me unknown.
Yet, if thy taste reject a thoughtful book,
Forbear upon these pictures even to look;
Seek not to know me, lest, thy labor o'er,
We grow more perfect strangers than before.

Rightly, indeed, did the author esteem thoughtfulness to be the salient feature of his work. All of his poems reveal an intensely sympathetic but contemplative nature. In the long descriptive poem entitled "Assabet Brook and River" Mr. Randall's fancy, warmed by affection, roamed in gentle meditation among river scenes of the simplest beauty. One instinctively claims for him in this poem kinship to the rare lake poets of England. His imagination never soars to the mystic heights attained by the fantasy of Coleridge, nor does his spirit ever float in those ethereal realms of pure devotional contemplation into whose kingdom Wordsworth entered and was as a little child. But there are dignity, elevation, and tenderness in this poem, and, as one might have inferred from Mr. Bryant's criticism, it lacks only imagery to raise it to a very high level.

The author was probably a reader of Cowper. One finds much to remind him of the amiable author of "The Task," even in the conscientiously laborious air of the verse at times. Occasionally, however, there is something which reminds the reader of Goldsmith, as, for example, the following:

Sweet Acton's woods and vales, farewell!
No more the Autumn breeze shall swell
Through your green boughs; no sign appears
Of all I loved in earlier years.
Save when even yet the maples sigh
To the swift river sweeping by,
Or where the flume, with its dull moan,
Lends to the winds a deeper tone.
No more, through boughs the walks that lined,
I see the mill wheel far behind,
In its white halo whirling round,
While the swift clapper's lively sound
Blent with the roar of the bright fall
That glittered through its leafy wall.

Other poems worthy of special mention are the "Ode to Conscience," a strong, though rugged, composition, and "A Summer's Day." Taking the volume all in all, it was well worth making. The verses of so thoughtful an American poet should not be consigned to forgetfulness.

*POEMS OF NATURE AND LIFE. By John Witt Randall. Edited by Francis Ellingwood Abbot. Boston: George H. Ellis.

An Injustice to Writers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow me space for this, which I am persuaded will interest a large number of your readers: A calling the attention of writers, editors, and magazine and newspaper owners to the injustice of omitting the names of authors, almost invariably, when using matter from some other publication in their columns? The periodicals "taken from" are duly credited, but the originator of the work, to whom the reprinting of his name and consequent familiarity of the reading public with the same, is a vital matter, is persistently and consistently ignored in this connection all over the States. So much so, that when a growing girl I for years supposed "The Cornhill," which was appended to many dozens of tales printed in various papers in New York, to be the abbreviation for Theodore Cornhill, and was much amazed at this prolific gentleman's varieties of style! I also assumed, not unnaturally, that Sketch, Black and White, Temple Bar, and others were all noms de plume, for then I was not up in the English magazine names.

Now, will not authors unite with me in requesting editors to give the craft their due, and, together with the title of the periodical copied from, print the author's name attached to his work? Is not this exactly fair, and really nothing more than fair and honorable?

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.
Westfield, N. J., May 16, 1899.

An Almost Extinct Style of Letter Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I herewith send you a copy of a letter written by an old gentleman nearly eighty years of age which I believe will interest numerous readers of your SATURDAY REVIEW as a most excellent sample of a style of composition, now almost extinct, whose chief characteristics, a quaint, extreme verbosity and sonorous, well-rounded sentences, have made it unavailable to the busy world of the fin de siècle, even if its retention were desirable. The quoted words in the copy are mine.

CONSTANT READER.
New York, June 4, 1899.

My Dear Sister ——, ——, March 28, 1899.

In making this late acknowledgment of your esteemed favor addressed K. in the early period of February, permit me, by reference to "preventing conditions" weighing heavily upon thought and purpose and desire, to discharge K. and myself alike of the "semblance of intentional neglect."

We returned from —— on the 9th of "late" December, concluding a very pleasant visit, and bearing with us "remembrance of a thousand gentle courtesies" extended by our "kinsmen in the flesh." During our stay East and up to period of return to our Western home K.'s health continued "uninterruptibly" (uninterruptedly?) good. On the night of 13th Dec., four days after reaching ——, I was roused from a sound sleep by a "semi-convulsive physical movement" at my side, accompanied by labored and oppressed respiration, and waked to find K. in the "grasp" of a congestive chill, and for the space of two hours, "despite most earnest and persistent helps applied, satisfying and safe reaction was held at bay." A low form of continued fever, "self-limited type," followed and "maintained" for the space of four weeks. A "tardy" convalescence "ensued" and "continued" for some eight or ten days, "excessive general weakness" meanwhile "attesting exhaustion of vital resources"; then grippe, epidemio here, "found in her an easy victim," and, complicated by pleuro-pneumonia, so fatal to advanced years, for the space of five weeks "caused the scales denoting recovery or defeat to vibrate in merciless indecision." Recovery came slowly, and now, while able to "mingle with the household below stairs," the "exudate product of pneumonia," especially in the lower lobe of the left lung, "yields reluctantly" to the "force of stimulating absorbents." She could not write, and I, by reason of overwork and exposure on the outside, with only a modicum of sleep at night, "thoroughly exhausted of brawn and brain," could but deem "the grasshopper a burden," while "through the chambers of my being" kept ringing the "age-old cry": "Oh! where can rest be found?" Thank God, the worst seems gone by, though time will still be "expended" in clearing up the involved lung tissue and promoting the return to "completed" normal respiration. You will perhaps recall that —— was thrown from her carriage some eighteen months ago and suffered a "measure of injury" to the right forearm, wrist, and hand, "approximating well-nigh to irreparable disorganization of the joint mechanism," recovery from which —— not even yet entire against suffering uncertain movements of the member"—occupied some four months. Well, two weeks ago, as "resultant of a fall upon an icy pave, like injury" to left forearm, wrist, and hand "ensued." She was sent home in a carriage, "generally contused and disabled," to go through like stages of suffering before attaining ultimate recovery. No past Winter of my life recalls the "dreariness" and "weariness" that have come to me during the season now happily nearing its close. But then, never before have I felt the burden of nearly eighty years of "mortal" life, and I must, nolens volens, make allowance for the fact that brooks no denial. "Retrospectively," I find it at times hard to persuade myself that well-nigh fifty-eight years "have served to give added length" to the world's chronology since, "gathering a wife's hand in mine," we started upon an untried path, stout of heart and trusting God for safe deliverance from the storms of life and the making of a quiet and restful haven, when the shadows of the eventide were gathering to its close. And so we still abide in trust and love. * * * Several weeks ago we were "disquieted by advices" from ——, "advising" of change for the worse in the condition of Sister ——, and "appreciating at its best the frail tenure" she holds on life we were very apprehensive for in her behalf. "Happily in a letter received yesterday, we noted" with pleasure that improvement had again "succeeded, arresting" immediate fear and affording much gratification to her household and many friends, deeply interested in her well-being. News of our other relatives in ——, especially our aged sisters, —— and ——, afforded us pleasure in the fact that even through a rigid and phenomenal Winter, "health to them" has been well "maintained," permitting them to mingle with the several households to which they are "tenderly related" in the enjoyment of "a social compact that spans by far a major portion" of this closing century. When I think of this yet unbroken sisterhood, the beauty of Pope's lines "occur to my thought":

When all Thy mercies, Oh! my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise.

K—, I— and the household join with me in expression of tender and affectionate regard, and if united and earnest "hope may change to benediction, blessing is vouchsafed" to you. Your brother

Is London Lovesick?

The following titles appear at the foot of a page of reviews in a London literary journal:

"Poems of Love and Home." By George Washington Moon. (London: Messrs. Longmans.)

"Love Triumphant, and Other New Poems." By Annie Matheson. (London: Innes & Co.)

"Love Triumphant: A Song of Hope." By William Bedford. (London: Elliot Stock.)

"The Silence of Love." By Edmond Holmes. (London: John Lane.)

"Love: A Poem in Five Cantos." By G. Derry. (London: Arliss Andrews.)

If there is anything in titles, it is clear what the popular theme is among English poets and poetesses just now.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LIV.

John Kendrick Bangs on North Broadway, Yonkers.

A spacious, light, and roomy villa on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson River at Yonkers is the residence of John Kendrick Bangs, author, editor, and humorist. A short ride from the New York Central station in a carriage or trolley car lands one at Mr. Bangs's place, which is one of a row of detached villas standing in large lots of ground.

The house faces east and west, and on the latter side the ground slopes in a series of terraces to the majestic Hudson. From North Broadway on the east or from Hudson Terrace, to which it extends on the west, a magnificent view of the Palisades is obtained.

A broad carriage road and a stone footpath sweep in semicircles from the street to the house. In the grounds are set out flower beds, hedges, and numerous young trees. The latter do not afford much shade as yet, but, as Mr. Bangs whimsically observed, they would probably be of great benefit to his grandchildren. As the author is still a young man himself, and his children are small boys, this seemed an evidence that he considered his trees grew somewhat slowly.

As the visitor drove up three fine lads, the eldest about eleven, stopped playing with kittens on the lawn for a moment. When Mr. Bangs opened the door himself and extended a hearty welcome, the visitor asked:

"Are those three boys yours?"

"Yes," replied the author, "the three boys and the three kittens. The latter are D'Artagnan, Porthos, and Aramis."

"But where is Athos," was asked.

"Oh, he was one too many, so we gave him to the laundress," was the reply.

On entering the house one is struck by the roominess of the dwelling and the general air of literary and artistic taste that pervades it. The hall is large and square and decorated with water colors and original drawings in pen and ink by well-known artists. The entire south end is devoted to Mr. Bangs's library, and in the west corner of this is where he writes his books and magazine articles.

Three sides of this room are lined with books and pictures, and the fourth, which overlooks the Hudson, opens out into a large porch, to which he moves his desk in Summer. Here with the great river rolling beneath him, and nothing to shut out the glorious blue sky and his view of the full length of the Palisades, he pens his works.

John Kendrick Bangs, though still a young man, has written twenty-two books. Of these "The House Boat on the Styx" has sold 60,000 copies in this country and England, and "Coffee and Repartee" 55,000.

His first book was "Roger Camerden," which he published anonymously, and his last one is "Peeps at People," a series of sketches of travel. Last week his latest work, "The Dreamers," was published, and at the present time he has three other books under way and in a partially finished condition. These are "Olympian Nights," "With the Libretti," and "Southern Humorists."

In addition to his books, Mr. Bangs is the editor of Literature, and also writes the literary notes for Harper's Magazine and has charge of the Editor's Drawer in the same periodical. He also writes poems and sketches for Harper's Bazar, and has turned out scores of magazine articles and verses, mostly of a humorous character.

He says modestly that he inherits his taste for literature and humor from his father, Francis N. Bangs, the well-known lawyer and former President of the Bar Association of New York. Be this as it may, John Kendrick Bangs began to write when he was only seven years old. When he was about nine he sent a letter from the country to his father, beginning "Dear Papa" and then copied the Declaration of Independence for the rest of the letter.

At ten years of age he read a fairy story called "Thumbling." He adapted this, changed the name to "Fingerling," and sent it to an amateur paper of which his brother was editor. For this, as he says himself, he received such a lecture on the immorality of plagiarism that he has never forgotten it.

After graduating from Columbia College he studied law in his father's office, but felt no inclination for its practice. He therefore devoted himself to a literary career, and has become one of the most successful and popular of the younger American authors.

For some time he was editor of Life, but of late years he has written almost entirely for the publications of Harper & Brothers. The arrangement of his time is a very pleasant one. Monday and Tuesday he spends in the publishers' offices at Franklin Square, Wednesday and Thursday he remains at home and writes from 9 A. M. until noon, Friday and Saturday he devotes to various odds and ends of business and also to exercise. He writes about two thousand words for a morning's work, and his literary notes for Harper's Magazine alone represent about 50,000 words a year.

How he manages to do so much work is really marvelous. In addition to his writing he has given forty lectures and readings during the past year. He is also President of a large private school, Trustee of the Yonkers Public Library, and was formerly a member of the Board of Education. A few years ago he ran for Mayor of Yonkers, but as he says escaped the nuisance of an election. His political experiences he gave to the world in his book "Three Weeks in Politics." He pointed out a suspicious-looking brown jug bearing a Scotch label, which he said was his principal assistant in his political campaign.

Mr. Bangs is a picture of vigorous health and manhood. He keeps himself in good condition by exercise, and is an enthusiastic golfer, playing at Ardsley and the St. Andrew's links. He is also a bicyclist, but the roads around Yonkers are so steep and hilly that he cannot do much wheeling. He also delights in walking, and referred to several walks he had with Conan Doyle when he visited that writer last year at his home near Haslemere, thirty miles from London.

The library of Mr. Bangs is just such a one as an author would have. It includes the works of all the standard authors and some of the classics. History, fiction, poetry, and essays are found side by side, and one corner is devoted to folk-lore, myths, fairy tales, and legends, of which he is very fond. One side of the room is filled with the works of noted illustrators, including many first and rare editions of Cruikshank, Leech, H. K. Browne, also known as "Phiz," and others. He seems to have every drawing that Cruikshank ever made, including several originals. One of the oddest pictures is a portrait of Cruikshank, drawn by himself on the back of an envelope bearing his own address. The heavy stroke of the letter C shows through the envelope and forms the huge Roman nose of the artist in the portrait. Another old picture was drawn by Cruikshank on the back of a proof slip. The matter from which the proof was taken Mr. Bangs discovered in one of the books in his collection.

Surrounding his desk are many works of reference, and directly in front of it is a telephone with which he can communicate to Harper's at any time. In another corner are presentation books from Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, and other authors. A complete set of Robert Grant's books, which Mr. Bangs won from him at golf, occupy a prominent position in this collection. It should be added, as Mr. Bangs's confession, that Judge Grant has won a similar set of Mr. Bangs's books under the same conditions.

A handsome fireplace bears the inscription over it, "Hic Habitat Felicitas," (Here Dwells Happiness.) Frank Dempster Sherman, who formerly wrote charming poetry, but is now a professor of mathematics, ("Facilis descensus," &c.,) sent Mr. Bangs a pleasant sonnet on the motto. The sonnet was in a small book of poems that Mr. Sherman not only composed but printed with pen and ink and bound in parchment himself.

Over the fireplace is a replica in plaster of the horses of the Parthenon. On each side of this is a handsome stained-glass window. One of these is a reproduction of the device of John Caxton, representing the Sage taking an apple from the serpent in the Garden of Eden.

"That is Hall Caine and the original Christian," said Mr. Bangs with a smile.

The other window represents the device of Simon Vostres, another famous printer.

At the east end are two more stained-glass windows, representing the evolution of a book. The first contains a lamp and a roll of manuscript and the second a lamp and printed book.

"You see, the lamp is all ready to burn either the manuscript or the book," explained Mr. Bangs.

The walls of the library are covered with rare pictures. In one corner is an original drawing in colors by Cruikshank, for "Arthur O'Leary." In another is an original sketch by Leech of "Mr. and Mrs. Caudle." Across from these is a large original by Charles Dana Gibson, which Mr. Bangs considers one of his best works.

A strange conceit is a large drawing representing the devil's bookplate. In one corner the world is swimming in a sea of printer's ink. In the centre Mephistopheles is listening to scandals and crime, and in the lower corner Truth is cleaning the blotted pages.

In another room across the hall is a large bookcase containing Mr. Bangs's choicest literary treasures. Among these are the original first editions of "Pickwick Papers," "Vanity Fair," and "The Newcomes," in monthly parts. They are all in a fine state of preservation, and are kept in stout cardboard and leather cases.

"Pickwick" has the original green paper covers, which varied considerably in tint as the work was published. Thackeray's works are in yellow paper covers and bear little resemblance to modern editions of that author.

A fine edition of Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798," with extra illustrations, is also in this case. Mr. Bangs purchased this in London for just one-half what a New York dealer asked for the same work.

On the walls of this room are a fine water color by Darley of an Italian boy, a picture by Edward Moran of the Bronx after a storm, and a very unique snow scene. The latter is a water color on gray pebbled paper, in which the paper is ingeniously used to represent the snow.

"It is the use of that paper," remarked Mr. Bangs, "that enables a certain well-known artist to turn out about fifty pictures a month."

Another noticeable feature is a frame containing photographs from life of Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, Bryant, and Holland. All the modern poets are represented in the library.

"William Watson is one of my favorites," said Mr. Bangs.

"I do not see Alfred Austin here," remarked the visitor.

"No," replied Mr. Bangs, "although my house is pretty large, there is hardly room in it for Alfred the Little."

On the terrace west of the house is a tennis court, and beyond this a vegetable garden.

"Do you ever work in your garden?" was asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "for one reason I have no time and for another I have no agricultural talent."

"You are fond of suburban life, however?"

"Yes," he replied. "I must have the fresh air, the blue sky above me, and a clear view for miles in front of me. I went to a reception in New York the other day. The house was packed and I could scarcely breathe. On leaving I told Mrs. Bangs I realized exactly how a nickel felt when it was dropped into a slot."

A rather odd feature of Mr. Bangs's suburban life is that he has no distinct name for his house.

"I was reading a book called 'Windyhaugh' last week," he said, "and thought that it would be a good name for our place, as the wind blows very lively up here sometimes. Another thing, the names of most suburban homes are either commonplace or affected as a rule, and I want something appropriate and original. A friend has suggested 'Copymere,' which might, however, be considered too technical."

As the visitor rose to take leave, Mr. Bangs offered to walk through Glenwood, as that part of Yonkers is called, and point out the various objects of interest. It was a glorious Spring day, and a dogwood tree opposite the house was just bursting into full bloom. The maples and willows were a vivid green, and the buds on the horse chestnuts displayed their feathery plumes.

Down the street not far from Mr. Bangs's house is the large school of which he is President. Across the way, on top of a high hill, skillfully terraced, is the residence of William Allen Butler, the venerable lawyer and author of "Flora McFlimsey."

Near this is a handsome church, in which Mr. Bangs gave his first public reading from his works.

"Do you ever feel nervous at reading your books before a strange audience?" was asked.

"For a few minutes I may be a trifle nervous, but it soon wears off, and I feel as unconcerned as if I was reading in my own library at home."

A novel feature of Yonkers was then reached. It is a memorial statue to the soldiers who fell in the civil war, and was designed by a blind sculptor. It is surrounded by several cannon and balls enough to supply a cruiser.

"The point of that is," remarked Mr. Bangs, "that whenever we petition the Government for a new Post Office they send us a cargo of cannon balls from some historic field. Some day we shall rise in our might and shoot the Government with them if they don't reform."

By this time the station was reached, and after a hearty handshake the visitor was soon whirling to New York, while the author returned to his pleasant home on the banks of the Hudson.

ALBERT H. HOECKLEY.

"DUSTING BOOKS AND SOMETHING MORE."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last Saturday gave me so much pleasure that I fairly blush when I think that the treat cost me only 1 cent. The least that I can do is to return thanks, which I now do, with all my heart. I felt, as I read, that you were speaking for me, except that I fear my habit is to drop the duster somewhat earlier in the game and spend the time entirely in browsing. Imagine dusting "Walden" or "The Autocrat" in a hurry!

No, if time must be considered, I send for Mrs. Jack, who is faithful and speedy, and who puts "them little books all together, so's to make a better fit," and who "can't stop to see as all of 'em is right side up."

M. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1899.

JOAN OF ARC.

A curious find is reported as having been made by the Bibliotheque National, and it is a journal of the criminal court dating back to the fifteenth century One document has to do with the arrest and execution of Joan of Arc. Another remarkable paper is the annuling of a judgment which condemned François Villon, the poet, to the gibbet. The Parliament revoked the death sentence, but declared that Villon, "in consequence of his bad life," was to be "banished from Paris and its environs for ten years." The offense brought home to the poet was a murder committed during a brawl. The date of banishment is Jan. 15, 1463. May we not recall Clinton Scollard's "Ballads to Villon"?

Where now are they whom gleaming gold
Led on to many a bandit blow,
Who roamed with thee the widening wold
And vine-clad hills, and shared thy woe?

François Villon was a clever singer and a very perfect rascal, though the old documents only show the latter calling.

BYRON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Where Byron was born in Holles Street, near Oxford Circus, London, there is to-day an extensive shop —what we would call in New York a department store. The business paper used by this concern has for decoration a picture of the poet. The proprietors of the establishment will place a fine tablet with a bust of Byron on the second story of their house as near as possible to where the poet was born. Contributions have been offered, but the owners of the shop will meet the bill out of their pockets.

WHISTLER.

His "Butterfly Book."*

It may be recalled by some readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that in the issue of Dec. 18, 1897, appeared certain official data of the suit in Paris brought by Sir William Eden against "Jimmie" Whistler, the well-known artist, to compel Mr. Whistler to deliver a certain portrait of the baronet's wife together with the price paid for it, and 10,000f. damages to boot. Mr. Whistler having lost in the lower court, appealed the case. The final verdict delivered in Paris was that Whistler was obliged to return the 100 guineas that he accepted from Eden with 5 per cent. interest, and that the picture, while the artist had the permission of the court to retain it in his possession, could not be disposed of. The verdict for damages given in the lower court was not sustained.

As almost everybody knows, the story of the picture began in 1894, when Sir William commissioned Whistler to paint a portrait of Lady Eden. No price was agreed upon, but the sum to be paid was mutually understood to lie between £100 and £150. When the picture was very near completion Sir William called at the studio, praised the artist's work very highly, and on withdrawing left a sealed envelope, which he requested the artist not to open in his presence. It was the 14th of February, and when the baronet had withdrawn from the studio the artist broke the seal and read as follows:

Herewith your valentine—check valued 100 guineas. The picture will always be of inestimable value to me, and will be handed down as an heirloom as long as heirlooms last! I shall always look with pleasure to the painting of it—and, with thanks, remain, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM EDEN.

Mr. Whistler laid aside his brush and seized his pen. He wrote as follows:

My Dear Sir William: I have your valentine. You are really magnificent! and have scored all round. I can only hope that the little picture will prove even slightly worthy of all of us; and I rely on Lady Eden's amiable promise to let me add the last few touches she spoke of. She has been so courageous and kind all along in doing her part! With best wishes again for your journey,

Very faithfully,

J. McNEIL WHISTLER.

On the following day Sir William appeared again at the studio, where the following dialogue took place: E.—"I have received a letter that I do not understand." W.—"Like many others." E.—"A very rude letter." W.—"Impossible. I never write them." E.—"But I don't understand." W.—"There are those who pass their lives in not understanding my letters." E.—"You have written this, 'My dear Sir William: I have your valentine—'?" W.—"Valentine, you mean—valuation, ha! ha! Is your accident; you sent me your valentine. I send you my graceful acknowledgment." E.—"But you say, 'you really are magnificent—'" W.—"Well, are you not?" E.—"And, 'you have scored all round'—I had no desire to score." W.—"But as a sportsman, my dear Sir William, that's your luck." E.—"You seem to wish to insinuate, Sir, that I have been mean in my dealing with you; if you tear up that check I will give you this one for 150 guineas." W.—"Put up your paper, my dear man; I can't be wearied with more business details. The time has gone by." E.—"Well, I know that the picture is a beautiful one, and that I am lucky in having it, but a man is a d——d fool who pays a larger price for anything he can get for a smaller one." W.—"——!!"

The picture did not leave Mr. Whistler's studio except to go to the Salon the following Spring, where it excited much deserved praise. On his return from India Sir William demanded that the picture be sent to him. No notice was taken of his demand, hence the lawsuit.

It may be recalled that once upon a time John Ruskin undertook to find fault with one of Whistler's pictures, which resulted in a famous lawsuit, in which Mr. Whistler lost. He enjoyed the affair hugely, however, and the result was that he brought out in a little volume called "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," the correspondence that had grown up around the suit as well as the arguments in court. Whistler's affair with Sir William Eden has called forth a second and similar volume. Incidentally it may be called a "Valentine with a Verdict, being," according to the introduction, "a most rare and fascinating history from the palace of the courts, wherein is shown, with much wit and circumstances, how the gentle master, unsuspecting, was sighted, tracked, waylaid, circumvented, and run to earth by commercial knight of untiring industry. Together with the amusing introduction of the hind, henchman, expert, and go-between. And, further on, setting forth the methods, devices, cajoleries, employed for the ensnaring, entrapping, bewildering, and final confusion of the all-confiding sweet and simple painter. Culminating in the abrupt, ingenious, and stupendous invention of the 'Valentine'—together with its application and manner of use. And, in recounting of such excellent matter, is again curiously brought to light the continued fallacy, danger, immodesty, immorality, and monstrous inconvenience of shameless friendship."

According to Mr. Whistler the following principles have been established by the final verdict: "The absolute right of the artist to control the destiny of his handiwork, and, at all times, and in all circumstances, to refuse its delivery into unseemly and ridiculous keeping; the divine right of the artist to pay damages, and so rid himself cleanly of the carelessly incurred and pertinaciously unbecoming company of this heretofore completely discovered, penetrating, persevering, planning, devising, vel-

*THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES. By James A. McNeill Whistler. New York: R. H. Russell. $5.

entine-designing, pestilential, and entirely matagabobling personage! who forthwith empouches the gaininga—unthinkingly, unblushingly, inevitably!—and once more unwittingly and prodigiously justifies the judgment!"

Mr. Whistler is a very funny man, and one of the features of his new Butterfly Book is the marginal notes which give what actually occurred between the Baronet and the Butterfly, but which, for certain reasons, would not have proved edifying reading in the newspapers. In that part of the book occupied by the arguments in the French Court of Appeals, the marginal notes confine themselves to the actual words of the counselors in the original French. It is all very ridiculous, of course, when dished up in this way, but the individuality of Whistler makes it intensely amusing.

Mallock's "Tristam Lacy."*

In these days of so many would-be novelists who flood the counters with hosts of story books, many of them not worth reading, it is a pleasure indeed to find one such finished work as Mallock has recently given to the public. "Tristam Lacy" is one of the brightest and most clever books of the year. It is full of sound sense, rich in humor, and has a delicate vein of keen satire.

The story opens in London, is carried into France, and drifts back into London for its close. The characters are mostly English and are admirably drawn. To follow the career of any one of them is an excellent history of any such character in real life, while the description of the individual is so minute and characteristically bold in its relief that the reader cannot fail to see the person from Mallock's standpoint. For instance, Mr. Prouse Bonsefield, who "looked an active sixty. Except for some sandy whiskers, his face was clean shaved, and he had the mouth of a barrister, his expression being a curious mixture of geniality and ambushed prudery"; Mrs. Norham, a celebrity who "had written a novel with a purpose, which, despite its length and solemnity, had achieved an enormous circulation, and had raised her to the ranks of a prophetess, a lady with pretty and penetrating eyes, but a somewhat bony face. Her hair was drawn back from her temples with a studied and severe simplicity; and at the back of her head was a comb with a gilt disk attached to it, which made her face look as though set in a tarnished aureole; whilst her frame was draped in a species of dim blue bed-gown, of the pattern supposed to be affected by mediaeval saints in heaven"; and Mrs. Montagu Beauclerk, "a tall personage, with a masculine and determined presence, who went through any crowd like a boat through a bed of bulrushes." Tristam Lacy, the hero of the novel, was a man whose "age might have been five and thirty—possibly more, but quite conceivably less—for there was in his air the unsatisfied and impulsive vigor of youth, though his eyes were marked with the lines of those who have outgrown their dreams. His hands, slim, but masculine, were remarkably fine in shape; and his dress was the perfection of that tailor's art which conceals its art." He was a man of moderate means, who, after having acquired considerable popularity through politics and fallen heir to an uncle's immense fortune, was offered a Government position in a foreign country. This office he refused. "The sudden accession to wealth affects different men differently. In some it develops vanity; in some it develops pride. Its first effect upon Lacy was of a far more salutary kind. It taught him the chastening lesson, which vanity prompts us to forget, of how little of the great blessing of our fellow-creatures' good opinion of us is due, in reality, to any merits, or, indeed, to any characteristics of our own. Protected, therefore, by this knowledge, as by a kind of spiritual talisman, he was in very little danger of having his head turned by his increased importance, or even by his enlarged opportunities. Nor did he regard himself as exceptionally fortunate when he was offered a post in Egypt which would have made him an object of interest to all the statesmen in Europe, and have invested him with more than the prestige of an average Cabinet Minister." Lacy decided to spend some time in Southern France and journeyed thither, where he established himself in a magnificent château and then devoted himself to enjoyment. He became the interesting figure in all the social functions of the surrounding neighborhood. After a time he met a bright, attractive young widow to whom he pledged his troth. The story closes with their happy departure from the Riviera, their safe arrival in London, and his election to a membership in the British Parliament.

The book contains a keen little by-play which pictures in a very amusing manner the meetings and management of the society of Socialists. The volume is a most interesting one and has no stupid pages; the language is clean, and the style elegant.

*TRISTAM LACY; OR, THE INDIVIDUALIST. By W. H. Mallock, author of "Aristocracy and Evolution," "Labor and the Popular Welfare," "Is Life Worth Living?" etc. 12mo. $1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co. Limited. 1899. Price, $1.25.

"The Tone of the Viola."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your number of June 10 Mr. Phillips doubts if we have any one who can play on the viola d'amore in our country. At least two of our noted musicians can delight our ears with that lovely instrument, and in such a manner as it has perhaps never been played before. A few years ago Mr. C. M. Loeffler brought one of these rare violas home from abroad, and inspired by its sweet and plaintive tones, (and a poem of Masterlinck's,) he composed a symphonic poem called "Le Mort de Tentagel," in which the voices of the boy and his sister are taken by the violas. There is only one other viola d'amore in this country, and by borrowing this Mr. Loeffler and Mr. Kneisel were enabled to use them in an exquisite duo with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The composition was played both in New York and Boston in 1898, unless I am mistaken. There is no other music extant for the viola d'amore except some simple old pavanes. Last Winter Mr. Krehbiel wrote a very interesting article about Mr. Loeffler's unique composition. If I have made any errors in the above statement Mr. Henderson will please correct me.

A. F. S.

New York, June 11, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The discussion on "the tone of the viola" is becoming so interesting that I can no longer refrain from putting in my oar. While I cannot accept all of Mr. Henderson's critical dicta, his statement that "the tone of the viola is unknown to the average concertgoer" is only too true. Moreover, I find that while most professional violinists are also viola players, nine out of ten of their amateur brethren are quite as unfamiliar with it as the "average concertgoer."

I often encounter, in amateur orchestral societies, excellent and experienced violinists who look curiously at the viola, cautiously pluck its strings, and ask absurd questions about its compass, clef, &c., and any one who has tried to form a string quartet party can testify feelingly to the difficulty of securing an acceptable viola player.

Such being the ignorance of this beautiful instrument among string players, who can have the temerity to assert that the general public is familiar with it?

A VIOLA PLAYER.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of American Coinage. By David K. Watson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A History of New England Theology. By George Nye Boardman. 12mo. New York: The A. D. F. Randolph Company. $1.50.

The Life of Prince Bismarck. By William Jacks. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

The Making of Hawaii. By William Fremont Blackman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick. By F. Storr. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

John Milton. By William P. Trent. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Plutarch's Lives in Ten Volumes. Volume V. Englished by Thomas North. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Reminiscences. Two volumes. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

America in the East. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Thoughts of and for the Inner Life. Sermons. By Timothy Dwight. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Public School Sermons. By H. Montagu Butler, D. D. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The Moral Discourses of Epictetus. 2 volumes. Translated by Elizabeth Carter. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Nature Studies in Berkshire. By John Coleman Adams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $4.50.

FICTION.

When the Sleeper Wakes. By H. G. Wells. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. $1.50.

Black Canyon, Not I, and Other Stevensonians. New York: M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. 18mo.

Fortune's My Foe. By John Bloundelle Burton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. $1.

Richard Carvel. Illustrated. By Winston Churchill. New York: Macmillan Company. 12mo. $1.50.

Good Mrs. Hypocrite. By "Rita." New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. 12mo. $1.

The House of Strange Secrets. By A. Eric Bayly. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo. $1.25.

The Garden of Swords. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

Miss Cayley's Adventures. By Grant Allen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

Cromwell's Own. By Arthur Paterson. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duality of Voice. By Emil Sutro. New York: G. P Putnam's Sons. 12mo. $1.

Industrial Cuba. By Robert P. Porter. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $3.50.

The Standard Intermediate School Dictionary of the English Language. By James C. Fernald. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 12mo. $1.

The Exploration of the Niger. By Lieut. Hourst. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. $6.

Word Book of Virginia Folkspeech. By B. W. Green. Richmond: W. M. Jones. 8vo.

Flexible Morals. By Ruth Louise Sheldon. New York: H. I. Kimball. 12mo.

Practical Agriculture. By Charles C. James, M. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo.

The Haddon Hall Library. By Marquess of Granby and George A. B. Dewar. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. $3.

Everyday Butterflies. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. $2.

The First Book of Birds. By Olive Thorne Miller. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. $1.

Imperial Democracy. By David Starr Jordan. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 16mo.

Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator's Club. By Richard Steele and Joseph Addison. New York: Cassell & Co. 18mo. 10 cents.

The Dreamers: A Club. By John Kendrick Bangs. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. $1.25.

A Primer of the Calculus. By E. Sherman Gould. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 16mo. 50 cents.

The Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus. By Paul Elmer More. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. $1.

The Scottish and American Poems. By James Kennedy. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 12mo. 75 cents.

The Domicile Created by John.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

This paraphrase on the familiar rigmarole of "The House that Jack Built" was printed first in an early number of "The Pathfinder," but without the name of the writer. It was said to be "a masterpiece of word-mongering," whose author was unidentified, (but,) whoever he was, must have been a genius at literary construction."

The author was George Shepard Burleigh, and this writer has very lately taken tea with him in the City of Providence, R. I., where his eighty years are full of lively thoughts, although his frame is touched, as the ancient poet Horace said was his lot, with a twitch in the foot.

ELIZA A. ARNOLD.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Behold the mansion reared by daedal Jack.
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack,
In the broad cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid,
Anon, with velvet foot, and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides;
Grimalkin grim that slew the fierce rodent
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent.

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foes assault
The vexed avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the precincts of that lofty hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who bayed the feline slaughter-beast that slew
The rat predaceous whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans's inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the damsel crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from lacteal dugs who drew,
Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce, vindictive scorn
The harrying hound whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the lithe spine and reared the indignant fur
Of puss, that with vermicidal claw
Struck the weird rat in wh se insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in John's courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth,
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Eros' osculative sign
To a lorn maiden whose lactalbic hands
Drew albu-lactic wealth from lactic glands
Of that immortal bovine by whose horns
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne,
The beast cautelous, vexed of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal who made die
The old mordacious rat who dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo! here with hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the torn unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skled
That dared to vex the insiduous muricide
Who let auroral affluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous shanghai comes at last,
Whose shouts aroused the sworn ecclesiast,
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who robed in garments indigent
Exsoculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of the horned brute morose,
That tossed the dog that worried the cat that kilt
The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house Jack built.

Yeats's "Wind Among the Reeds."*

Mr. Yeats has written not a little of readable verse, and a new volume from his pen is sure to meet with a kindly welcome from many readers. In the little book called "The Wind Among the Reeds" the author has sought to embody his feeling for Irish song. He has endeavored to voice the emotions of the humbler Irish people, and to view the poetic side of their life. So far as feelings go, the Irish are much like other peoples, but there is a characteristic outer color to their lives, and perhaps it is this that Mr. Yeats hoped to make clear in his poems. Whether he has been wholly successful in doing this is a debatable matter. The truth probably is that he has succeeded in some poems and failed in others. There cannot, however, be any question about his success in the jolly lyric called "The Fiddler of Dooney," which is worth quoting.

When I play my fiddle in Dooney,
Folk dance like a wave of the sea;
My cousin is priest in Kilvarnet,
My brother in Moharabinee.

I passed my brother and cousin;
They read in their books of prayer;
I read in my book of songs
I brought at the Sligo fair.

When we come to the end of time,
To Peter sitting in state,
He will smile on the three old spirits,
But call me first through the gate;

For the good are always the merry,
Save by an evil chance,
And the merry love the fiddle
And the merry love to dance;

And when the folk there spy me,
They will all come up to me,
With "Here is the fiddler of Dooney!"
And dance like a wave of the sea.

Several of the poems in the volume refer to legendary Irish personages, or rather to the mythological beings of Celtic legendary literature. Mr. Yeats has written some interesting notes in regard to these. The notes will be of much value to those who make a study of folk lore.

*THE WIND AMONG THE REEDS. By W. B. Yeats. London: John Lane.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It was only to be expected that the extraordinarily high prices realized for pictures by American artists at the Thomas B. Clarke sale would result in the throwing upon the market of other collections of such works. For many years the experience of those who sold paintings by native artists was uniformly an unhappy one. Hence probably the little interest taken in anything but imported work by so many collectors. But the sale of Mr. Clarke's pictures has changed all that, and its first result of importance is found in the announcement that William T. Evans has decided to sell his collection of works by American artists.

While considerably smaller than Mr. Clarke's collection, the dispersal of which occupied three days, there is no question but that the average quality of Mr. Evans's pictures is equally high. It includes half a dozen splendid Inneases and excellent specimens of the work of Winslow Homer, A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, F. S. Church, W. M. Chase, and most of the other well-known American artists.

The collection is to be sold in the Autumn at the galleries of the American Art Association. It is to be hoped that Mr. Evans will not be disappointed in his belief that the Clarke sale marked the beginning of a new era of appreciation for native productions.

A Harlem artist has adopted a novel method of selling his works. He has sent to many of the well-known buyers of the city a printed circular containing a list of nearly one hundred pictures, most of them of large size, with the following introduction: "Dear Sir: Thou being esteemed a celebrated art connoisseur, the undersigned artist would be pleased to have thee, or thy representative, visit my studio and pass thy judgment upon my work. Parties desirous of seeing these paintings must bring this letter with them as an introduction, as strangers are not admitted. It will afford the undersigned great pleasure to show them to those desirous of purchasing genuine works of art. This circular is sent only to the very élite of our citizens, and is to be regarded as a special invitation."

The discharge this week of a New York auctioneer who was accused of fraud in arranging for bogus bids at his sales calls attention, though the charge was disproved in regard to this particular man, to a practice which is only too common at minor sales of pictures. Indeed, at some important recent sales suspicions that everything was not aboveboard have been expressed. The practice is one that loudly calls for punishment by law. Once buyers are convinced that the auctions of any firm are not conducted honestly, and that the lots are not knocked down "without reserve" after the sale has been advertised as an absolute one, they are careful to steer clear of the establishment in question.

An American branch of the Bismarck Museum is in process of organization in New York City, a large membership having been already enrolled by Dr. Carlotta of Berlin, who represents the publisher of the Bismarck "Museum" and "Memoirs." The "Museum" is a large and finely illustrated volume, which pictures and describes the gifts presented to the Iron Chancellor during his lifetime. The first copies of this book and the "Memoirs" brought to New York were presented last week to ex-Senator Lexow by a committee of German-American citizens, many of whom knew him when he was a student at Bonn, Leipsic, and Jena. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Carlotta, who said that many progressive Germans hoped to see Mr. Lexow representing the United States at the Court of Berlin. The inscription on each of the books was: "To the Hon. Clarence Lexow, the Bismarck of anti-corruption, this volume is respectfully presented by a committee of German-American admirers."

There was a kindly act carried out, and successfully, in London. It was the sale of a collection of water colors and etchings, made up almost entirely of the works of Dutch artists, and the proceeds went to the Netherlands Benevolent Society, which assists Dutchmen who find themselves in distress in a foreign country. The total of the sale summed up $14,500. There was an Alma Tadema which brought 745 guineas, a Jacob Maris was sold for 520 guineas, and a Jozef Israels for 200 guineas. There were water colors by Mesdag, Klinkenberg, Blommers, and Neuhuys.

To M. Tattegrain has been presented the medal of honor, for his painting, "The Fall of St. Quentin," exhibited in the Salon. The ballots were as follows: M. Tattegrain, 210 votes; M. Humbert, 93; M. Ferrier, 40. The Tattegrain picture is not a pleasing one, depicting the horrors of war. St. Quentin was pillaged by order of King Philip. According to the record of the Similaneas, Germans, Spaniards, and English put everybody to the sword.

M. Arsene Alexandre, in the Figaro, is not overenthusiastic as to the general run of pictures in the Salon of 1899. French artists, he intimates, have a predilection for fights and battles, and evidently M. Arsene Alexandre is tired of them. It is not nice to draw comparisons, but there is one picture, "La Gloire n'oublie pas les Heros obscurs," which shows the expiring soldier, the whites of whose eyes are most glaringly conspicuous, supported by an angel, who is a pretty young person, and having very much extended wings. The soldier and angel looks for all the world like a recent American advertising poster, where a nurse is administering Smith's particular blend of whisky to a wounded volunteer.

Everybody to their own tastes, but human shambles, corpses littering a battlefield, men writhing in agony, become horribly distasteful in time. The question arises, Do people ever buy such pictures, or, if not, what becomes of them? Let us suppose that these terrible scenes have been painted for the good motive, or, as was before intimated, are to be used as object lessons, when the next—not the present—Peace Conference has declared that there never again shall be any wars.

Anyhow, we may congratulate ourselves that so far, outside of photographs and magazine illustrations, there have been few, if any, big pictures of battles in Cuba or the Philippines. Perhaps the men who have seen actual service have written so much about our recent wars that the artists consider the ground pre-empted.

Is not the Emperor of Germany the master, and shall there not be officialism in art? There are revolts in France, kickings, so as to express it in Americanee, against the rulings of that bureaucracy which governs academies. In Berlin the story goes that Adolf Menzel was for a time an advanced secessionist; that is, in an art sense, and had boldly announced that his very next picture should be sent to the revolutionary exhibition. But after the fact was announced, Herr Menzel was given by his discriminating sovereign the order of the Black Eagle, and then the painter protested against the use of his name by the seceding artists. But Herr von Liebermann had his revenge, for he published certain letters of Menzel's advocating the secession cause. The great old artist, for great he certainly is, seems to have felt that he was in error, so he has contributed several of his works to the independent exhibition, and has thereby added to his success and that of the secession movement.

In Naples there is an artist, the Signor Filippo Palizzi, famed for his paintings of animals. The Signor Palizzi was born early in this century in a little town called, curiously enough, Vasto. When nigh on to eighty the artist declared his intention of painting a picture for a church in his native town, and now the work, an "Ecce Agnus Dei," is quite finished, and on the canvas may be read: "I execute this work with great joy. * * * I hope that my fellow-citizens will favorably accept it, and that it will remind them of the great affection of their old fellow-townsman, Filippo Palizzi."

It is pleasing to learn that a collection of Tiffany's glass is delighting London. "It is really extraordinary," writes a critic, "that rich and splendid tints are obtainable." The forms of the vases, bowls, and glasses are specially lauded. They are, so the authority expresses it, "far less showy and fantastic, far more refined and elegant, than much of the modern Venetian glass."

The windows made by Tiffany are particularly noted, and in windows our English friends have always been on a high plane of excellence. These American-made windows are recommended for special examination and "careful study of every one interested in the St. Paul's controversy." Mr. Bing is the exhibitor of the Tiffany glass.

The praise of Mr. Sargent's portraits in the Royal Academy is continuous. They are the great centre of interest. An expansive London critic regrets that he may not be alive in the twenty-first century, because if he could only extend his days he might look at a Sargent, mellowed, and "with the natural enamel of age." In his imagination, this enthusiast sees the dealer of, say 2106, "polishing up a Sargent with a silk handkerchief."

Benjamin Constant has received a commission to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria. M. Constant will exhibit a collection of his most important works at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in London.

It may be remembered how some time ago artists and archaeologists were attracted by the portraits taken from Egyptian mummies, the pictures belonging not to an early period, but one very much nearer to us. This collection was made by Theodore Graf, and was disposed of to leading museums. Prof. Benndorf, an authority in ancient art, has expressed his belief that these portraits are forgeries. Herr Graf has sued in a Viennese court Prof. Benndorf for defamation of character. If we are not mistaken, George Ebers wrote an essay on these portraits, vouching for their authenticity, and Von Lenbach, a leading authority, certainly deemed them to be true pictures. Anyhow, the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated.

It might have been some time before the coming of Castellani to the United States that the taste for majolica set in. It was not the material of majolica which ever was cared for, but the strength of the coloring and the wonderful metallic lustre of the glaze. Majolicas at auction—that is fine ones—have not been of common appearance. The collection made by Richard Zschille in Saxony, a celebrated one, has just been sold in London. One circular dish, Faenza, of 1506, brought £410. Another dish, the work of Maestro Georgio, £300. The works signed by de Ravigo, Avelli, all brought big prices.

Miss Martha Jackson Cornwell, at her studio in the Rembrandt, West Fifty-seventh Street, placed on view a collection of her recent work. Miss Cornwell is perhaps best known by her small bas relief portraits, of which she has executed and exhibited in recent years a large number.

This form of portraiture, introduced in London about a dozen years ago, though it was, of course, practiced by the ancients and the fifteenth century Italians, is steadily growing in popularity. Much of Miss Cornwell's work of this description is colored, something after the manner of the Della Robbias; some of it is in the pure white of the plaster, and a few pieces are finished in an ivory surface. When this clever artist, who is a pupil of St. Gaudens, began to execute these little bas reliefs, she modeled her style after Donatelli and the other primitives, but the slight hardness of outline which was noticeable then has by now entirely disappeared, and Miss Cornwell's work is as rounded and soft as could be desired, while still retaining sufficient strength. She is particularly successful in her portraits of children.

The sculptor has also executed larger and more important work, some of which was on view in her studio. The original for a wayside fountain near Philadelphia, in the competition for which Miss Cornwell was successful, was greatly admired, as were a few large bas reliefs shown.

Shakespearean Scholarship.*

Appleton Morgan, President of the New York Shakespeare Society, has written a new preface for the third edition of this profound and lucid work of modern Shakespearean scholarship. Its object seems to be to show that the Warwickshire Shakespeare who may have written the plays could not have written "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," and "The Sonnets." The plays show "irregular genius," and, therefore, may have been written by the young man from Warwickshire. But Mr. Morgan finds the poems severely formal and classic, and refuses to believe that the manuscript of "Venus and Adonis" was in young Shakespeare's pocket when he went up from Stratford to London, as Richard Grant White liked to believe.

That is to say, we are led to infer that this is Mr. Morgan's mental attitude toward his subject; but it is not possible, we fancy, to exactly interpret Mr. Morgan. He declares he has "learned not to be too certain about anything," and Solomon himself could not have been wiser than that.

In his original introduction to his "study," which is here reproduced, occurs the following illuminative passage:

> Did Shakespeare write "Venus and Adonis"? The tendency of the following pages is to prove it doubtful, if not impossible; and yet, frankly, I am unable to convince myself either way.

Mr. Morgan's readers may or may not find the same difficulty in the way of convincing themselves. But the sum of the kind of amiable and probably harmless "Shakespearean scholarship" this work represents seems always to be that Shakespeare did not write anything.

That, to any person who has the mind for this sort of quasi-scientific philological and literary pastime, Mr. Morgan's smoothly written essays will always prove interesting, we do not doubt. They may even serve, sometimes, as guides to useful study. Like the war maps and "popular" science of the modern sensational press, they may cause people to think who have never thought before, and so do some sort of good.

The paper and typography of the present book and the reproductions in fac simile are in keeping with those of the society's other publications and admirable.

Old-Fashioned Short Stories.*

The author of "Mr. Smith" tells a story for the story's sake, because she is a born story teller. Her subjects are generally quite conventional. She treats of the social and domestic life of "nice" Englishfolk, rich or decently poor, their aims and aspirations, likes and dislikes, but she is not "realistic" or advanced, and all her stories have a sweet and wholesome quality. Here are seven of them, bound together in a dainty volume with blue covers, as a contribution, which will surely be valued, to the "Summer reading" of 1899. They are all bright and good stories, characteristic of their author alike in theme and treatment.

The impulsive benevolence of a well-to-do bachelor solicitor, and the effect of a sudden gift of $20,000 upon a needy family of gentlefolks, with some consideration, by the way, of the deplorable meanness of which human nature is capable; the self-humiliation of a young parson who has been led to practice deceit; the capture of a seemingly impassive London "swell" by a nice little girl from the country—these are among the subjects Mrs. Walford treats of with her accustomed facility.

*PUBLICATIONS OF THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, No. 10. A Study in the Warwickshire Dialect. By Appleton Morgan, LL. D. The Third Edition. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

*A LITTLE LEGACY, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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